THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1942—VOL. XXXV, NO. 26

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

State and Local Debts Fall; Spain Gets U. S. Gasoline; Japan's Place After War?

The World's Day—December 26, 1942

Washington: State and Local Debts in Big Drop

Debts of State and local governments have gone down $540,000,000 in the past year while Federal debts skyrocketed, it is disclosed by the Bureau of Census. [Page 3.]

A French military mission, headed by Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, has arrived in the United States to co-ordinate the supply of equipment for French forces fighting with the Allied troops in North Africa.

Europe: American Gasoline Sent to Aid Spain

More gasoline will be available to private motorists in Spain because of a better gasoline supply resulting from a working agreement with the United States, Spanish officials have announced. The ban on Monday driving has been removed entirely. Private driving was formerly forbidden from 2 p. m. Saturday to 2 p. m. Monday.

Rembrandt's painting, "Man Sharpening a Goose Feather," and two other Dutch masterpieces stolen recently from the Amsterdam Art Gallery have been recovered and the thief arrested, according to the German-controlled Netherlands radio.

"Colonel" Britton, the British broadcaster who led the "V" sign campaign has a new idea. He is urging listeners in German-occupied countries to taunt the Nazis with the symbol "1918," as a "reminder to the Germans of their tradition of defeat."

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the people of Eire that "we cannot but look into the future with anxiety, but there is no reason why we should look into it with dread." He expressed sympathy "with the millions of families in countries at war linked to us by the closest human ties."

New England: Japan's Place After War Scanned

Japan must not be crushed and humiliated after the war, but enabled to live on its islands after giving up its aggressive conquests, declared Sir John Thomas Pratt, British Far Eastern authority, in a Boston interview urging immediate establishment of a strong Pacific Council. [Page 2.]

Factory personnel undergoes complete change since 1941. [Page 5.]

National: Child Education During War Urged

The war affords an opportunity for boys and girls to work for victory but does not justify scrapping their education for the duration, the National Child Labor Committee says in its annual report, and urges upholding child labor standards.

A gift of $1,000,000 to the University of Kansas City by William Volker, wholesale merchant and philanthropist, launched a campaign to bring its endowed income to $200,000 a year.

At New Orleans, Mrs. Pat Harrison of Gulfport, Miss., sponsored the liberty ship Pat Harrison at the Delta Shipyards and sent into the nation's war time service the vessel named for the popular Mississipi Senator.

Americas: Tin Miners Return to Jobs in Bolivia

In Bolivia, the strike which had stopped production at the great Catavi tin mine of the Patino interests ended with a Government announcement that all miners had returned to work. The Government will consider the wage increase demands over which more than 18,000 workers quit their war-vital jobs.

Algiers: Food Supplies Reach North Africa

Twelve thousand tons of food products and other materials have arrived in French North African ports for distribution among the civilian population. The shipment included flour, milk, sugar, and potatoes which will be apportioned to merchants for sale to civilians.

Labor: Strike Ends on Newport News Transit

Newport News, Va.—A two-day strike of bus and street car operators ended after the Citizens Rapid Transit Corporation agreed to reinstate without prejudice two union members who had been suspended.

Kearny, N. J.—Work halted abruptly in the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. when more than 5,000 employees put down their tools four hours before the quitting whistle and demanded their wages when the pay roll was late. Kearny and Hudson County police established order and the pay envelopes were distributed in less than an hour.

The Seattle local of the West Coast Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association will discontinue payment of dues to the C. I. O., it was decided after a controversy over hiring East Coast seamen for new West Coast ships.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 7.

Member of Every N. E. Family To Work 'Block' Defense Plan

Under the provisions of a new "block plan" announced today by Joseph Loughlin, Office of Civilian Defense Director, civilian defense will strike more deeply into the ranks of average civilians, bringing at least one member of each of more than 2,000,000 New England families into many activities along the home front.

The plan calls for a complete mobilization of the civilian talent of the six New England states, reaching into the immediate families of thousands of persons who have not yet awakened to the fact that this country is actually at war. Block leaders are provided for in every community of more than 2,500 persons to keep New Englanders informed of what is going on in civilian defense and to show them how they can help.

Enrollments will be begun shortly to include at least one representative of every family for participation in the following important activities:

War saving stamp drives, recreation, nutrition, transportation, salvage, consumer interests, health, welfare, housing, child care, education, agriculture, industrial utilization, and home defense training.

Geographical Pattern

The neighborhood mobilization will follow a geographical pattern of city blocks wherever that is possible, otherwise it will be designed along the lines of neighborhood organizations, reaching into the family life of every citizen. Members of the "block armies" will become eligible for block leadership and membership in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1942

Art, Music and Theater	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Chess	9
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Education Page	14
Financial Pages	15-17
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	9
Theater Reviews and Timetables	13
The Home Forum	10
Truth "heard in the desert" (With Swedish Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	12-13
Classified	17
Restaurant (grouped)	9
School (grouped)	14
Weekly Magazine Section	
Government for the Governed's Sake	2
Friendliness Comes to Town	3
When the Mess Call Sounds at Sea	4-5
Shostakovitch's War Symphony	6
Step Up With Suggestions	7
The Arab's Gift to Uncle Sam	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 5:48 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:41 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 5:47 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:46 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 5:47 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:46 a. m.

New Range Oil Release Given Homes in State

Trucks expected on streets today with supplies for 100,000; peddlers get price increase.

Release of sufficient range oil supplies to serve approximately 100,000 Massachusetts homes was assured today.

Col. Edward F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, said that trucks filled late on Dec. 24, but too late to make deliveries, would probably be out on the streets today serving customers. Colonel Sullivan also said that a new supply of range oil is due to arrive at distributing points.

In the meantime individual peddlers, irate over the delays in securing supplies at distributing points, were promised a price increase of three-tenths of a cent a gallon to cover the costs of coupon bookkeeping

Coupons Advanced

Heavy users of fuel oil in the East have had their problem lessened, however, by Office of Price Administration authority to use their third period coupons beginning on Dec. 28, 10 days before the time in which they would ordinarily become usable.

The OPA warned that this coupon usage permit will not increase the fuel oil supply. Rather it means borrowing against future supplies, it added.

New England is consuming oil faster than its daily receipts, and at the present rate may reach the bottom of storage tanks in January, the OPA said.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said, however, that coupon values would remain unchanged at 10 gallons for householders and 100 gallons for apartment houses and office buildings.

States Affected

Although some Eastern fuel oil users had been permitted earlier use of their third-period coupons, the current order for use beginning Dec. 28 was approved for all of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, the District of Columbia, and Florida.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes told his press conference that the railroad movement of oil to the East increased 7,924 barrels a day during the week ended Dec. 19, and averaged 744,023 barrels a day.

Genuine relief from stringent fuel shortages appeared to be about one month away with Co-ordinator Ickes' statement that the 531-mile crude oil pipe line from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., should begin moving about 1,000,000 barrels of oil daily about Feb. 1.

Status of Pipe Line

Only 17 miles of the line remain to be installed, Mr. Ickes said, but only nine of the required 48 pumping station valves have been installed.

Mr. Ickes thought that restrictions placed upon the amount of gasoline each eastern supplier may sell would prevent another gasoline sales holiday in the area. "Unless people are foolish enough to make a run on the filling stations," he added.

Mr. Ickes also said that he would consider the banning of "courtesy" credit cards for gasoline. This would eliminate an expense to dealers who have already been granted a three-cent increase a gallon.

Giraud Assumes Darlan Post in Africa; Big Allied Push in Tunisia Imminent; Russian Drive Sweeps Into Ukraine

Wide World; Associated Press

Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud **Admiral Jean Darlan**

General Giraud, commander of the French forces co-operating with the United Nations in North Africa, assumed temporary control of the North African area following the assassination of Admiral Darlan at his offices in Algiers on the afternoon of Dec. 24.

British Eighth Army occupies Sirte as it continues pursuit of Rommel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

There are indications that the Anglo-American forces in Tunisia do not intend to wait until the end of the winter rains before opening an attack in force against Tunis and Bizerte.

Allied troops are holding against strong counterattacks the strategic height 30 miles southwest of Tunis and six miles southeast of Medjez-el-Bab, which they captured yesterday. At the same time, there are radio reports, by way of Algiers, that British and United States patrols have penetrated to within 12 miles of Tunis, which possibly may mean that the key town of Tebourba again has been cleared of Germans.

French troops, driving to the Gulf of Gabes below Tunis, appear to be only about 40 miles from the port of Sousse. The aim of the French is to block Marshal Erwin Rommel's entrance into the Tunis-Bizerte area, although it is doubtful whether they have sufficient strength to do more than slow up his fast-fleeing Afrika Korps.

Meanwhile, the British Eighth Army, hard on the heels of Marshal Rommel, has occupied Sirte on the Libyan coast, 210 miles east of Tripoli, and the Brazzaville Radio has broadcast an intriguing announcement that French forces, coming up from the Lake Chad region, have routed an Axis motorized detachment near the Fezzan area, 300 miles south of Tripoli.

In advancing from Lake Chad, French troops were compelled to march along old caravan trails and shadowy roads through almost 1,000 miles of some of the most difficult country in Africa. It is seriously to be questioned whether this French expedition represents more than the march of a patrol or a guerrilla detachment. However, it does provide at least partial insurance against any sudden swerve southward on the part of the fleeing Marshal Rommel, who may still envisage a flanking attempt against his pursuers.

In snow-covered Russia, the great Soviet offensive continues to grind forward at the same remarkable speed.

Latest successes listed by the Russians include the recapture of 49 more settlements and railway stations in the Middle Don; penetration of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

French general takes over after slaying of leader pending election of successor.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 26 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, commander of French forces fighting beside the Allies, assumed temporary control in French Africa last night in succession to Admiral Jean Darlan, killed by the bullets of a young assassin.

The assassin was reported by Reuters to have been executed by a firing squad, carrying out the sentence of a courtmartial. Neither the name nor the motive of the assassin have been divulged. He was described, however, as of French nationality with an Italian mother still living in Italy.

Calm prevailed in Algeria, French Morocco, and West Africa, vast parts of the empire aligned with the Allies by the Admiral with a minimum of bloodshed.

General Giraud assumed police powers by virtue of his position as commander of French armed forces. With other members of the Imperial Council which Admiral Darlan named, he will discuss today the appointment of a successor to Admiral Darlan.

De Gaulle to Co-operate

Admiral Darlan lay in state in the hospital chapel where his body was taken Thursday night. A service open to the public was to be held in the Algiers Cathedral today.

The pistol shots which put an end to the Admiral's enigmatic career caused anxiety in Allied capitals, but many observers in London expressed belief it might permit the rallying of all Frenchmen ouside Vichy control to a united leadership.

Censorship rigidly guarded details of the assassination, branded by President Roosevelt as cowardly first-degree murder. The Admiral was shot in a corridor leading to his office in the Government Palace in Algiers. He passed on in an ambulance en route to a hospital.

The youth was arrested in the palace by Spahi guards.

The assassin shouted: "I surrender, my gun is empty," as the guards bore down on him. Commandant Hourcade, Admiral Darlan's aide, was wounded when he attempted to save the Admiral.

Berlin Blames Churchill

The German radio, making belated propaganda of the murder, offered the amazing explanation that the killing was plotted at 10 Downing Street—home of Prime Minister Churchill—to spite President Roosevelt.

"The French traitor, Admiral Darlan, has died a death convenient to the British," Dr. Joseph Goebbel mouthpiece said.

Ironically, the pistol shots fired in the palace corridor removed perhaps the greatest obstacle to the union of all forces fighting for French freedom. The Fighting French of General de Gaulle never have accepted Admiral Darlan as High Commissioner of French Africa.

It seemed unlikely that the Imperial Council would name a successor outside its own ranks. The nominee, however, will have to meet specifications of the United States and British occupation authorities.

Should the choice be agreeable to General de Gaulle, a prompt

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Move Grows in U. S. For Pressure on Japan

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Despite the fact that the African campaign is still far from being "in the bag" there is a noticeable increase of pressure in certain quarters for a revision of United Nations' war plans for the Pacific and the probability that it may crystallize into a public campaign for speeding the war against Japan.

Whether anything will come of it is, of course, entirely speculative. It is quite possible that decisions already have been taken which make the campaign unnecessary.

The basic issue involved is the decision of the Anglo-American High Command to put Hitler first on the list of enemies and leave the Pacific front as quiet as conditions would permit until German arms have been overthrown.

Against that plan arguments have emerged from the progress of the war and are being furthered today, for the most part, by honest and valid reasons, but also, as in every such campaign, by groups which are not entirely disinterested.

Grew Leads Appeal

The strongest public spokesman for paying more attention to Japan is Joseph C. Grew, America's last Ambassador to Japan, who in a long series of lectures climaxed by publication of his "Report from Tokyo," takes the position that it will be dangerous to give Japan the time for consolidation of its conquests involved in the original plan.

Mr. Grew's feelings are supported by many responsible military men in Washington, particularly in the Navy which is understandably more Japan-conscious than the Army, since war with Japan is primarily naval warfare. In such quarters it is argued that time plays the role of a Japanese ally. Give Japan sufficient time and, they say, what has happened during 4½ months in the Solomons will provide the pattern of the future.

The contention is that Japan is improving its economic and industrial condition, and therefore its military, in most respects with the possible significant exceptions of ship building and aircraft production. It is consolidating, exploiting, and fortifying most of the conquered lands.

China Grows Weaker

Meanwhile, they say, China is getting progressively weaker as the inevitable consequences of the loss of the Burma Road approach their climax.

The British move into Burma toward Akyab is an obvious attempt to relieve this threat to China, but unless it is the beginning of a serious effort to recapture the Burma Road it can be only a palliative. Japanese troops have launched their own offensive from northern Burma into China with Kunming as the probable objective. British

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Germany Uses Food as Hold On Oppressed

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 24—Food distribution, both inside Germany and in occupied and satellite countries, has been one of the strongest weapons the present Reich rulers have used to enforce their own will and further their war effort.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, in a much publicized speech on German policy some months ago, was expressing an official view when he stated that "if there must be hunger it must under no circumstances be in Germany."

"Henceforth one thing must be adhered to in all circumstances—namely, that German workers and those foreign workers laboring in Germany are to be given priority and precedence in food supplies," said Herr Göring.

Within Germany itself this system in food priority has long been an established fact unaffected by seasonal or special alleviation or of rationing for the general population because of need to the life or morale or to prepare the people for further strain.

Army Rates First

The Army has the first call upon available supplies and essential foodstuffs. Next come heavy workers in munition factories and especially in coal mines, the latter being among comparatively few workers who get the heaviest scale rations. This supplement to usual scale rationing is mostly achieved by communal feeding at various concerns undertaking essential war work.

The German labor front and miners' organization are presently planning to make coal mining more attractive despite hard conditions of labor by working out a scheme for hot meals in Thermos containers even inside the mines. Most heavy workers in war industry have access to factory canteens and thereby to extra bread and potato rations.

It is clear from recent rationing changes, both inside Germany and in Europe, that there is a continent-wide food policy centrally controlled from Berlin. The organization works from the Food Ministry in Berlin through parallel offices in occupied and satellite countries staffed by pro-Nazi officials.

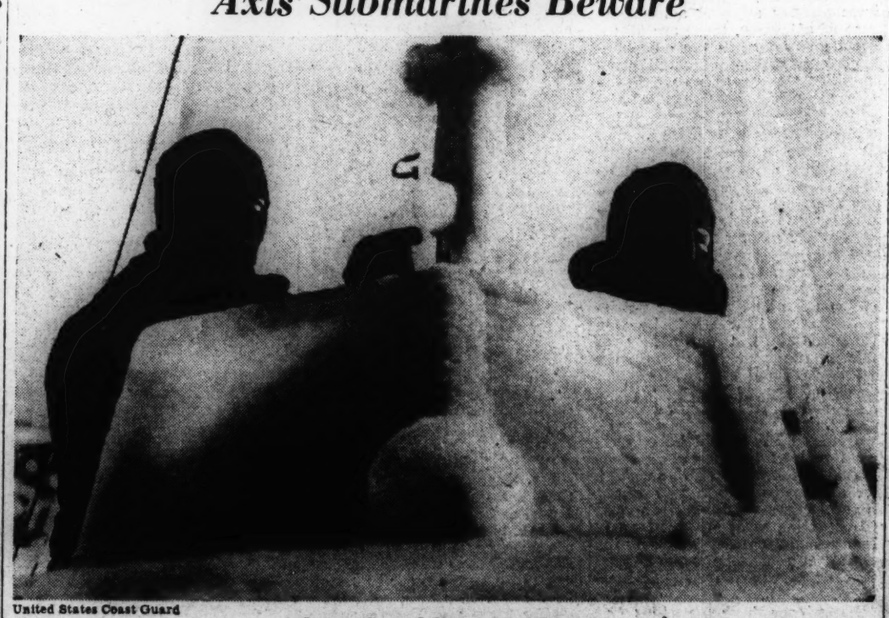
Food Priority Scale

Orders come through from Berlin to branch offices as to amounts of foodstuffs to be supplied to occupying German troops, for example in France, and for export to Germany, etc. Germany has obviously accurate information on each occupied country's food position. Through this centralized food control German priority on food policy can be more perfectly carried out in German Europe.

Following is roughly the order in which foods are allocated. After German and protectorate workers come foreign workers in Germany, who, it is hoped, will be induced by this bait, to take work in Germany. Next come workers in

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Axis Submarines Beware



United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard Reserve Cadets

These reserve cadets of the United States Coast Guard, their faces specially protected from the wintry blasts, promise a very cold future for enemy submarines. In training for commissions in the United States Coast Guard, these cadets ensconced behind their iced-up windshield have to get to know the rigors of the sea careers that they will lead in the war.

Washington Awaits Solution Of Motives in Assassination

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The hand of an assassin abruptly ending the career of Admiral Jean Darlan on Dec. 24, ended also an international argument over the usefulness of the former Vichy leader to the United Nations' cause in French Africa.

The assassin's bullets, however, injected a new element of violence into a situation already complicated and delicate, and caused grave anxiety to Government leaders here.

President Roosevelt promptly recognized the menace of such an act in a statement denouncing it as a cowardly "murder in the first degree" and calling for swift and just retribution.

Observers familiar with the role assassins have played in the spread of war and terror through the length and breadth of Europe watched intently for further developments that might indicate whether Admiral Darlan's murder was:

1 An isolated act of personal or political vengeance, or

2 The first of a series of assassinations calculated to bring about an atmosphere of turbulence and terror in French Africa and compelling Americans, French and British forces there to concentrate on maintenance of internal order.

Should the latter be the case, the threat to United Nations hopes of driving the Axis out of Tunisia would be grave and immediate.

On the basis of reports available early today it was far from clear what motives lay behind the slaying or what persons, factions or enemy intriguers had a hand in it.

Fighting French officials here were shocked by the news of Admiral Darlan's assassination, but hesitated, pending receipt of fuller information from Algiers, to suggest any explanation or to attempt any evaluation of its possible consequences.

Regardless of who might emerge as the new high commissioner for civil administration in French Africa, no basic change in American policy there was expected.

During the weeks of controversy over Admiral Darlan's status after he cast his lot with the Allies last month, both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull repeatedly made clear that the situation in French Africa was primarily a military situation and that it would be up to the people of a liberated France to decide, after victory, what leaders and what form of government they desired.

New Pattern for Far East Pictured in Boston by Veteran British Official

Sees China in Full Rights; Japan Diminished Problem

Sir John Thomas Pratt, veteran British official in the Far Eastern service, brought to Boston over the holiday these assurances:

That the era of special privileges in China has ended, and China will emerge from this war clothed in its full legal rights as an equal among nations.

The end of foreign extrality rights, already nearly accomplished, will give China full administration of such areas as the former International Settlement at Shanghai.

That Japan will be less difficult to deal with than Germany when the world is being put back together again.

That now is the time to organize a Pacific Council having adequate powers to deal with the tremendous problems of a Far East suddenly awakened and drawn into the full current of world events.

Sir John bases his views, given in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, on experiences that run back to 1898, when he first went out to China as an interpreter. After long service in the Far East he was called back to London and advised the Foreign Office on Far Eastern affairs for many years. When this war began he was called back from retirement to serve as head of the Far East Section in the Ministry of Information.

Against the background of his broad knowledge of British official opinion, Sir John states categorically that extrality is ended in so far as Britain is concerned, and that the new status is being incorporated in a treaty.

Sir John takes special satisfaction in this freeing of China from tutelage, not only because he has China has come of age, but because he was among the first to urge an end of extrality.

Reasons advanced by Sir John for believing that Japan could be restored to a peaceful place in Pacific affairs were these:

There are powerful liberal elements in Japan which can be counted on to turn out the young military clique as soon as defeat becomes apparent. The military, in Sir John's judgment, will be discredited in Japanese eyes. The China war has been unpopular, and defeat of the Axis will complete Japanese disillusionment.

The Japanese people have been driven along the path of military aggression by their jingoists, but are a talented people of great potentialities.

For these reasons Sir John feels that it would be a "gruesome mistake" to humiliate the Japanese people by treaty terms making it impossible for them to live. They must go back to their islands and disgorge their conquests, but then they must be enabled to develop industries enough to sustain their large population on a meager soil.

Right there Sir John sees difficulties, principally with the United States tariff. "Remember Pearl Harbor" is not the slogan to apply against Japanese exports in the reconstruction period, but Sir John foresees that slogan wielded effectively by isolationist Congressmen.

This leads up to his over-all feeling that the great question is not Japan in war or peace, but this:

"Will America really come out and help build an effective world order, or lapse into isolation?"

Informed British opinion is deeply anxious over that point, which Sir John views as not yet settled.

During the interview in a Ritz-Carlton Hotel room high above Boston Common, Sir John answered the door buzzer and in walked a man who looked like Boris Karloff. It was Boris Karloff, playing here with the original cast of "Arsenic and Old Lace." Off the stage and screen, he is Charles Edward Pratt, Sir John's brother.

MARKDOWN SALE

All FURS and SCARFS at 10% to 20% Reductions

Furs restyled and repaired by fur craftsmen.

Spaulding & Riedel INC.
376 Boylston St., Boston KEN 3870

New Field Opens In Navy's Military Government Plan

Opportunities for men between the ages of 28 and 45, who possess a knowledge of the habits, customs, and languages of people in foreign areas, to obtain commissions in the U. S. Navy's Military Government program are announced here.

According to Commander A. L. Madden, of the Boston office of the Naval Officer Procurement, previous training in anthropology, sociology, oriental languages, public administration, agriculture, statistics, or sanitation engineering would be helpful.

Applications should be filed with the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Filene's BOSTON

Neckwear Shop Street Floor

a gay, light-hearted peasant blouse by dy Bond

$3

"Heidi"

Fresh and bright with a becoming neckline and novel matching piping and buttons. A white background sets off the appliquéd flowers and hand embroidery. Made of Fandange cloth, a fine, firm-spun rayon that is washable and long-wearing. Sizes 12-18.

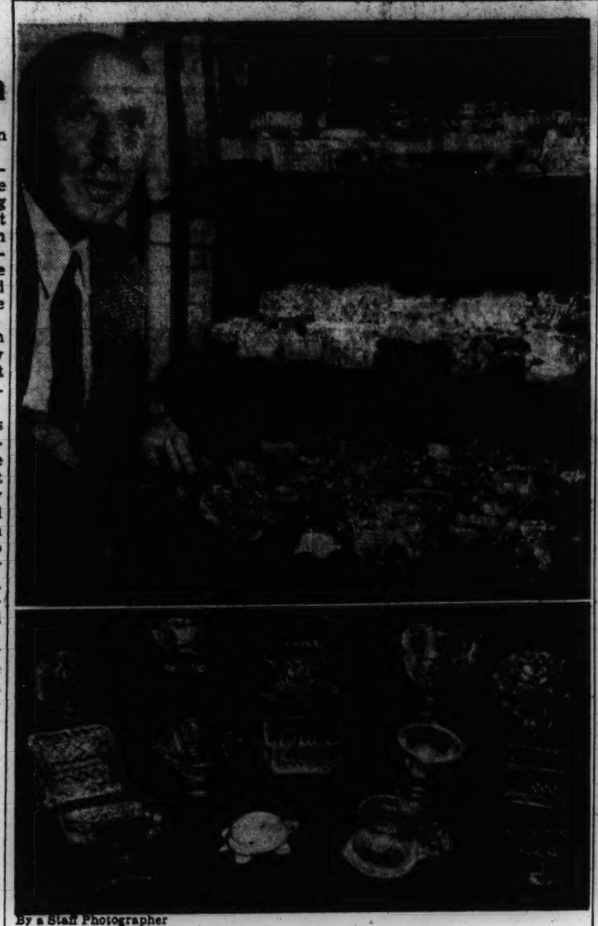
Not Sketched

Mimi

Attractive convertible neckline and button down back. Appliquéd flowers and hand-embroidery on white background Sizes 12-20.

Greta

Youthful buster collar style with peasant hand embroidery at corners and pocket on a white background. Sizes 12-18.



By a Staff Photographer

Melrose Man Collects Old Salts

Charles F. Pease of Melrose, Mass., is shown in upper picture with part of his collection of nearly 400 old-fashioned salts—the little glass dishes used before the day of salt cellars. Lower picture shows some of his more choice pieces. In the front row are exhibited an anvil-shaped dish, a turtle, a squirrel climbing a tree stump, and one shaped like a frog.

Salts: Choice Between Carfare And Dish Led to Collection

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When it came to a choice between his last thin dime for carfare home and an old-fashioned salt dish he saw in the window of a secondhand store, Charles Pease, of Melrose, Mass., chose the salt dish.

"That's how I started collecting salts," he recalled, in telling of his collection, which now numbers nearly 400, and which contains several very rare pieces. "I had a little oval salt that had been my mother's," he continued. "Mother had several, and gave one to each of her children. And I thought this one in the window would go nicely with it.

"Since then, I've added to the collection, picking up salts here and there, some at a nickel apiece, some a dime or a quarter, and, on rare occasions, I've gone as high as 50 cents each.

Friends Add to Collection

"Several have been given to me. Friends, knowing of my hobby, have added to the collection, and there's hardly a Christmas, a Valentine's Day, or a birthday that doesn't bring me one or more salts for my collection.

"One friend saw my blue salt, and gave be a lime-green one to match it. Both were the same design and size, the only difference being in the color. Take these little oval salts, for example," and here Mr. Pease tenderly lifted several of the little dishes from his collection, "they are all the same pattern, but one is honey-amber in color, another coffee-amber, another canary-yellow, another lime-green, one is blue, and still another clear glass."

At this point, Mrs. Pease, who is something of an expert on glassware, having lectured in many parts of the country on the subject, delved a bit into the history of the salts.

"Chuck has a very rare pair of 18th century Bristol, also some early Stiegel salts, and a number of blown-in-the-mold salts, made during the late 18th and early 19th centuries," she said.

Salt Dips

"In the early days, people used to have one, and sometimes a pair of salts on their tables," he added. "These so-called salt dips were used before salt had been so refined as to make it possible to use salt shakers or saltcellars.

"With the addition of these rarer pieces, Chuck's collection became snootier and snootier," declared Mrs. Pease. And she added with a smile that, as far as she knew, most of the collectors of salts were men. "Three others in this part of the country have similar collections," she said, and occasionally they get together and exchange duplicate items."

It seems that good salts are now difficult to obtain. Most of these old-time table necessities were made of glass, although a few were made of glazed pottery. They were made in many varieties of shapes and patterns, and ofter in several colors.

Unearthed

"And they certainly turn up in the oddest places," Mrs. Pease continued. "Once, when we were digging for worms in an old cellar hole, we turned up an old amethyst salt, made about 1840. Sometime afterward we found two more at an antique shop of the same pattern, but in different colors."

In his collection, which is nearing the 400 mark, Mr. Pease considers that at least 100 are in the "rare" class, while the rest, as he puts it, "are just an accumulation."

Nevertheless, it is an accumulation that is the salt of the earth to this enthusiastic collector of rare and not-so-rare salts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

At This Holiday Season

We wish to thank our many friends and patrons and extend to them a New Year's Greeting.

Eichel's RESTAURANT WINTER PLACE BOSTON

'Block' Workers: One in Each Family

Continued from Page 1

United States Citizens Service Corps.

According to Mr. Loughlin, a direct tiein of the civilian defense army with wartime activities is the only way to operate on an efficient scale against enemy invasion. The plan is also designed to increase military morale in the knowledge that an efficient organization is behind them on the home front.

While civilian defense activities have already attained a high degree of efficiency, there are still a great many gaps in the neighborhood organization of small communities. The new plan would invite a general awareness of the seriousness of home defense in the minds of every householder.

Like Ration Boards

The new organization would be broad enough in scope to perform the functions of rationing boards, that is, to the extent of answering all queries having to do with the growing requirements of rationing in all lines. Block leaders right on the home ground would be called upon to know their neighborhoods well enough to be able to designate the availability of talent, the number of mothers working in industry, and answer many of the queries needed by government in a wartime emergency.

Householders would be encouraged to look to their block leaders as the oracles of information on all phases of the war effort. Block leaders would work in close co-operation with about 10 or 12 families and will follow closely the democratic pattern rather than that of totalitarian neighborhood units.

Experience in some cities has already shown that block leaders perform most effectively when elected by vote of the community, rather than appointment from headquarters. This democratic feature has the effect of outlawing favoritism and giving electees confidence in the co-operation of the neighborhood.

New Vessels Due to Boost Fish Catch

Log of the Port of Boston

Shipbuilders in Maine and Massachusetts are working on new fishing vessels to help increase the production of seafood and offset the loss of about 50 per cent of fresh fish production that followed the requisitioning of many trawlers by the Government for war use.

The question of procuring engines for the new craft continues to be the number-one problem of the industry, however, due to priorities, and other difficulties of war, according to officials of the fish trade. Many appear to have solved the problem by planning to install rebuilt or used engines, while others hope to obtain new ones.

Priorities to obtain a new engine are difficult to obtain, according to Boston Fish Pier authorities, who recognize the need of additional fishing craft but who believe in reversing the usual procedure by "getting the engine first" and then building the boat.

Acuteness of the problem of fresh fish supplies has focused wide attention on the industry and various solutions are being advanced, one of which is a report that the Government may embark on a program of building trawlers and "renting" them out to private fishing interests.

Eleven fishing craft are on order with seven Maine boat yards, all designed to be draggers. A Gloucester, Mass., yard is building a 60-foot dragger that is to be followed by a 62-footer. At Essex, Mass., an 80-foot dragger is under construction that is expected to be the nucleus of a fleet to be built by a company never before engaged in this branch of the industry.

Researchists Decline

War and postwar problems are stressed in a list of proposed research topics issued by the United States Department of Commerce, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager, with headquarters in Boston's Custom House tower. Mr. Smith points out that the number of graduate students working on business and economic research has declined because of the war, but that very fact "accentuates the importance of the projects carried on by those remaining."

A Naval Precedent

Old Ironsides—otherwise known as the Constitution—which was restored to seaworthy condition a few years ago by contributions of school children and others, is still at the Boston Navy Yard, though closed to visitors for the duration of the war. A naval precedent was recently established there when the three-starred flag of Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, fluttered from the historic old craft, during a visit of that official to Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District. It was the first time the flag of a vice-admiral of the Coast Guard had ever flown from the old frigate. Admiral Waesche had a busy day of conferences and official visits during his Boston stay and successfully dodged the press. The secret of his presence is now out, however, and it seems that he addressed all district and ship's officers at 40 Broad Street, visited the Navy's Causeway Street offices, the Navy Yard, lunched at the City Club, and made a tour of the harbor along with port interests, stopping at various piers and terminals around the harbor.

Leon Stone

Labor Teamwork

Daniel J. Boyle

Mr. Boyle, employees' representative on the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, is the new chairman of the New England Governmental Labor Relations Conference. This organization, the first of its kind in the United States, brings together State and Federal labor officials engaged in the handling of labor disputes. Its object is to promote better co-operation through better understanding of each other's fields. Mr. Boyle previously was one of the leading Congress of Industrial Organization union officials in New England.

Associated Press

Shipyard Sends Greetings to Axis

Two submarines, construction time on which broke records, slid down the ways at a twin launching at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine, on Dec. 24. The U. S. S. Cisco (shown at the bottom) was on the ways a few hours more than 56 days. The U. S. S. Cabrilla (top) also broke the record of 101 days set last summer on the U. S. S. Steelhead, but the figure for the Cabrilla was not announced.

Vermont Ground Observers Faced Early by Cold Weather

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

With winter having arrived earlier this year, the 2,500-odd members of the Ground Observer corps in Vermont are already veterans of the cold. Although they have been faced with many problems and sometimes hardships, the story of their sacrifice to keep the United States safe from surprise attack, places them in the forefront of all volunteer services.

M. E. Ashton, State director of the Aircraft Warning Service, has high praise for the work accomplished by the volunteers under his direction. Generally speaking, there has been little difficulty in obtaining an ample number of persons to contribute long hours and oftentimes endure inclement weather while watching for aircraft.

On windswept hills and other vantage points the local posts have perched their shanties and for 24 hours a day two lonely figures stand watch regardless of whether there is a howling gale or a stinging blizzard.

Operating in pairs, the watchers stand shifts of 8 or 12 hours and although they can stay inside the small observers' building throughout the night, they must listen as well as watch for planes during the day—and this means staying out in the open.

Units Provide Shelter

Most remarkable of all, however, is the fact that each post is responsible for its own upkeep. If the group of persons who man that unit are to have any kind of shelter they must furnish it themselves. This the majority have done. In many instances a temporary shelter has now been replaced by a permanent, comfortable building.

Yankee ingenuity has served many times to provide finances for construction of an observation post. Contributions have been sought from members of the community and sometimes a local lumber dealer has donated enough material to build a shelter. Then all hands have turned out and under the direction of a capable builder, the structure has been erected.

Then there is the question of fuel. In the urban areas, coal is sometimes burned and funds are raised by the post to finance this outlay. Dances and just plain soliciting bring in money enough to meet this need. In the country areas a supply of Vermont hard maple is usually obtained from some benefactor. A chopping bee is held and a comfortable looking pile of wood is soon stacked near the shanty.

'Mickey' Writes

Mickey Poppel's letter to "Conn. State Commerce, Conn., U. S." is being forwarded to the Land Army Division of the State Defense Council.

The letter, written in Brooklyn, follows:

"Dear Sirs: We know that ther is shortage of help, so some boys from our school wants to help out. There are about 10 boys who are willing to work. We are about 14 years old. We would like to work during our vacation. We would like to know all the details. Respectfully yours, Mickey Poppel."

Fire Fighters

The first group of boy forest fire fighters to begin training in the Pawtuxet Valley, 11 lads of 15 or more years of age, have started a course of instruction at the Hope-Jackson fire station in Arctic, R. I.

The Hope-Jackson fire department instituted the course upon request of the State Civilian Defense authorities. The boys will receive a stipend for their 10 hours of training.

Carolers Routed From Beacon Hill By Boston Police

Scattered groups of Beacon Hill Christmas carolers, carrying on the Christmas eve tradition as best as they could under dimout conditions, were forced by Boston police to get off the Hill in a surprise action which aroused considerable protests from local citizens as well as the carolers.

The usual brilliantly candle-lighted windows of historic Louisburg Square were strangely black this season, but this did not forestall the appearance of carolers, whose usually lusty voices were strangely subdued, though nevertheless in evidence. The thinned lines of carolers were told by the police to either quit or carry their carolings down onto Boston Common.

Now and then a momentary glimpse of brightly lighted interiors of Beacon Hill homes was caught by those outside as doors opened to admit visitors. Other than that, the Hill was as black as Army dimout requirements called for.

U. S. Prisoners Of Japan Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 132 American soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Phillipine Islands. The list included 131 officers and one enlisted man. In each case, the next of kin has been notified by the War Department.

The list included these names from the New England States:

Massachusetts

Capt. Herbert Victor Ingersoll: wife, Mrs. Herbert V. Ingersoll, Waltham.

Maine

Capt. John McMullan Gulick: mother, Mrs. John W. Gulick, Cape Cottage.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A talk on "Shooting the War with the R. A. F." will be given by Margaret Bourke-White at the Ford Hall Forum, Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m. The doors open at 7:30 at which time there will be an organ recital by Willem Frank. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Wool Output In Maine Far Below Needs

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26 (AP)—Maine Development Commission officials report that a survey showed that the approximate 45,000 sheep raised in the State at present did not produce sufficient wool to keep "even one medium-sized mill supplied."

They said that the remainder of the wool used by Maine firms was from other States, Australia and South America. Maine's 43 woolen mills could "in normal times," the commission said, use all the wool crop of nearly 1,000,000 sheep if that many were to be raised in the state.

The survey, made for use in the commission's industrial program designed to develop production in Maine of raw materials utilized by the State's industries, disclosed that Maine mills use 27,000,000 pounds of wool in a normal year, but under present war conditions more than twice that amount is used.

Most Maine wool, the Commission said, is "40 count," a relatively coarse product "that cannot be utilized in the making of fine fabrics, although it is suitable for many other uses."

Of the 43 mill officials queried, the Commission added, only 11 said that they used Maine wool at present. All except two, however, said they could use large quantities if it were available, the Board reported.

Effort Under Way To Pardon Former Cambridge Mayor

Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman recently was in possession of a petition seeking the pardon of John W. Lyons, former Cambridge mayor now serving a five- to six-year term in Norfolk prison colony on charges of conspiracy and accepting a bribe.

The petition of the former mayor was said to have been signed by several prominent Cambridge citizens. Photostatic copies of the request will be sent to office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, and to the State Board of Parole.

If the Commissioner of Correction, the Attorney General, and the District Attorney make favorable reports on the petition to the Governor he may ask the Parole Board for recommendations. If he receives a favorable report from the Board the Governor may then submit the pardon petition to the Executive Council for action.

Lyons was serving his second term as mayor when he was sentenced by Judge Harold P. Williams in Middlesex Superior Court on March 21, 1941. He appealed the decision and the case went to the Supreme Judicial Court where, on Feb. 27, 1942, the lower court's decision was upheld. The convicted mayor entered Charlestown on March 4 and later was transferred to Norfolk.

Mayor Ashe Gets Two-Year Sentence

Mayor George T. Ashe, of Lowell, has received sentences amounting to two years on two charges of asking and receiving a bribe, and conspiracy, by Judge Vincent Brogna of Middlesex Superior Criminal Court.

The Lowell Mayor received a one-year sentence on a 1940 bribery charge. Upon withdrawing his appeal on an earlier conspiracy charge, and changing his plea to guilty, Mayor Ashe received another one-year sentence. The second sentence is to be served concurrently with the first sentence.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder today, with rain or snow and gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Much colder today, with snow in the Berkshires and rain or snow elsewhere.

Southeastern Maine and Rhode Island: Much colder today, with rain or snow.

New Hampshire: Much colder today, with light snow, except rain or snow near the coast.

Vermont: Much colder today, with light snow.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:32 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 3:05 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:14 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 3:48 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Monday, 4:00 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.

TREFREY & PARTRIDGE
Jewelers

Your Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry and Solid Silverware will bring higher prices than ever before. Our estimate your assurance of higher prices.

Cor. Park and Beacon Streets
Boston, Mass. Tel. LAf. 7490

Christian Science Relief Fills British Need for Knitted Items

During the past month warm clothing given by the Christian Science War Relief Committee to British servicemen included 2,638 garments. In the same period 13,981 garments were given by the committee to men in the armed forces of the United States. The total of knitted goods thus far distributed is 66,168.

Continue to Sew

Within the past month the Committee has shipped cases to England, from Boston and from Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif. With most cargo space devoted to ammunition, of course, relief shipments are smaller than those of a year ago. The Chairman points out, however, that the work should continue, and the making of civilian garments should go on at the rate it has maintained for the past 12 months.

The desire is to accumulate a supply, in preparation for clothing victims of the war in countries other than England, as soon as a way develops; that is, as soon as transportation is available and a distributing agencies established, as has been accomplished in Soviet Russia, to which two shipments have been made.

English distribution centers are outfitting many refugees who have fled to England from the European Continent. From London comes a request for a greater proportion of clothing for boys and girls, especially boys, from 6 to 16 years of age.

More Knitting

The Chairman requests a good deal more knitting for men in the United States service, for demands have far exceeded supply. The Government has granted a priority on wool to the committee, which will sell knitting yarn to the branch committees. This department of the committee work is handled by:

Christian Science War Relief Committee Wool Supply Depot, Room 428, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Distribution Centers

The military distribution centers for men in the American armed forces are located at:

One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2010 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

817 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.

First and Laura Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.

8435 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

570 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La.

320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

213 Old Armory Building, Norfolk, Va.

022 Southwest Columbia Street, Portland, Ore.

1878 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

415 Fifth Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Room 504, 140 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2327 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

The Minneapolis Center has just been added.

Letters pouring into headquarters express the appreciation of the men throughout the country. One captain writes: "We have in this battery 164 men, and 150 of these were taken care of on the first trip. It is of great morale benefit for the man in the service to know that the people back home are so deeply interested in his welfare."

Any man in United States uniform is welcomed at the centers of distribution and can be fitted out. Requests from wartime workers, chaplains, or officers of the Army or Navy will be granted to the best of the committees' ability.

The new-born British baby doesn't bring any clothing coupons with him, and hundreds of young mothers in England are going to get one of the happiest surprises of their lives when their sailor husbands reach home with Christmas presents from America, including complete layettes. The men did not expect to receive the gifts, nor did the Committee intend to bestow them in just that way.

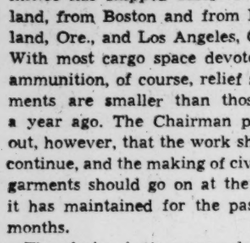
It happened like this: A request came for knitted clothing for about 350 men on British boats in Boston Harbor. Some had given their warm garments to those in greater need; some had worn out their clothes, while others had sailed from home in warm weather, had been delayed en route, and arrived in New England as winter came on.

With their customary response, the headquarters of this Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, sent sweaters, socks, mittens, and other woollies to the boats. Inadvertently they included a case of layettes.

When this was discovered, plans were made to collect the extra case, but the officer in command asked if he could keep it. He put up a notice informing the men that those who had tiny babies at home might have some of the contents. To his astonishment nearly all of the 350 rushed to his office. The Committee, hearing of this, dispatched two additional such cases, as well as toys for older children.

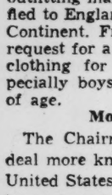
It was an excellent way, the Chairman of the Committee reports, to get the layettes and comforters across the sea; both layettes and bedding are excluded at present from the prescribed list of articles which can be shipped to the centers in England for distribution. But they do not expect to get a similar opportunity often.

LANCE, INC.



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Before You Renew



or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford

Fire Insurance Company

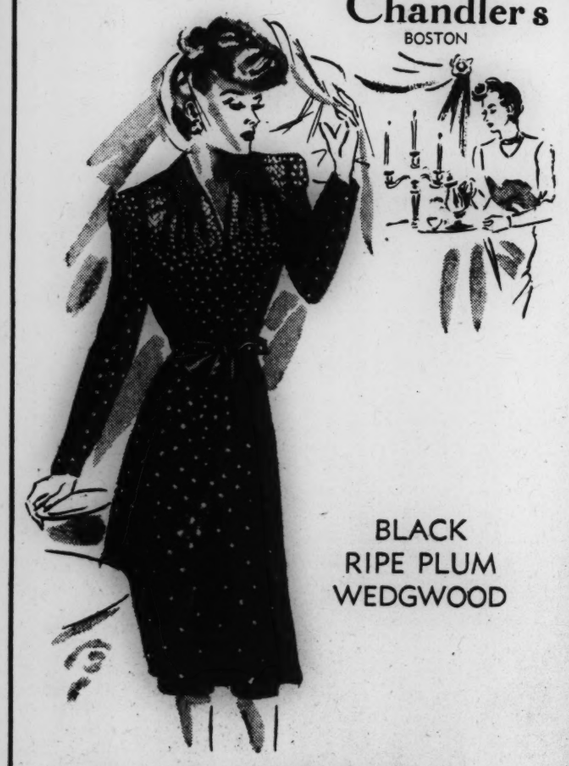
Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Chandler's

BOSTON



BLACK RIPE PLUM WEDGWOOD

RICH AND SPARKLING . . . . . AFTERNOON DRESS

A beautiful sunburst of nailheads gives the bodice of this dress flattering lines and becoming sparkle! The entire rayon crepe dress glints here and there with the same very small nailheads.

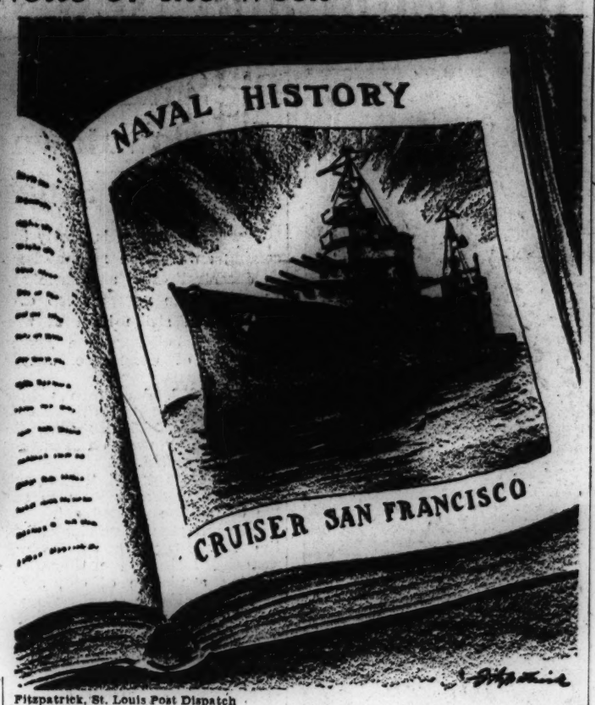
Sizes 36 to 44
Fourth Floor

$35

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Little Man, What Now?



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

Bright Page

Prices and Your Purse: America's Awakening

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 26

America needs to wake up.

At least, that's the WPB's reason for planning resumption of alarm clock manufacture next year.

The new clocks will be a "victory model" with only a little copper and brass in their works and a non-metal case.

Wrist and pocket watches are not regarded with same concern, but WPB officials say every attempt will be made to provide an adequate supply of repair parts.

'Tougher' Policy

Easterners whose 3-gallon "B" and "C" gas ration allowances are not sufficient to meet their driving needs can apply for more gas early next week, but under a "new and tougher" policy.

Supplemental "B" books, used in connection with an "A" book, will now provide a maximum of 378 miles of occupational driving a month, instead of 410 as previously, but boards cannot allow mileage above this ceiling unless the applicant belongs to a preferred mileage class and is therefore eligible for a "C" book.

Ease Strain

The Office of Defense Transportation asks you to help ease the strain steadily placed on repair shops by:

1. Putting unessential repairs (bent fenders, etc.) off until after the war. "Make only those repairs which are necessary to the safe operation of your vehicle and those which will prolong its mechanical life," it says.

2. Having essential repairs made as soon as possible. "Prompt repair to an ailing gear or bearing will help conserve parts and mechanics' time later.

3. Not wasting gasoline and rubber driving around to find a repair shop that can make your repairs immediately. "Make your inquiries by telephone."

Evaporated Milk

There will be more evaporated milk in grocery stores after Christmas.

Out of 40,000,000 cases it bought for Lend-Lease, the Government will now release 2,000,000 to ease current civilian schortages. After the condensed milk was bought, shipments abroad were changed to dried form, but the food distribution administration is still holding on to about 15,000,000 cases, most of which is spoken for under Lend-Lease and other commitments.

Butter and Lard

When OPA gets around to rationing butter, oleomargarine will probably be rationed and perhaps lard, too.

Records on which rationing will be based show that the average person would probably eat 20.5 pounds of butter or margarine in 1943 if he could get it; 17.5 pounds will be available.

Compared with the 26.2 pounds of lard he could be counted to buy if it were available, he will get 23 pounds.

Overseas Seed Kits

Seed kits being purchased for overseas planting next summer may mean fewer seeds for "Victory Gardens" in the United States. They are made up of such garden seeds as beans, peas, cabbage, carrots, onions and radishes.

Seedsmen in this country are also getting ready to help transform thousands of acres of Axis-freed lands into pastures and cultivated fields enriched by American blue grass, redtop, rye, alfalfa and clover.

More Grates

More iron fireplace grates are being manufactured this month—chiefly for the benefit of New England.

If you can't get one, you can try a ceramic grate, one of the new "victory models," made of clay and other heat resistant materials, fired and hardened at high temperatures. They will burn safely coal, wood or charcoal.

Oil Etiquette

Here's OPA advice to householders in fuel oil rationed states on how to help speed deliveries:

Write the serial number of your fuel oil ration sheet on each coupon before the truck arrives.

Don't order fuel oil until your tank is down to about one-quarter full.

Don't cook up fictitious emergencies.

Don't delay the driver by asking him questions regarding rationing and other matters. Social chats may mean your neighbor will not receive his delivery of fuel oil.

'Wigwam' in Times Square Place for Indian Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The setting here of a "wigwam in Times Square" by the American Indian Supplementary Aid for receiving contributions of clothing for needy Indians has resulted in the filling and sending of four large boxes of garments to three of the eight reservations of New York State, according to Chief Rising Sun, leader of the movement.

The "wigwam," an underground room at the entrance to the subway at 1472 Broadway, is conceived as permanent headquarters for administering this relief to Indian families as well as a center for descendants of the tribesmen now serving in the armed forces. At present it is partly filled with donated overcoats, women's dresses, sweaters, blouses, shoes, and rubbers.

"We have no doubt but once the people know our needs there will be a great increase in their contributions," the Chief told a Monitor reporter. "We have set 10,000 pounds of clothing as a goal. Few persons realize that the per capita allowed by the Government amounts to hardly more than about $2.50 yearly for our people. The result is that many Indians live in leaky-roofed shacks stopped up with rags and paper. They have broken-down implements for farming and their clothing is often pitiful."

More than 9,000 Indians live on the reservations of this State, but there are an added 20,000 in New York City, known by "Smith," "Johnson" or other untypical names, due frequently to intermarriages, Chief Rising Sun explained. His plan is to make a survey of employment opportunities and market conditions for the sale of Indian goods that will protect the Red Man's economic interests.

One of the aims is the gathering of funds as well as clothing, by which farm implements, haw materials and loans from a revolving fund may be provided for those in need, he said.

"We say 'bundles for Britain, bundles for China and Russia—yes. But don't forget to save some for the American Indian."

State and Local Debt Decline Due to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—All indebtedness during this war is not going up. That of state and local governments is going down and the decrease is accelerating.

The States of the Union and the local governments decreased their debts $540,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce announced today. This is 2.7 per cent down to a total of $19,643,000,000.

The census officials offer the following reasons for this favorable trend:

Tax receipts increased because of business expansion due to the war.

Relief loads lightened because of higher employment.

Priority regulations, shortages of labor and materials, and rising price levels forced drastic curtailment of capital outlays for construction.

State and local public officials co-operated in the national effort to combat inflation by postponing nonessential public works, accelerating debt retirement, and accumulating reserves both for debt retirement and postwar construction. Examples: New York State created a postwar construction fund from proceeds of grade crossing elimination bonds issued before the war. Virginia invested surplus funds in Federal securities to provide reserves for liquidating State debt.

Decrease of state and local debt would have been greater, according to the census, if many cities had not found it necessary to provide housing, water supply, sanitary facilities and other services as a result of concentration of war workers in industrial centers.

Long-term debt of states and cities amounted to $18,469,000,000 excluding $176,000,000 special obligations payable from assessments on benefited property and short-term loans were only $998,000,000. Sinking funds and other debt offsets for long-term debt totaled $1,970,000,000. Therefore, after these offsets net long-term debt was $16,499,000,000 or 85 per cent of aggregate gross debt.

The census report revealed these facts:

Municipalities including townships owed more than $10,000,000,000 or more than half of the $19,643,000,000.

The 48 States owed $3,163,000,000 or 16.1 per cent.

Special districts and authorities owed 14.5 per cent.

Counties owed 9.4 percent.

Housing authorities increased their debt $117,000,000, sufficient to offset decreases effected by other types of special districts and raised the total special district debt to an all-time high of $2,853,000,000.

Larger dollar reduction in gross debt was effected by States, although counties decreased $200,000,000 or 9.8 per cent. States and counties together accounted for four fifths of the decreose.

State and local interest-bearing securities outstanding on June 30 were $19,379,000,000 — down $481,000,000 or 2.4 per cent in a year. This meant annual interest savings of approximately $20,000,000.

Total interest payments on state and local debt were approximately $718,000,000—down $66,000,000 or 7.2 per cent from previous year.

The reduction of $540,000,000 compares with a reduction of $42,000,000 effected in the preceding year, marking a substantial cancellation of the accumulative increase of $663,000,000 between 1932 and 1940.

At the midyear point when state and local debt was $19,643,000,000, federal debt (since increased to more than $100,000,000,000) was $72,495,000,000. At that time federal, state, and local debt therefore aggregated $92,138,000,000—equivalent to $688 for each man, woman, and child, of which the federal share was $541 or $20 more than the total combined per capita debt of the previous year while the state and local per capita share was $147.

Secret Mobile Arm Delivered to Army

DETROIT, Dec. 26 (AP)—Production of a new, still secret mobile weapon has been disclosed with Army approval by the Cadillac Division of General Motors Corporation.

LOANS

For Any Useful Purpose

Commercial
Real Estate
Collateral
Personal
Automobile

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Established 1890

Head Office: Spring St. at Fifth, Los Angeles

Branches thoughout the Community

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Shortage of Rubber Trees in Venezuela Due to Appetite of Jungle River Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—A South American fish has made serious inroads on supplies of natural rubber, tappers report from the upper Orinoco Valley.

The morocoto is a fruit-eating fish known in some parts of South America for its tendency to hover under over-hanging trees awaiting falling pieces of fruit. For centuries Indians have fished for the morocoto by sinking a basket of fruit and drawing it slowly from the bed of the river, spearing the fish as it followed the basket to the surface.

Explorations in the once highly productive rubber region of the Venezuelan Alto Orinoco, however, show that the morocoto not only likes fruit but has a penchant for rubber tree seeds. Due to changes in the course of several of the Orinoco's large tributaries, the larger part of this rubber region has been flooded several months of the year at the reproduction season. The morocotos have eaten nearly all the seeds of the hevea brasiliensi. Consequently although there are hundreds of thousands of rubber trees in the Alto Orinoco, nearly all are more than 30 or 40 years old. The morocoto fish have not permitted any new ones to get started.

Edison Forecast War And Rubber Shortage

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Thomas Alva Edison was a prophet as well as a great inventor, his son, Gov. Charles Edison, has learned.

A magazine article quoting the inventor as predicting the war and the rubber shortage was received by the Governor from a friend. The article, written in 1927, stated:

"The United States never has had and never will have on hand enough rubber to run the country for more than a year.

"Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and I have been considering what this country would do in case of a war which would cut off our rubber supply.

"Don't make any mistake about that war. It will come. We may run along for a good many years without it, but sooner or later nations of Europe and Asia will combine against the United States. The first thing they will do will be to cut off our rubber supply."

'Brooklyn Bridge Lost' —But It's Motion Picture

TOWANDA, Pa., Dec. 26 (AP)—The girl at the telegraph office couldn't believe her eyes when she received a message reading "Brooklyn Bridge lost in transit."

Theater Manager James Tuffy was perplexed, too, when the message was delivered to him. He had to find a substitute movie for his holiday show—and quick.

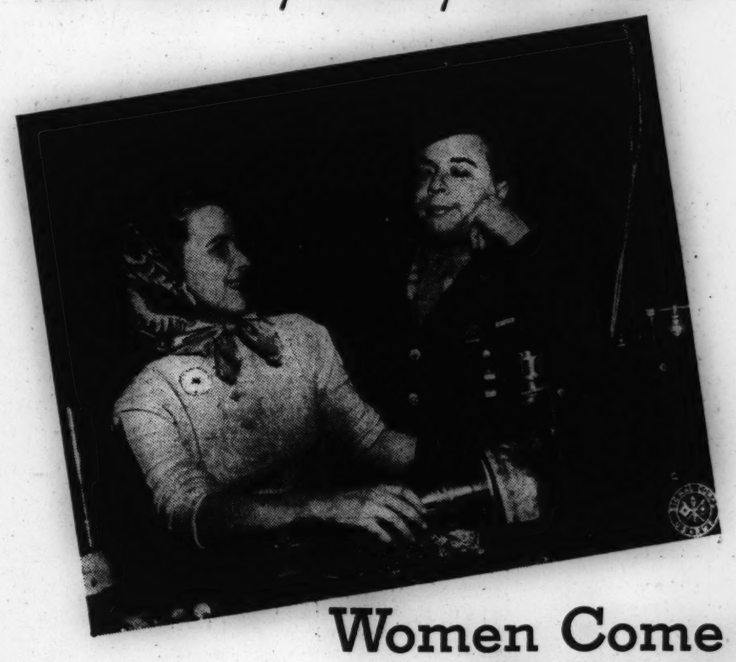
• FURNITURE

• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION

Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.

Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Boston Tel COM. 1530

From the Ledger, the Typewriter, the School, Home, and Store . . .



Photograph by U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, *taken when the cast of "This Is the Army" visited The Murray Company. Ezra Stone and Frances Roy, 20, of Framingham at one of the grinding machines.*

Women Come to Fill a Man's Job

Many are married. Most of them have relatives in the armed forces. They are now the "men" behind our men at the front—and they are seeing to it that our fighting men have the best of equipment—in quantities that count. Like veterans they are doing hard production work, fine machining . . . careful and expert. The kind of work that heretofore has always been done by men, women are now carrying on for the duration at The Murray Company.

THE MURRAY COMPANY

SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

No Stumping Of Industrial Union Expert

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to know how to make ice cream without heavy cream; if you want to know what to use instead of ammonia; if you want to know how to get the most food value for your money in these days of rationing, ask Daisy B. Treen at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Because so many housewives were asking just such questions which no one at the Union had time to stop and answer, the Household Problems Bureau, of which Miss Treen has charge, came into being Dec. 7, anniversary of an event that had much to do with raising the problems this new Union service aims to solve. Organized by Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President, and Miss Mary Tolman, Executive Secretary of the Union, the Bureau is prepared to help you maintain the nation's conservation and nutrition programs. The Union is now participating in the Greater Boston United War Fund.

If Miss Treen doesn't know the answer to your questions offhand—and she modestly disclaims any pretension to knowing all the answers—she can direct you to the proper source of information. She is, however, equipped with the latest information on Government regulations and recommended ways of coping with shortages in help and supplies. She has years of experience behind her that fit her for dealing with household questions.

Miss Treen's Background

After graduating from the Home Economics Department of Pratt Institute, Miss Treen went out to the University of North Dakota, where, as director of the Commons, she was responsible for feeding all the students. She also had charge of the catering for their dances, parties, and other entertainments. While thus employed she obtained her A. B. degree at the University.

Further study at Columbia, in the field of nutrition, preceded her coming to Boston as director of school lunches under the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This is the job from which she retired two years ago after 25 years of service. Pressed into service again, Miss Treen is glad to be where she can help housewives in this wartime emergency. Her ready smile and keen blue eyes fairly invite questions.

Already in the three weeks the Bureau has been open, she has been able to share her expert knowledge with a number of perplexed householders. One of her first customers was a working mother. Every day this woman has to put up lunches for her four children as well as for their father and herself. She wanted to learn how to achieve more variety in sandwich fillings at reasonable cost. "And that is one thing I do know about," laughed Miss Treen.

The woman also wanted to know how to make French dressing, since she could no longer afford to buy it. According to Miss Treen, she was delighted to find that there was no mystery to it. Miss Treen also supplied her with two or her own favorite recipes for making use of inexpensive cuts of meat, one a liver loaf and one a jellied veal loaf. Miss Treen is glad to pass them along. She thinks they may come in handy for some of you, too, since they call for meats that are not rationed.

Use of Unrationed Meats
Liver Loaf

1 pound beef or pork liver
½ pound pork sausage
1 medium-sized onion
2 coarse stalks celery with tops
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup stale bread crumbs
½ cup juice in which liver cooked
2 eggs

Cook liver in small amount of water about five minutes and save juice. Put through grinder with onion and celery last. Moisten crumbs with meat juice and eggs. Mix all together well and bake in bread pan one hour at moderate temperature 350° F. The loaf is good either hot or cold.

By a Staff Photographer

Settling Household Problem

Miss Daisy B. Treen, right, Director of the new Household Problems Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, answers the questions of a puzzled housewife who has come to her office on the second floor of the Union.

Jellied Veal Loaf

2½ to 3 pounds veal stew meat with bone left in—cut small (veal flank is cheapest)
4 coarse stalks celery with tops, cut up
2 medium-sized onions, cut up
½ green pepper (omit if preferred)
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sage

Cover meat with hot water and simmer until meat drops from bone (about 3 hours). If water boils away, add a little more but not to cover meat. About 45 minutes before meat is done add other ingredients. When meat is thoroughly cooked, remove bone and gristle, put meat and vegetables through coarse chopper, mix with stock in which meat was cooked, stir thoroughly, and pack in oblong glass pan with cover like refrigerator dish or put in small bread pan. When thoroughly cold, put in refrigerator over night before slicing.

Women in all phases of activity come to consult the Household Problems Bureau, for rationing calls for adjustments in the kitchens of the rich as well as the poor. One elderly housewife to whom expense was no concern was eager to find out how to make refrigerator ice cream without heavy cream. Ice cream was one thing her husband, who was ill, liked and he liked it made at home. Miss Treen gave her a recipe using a gelatin foundation, explaining that gelatin is a good food.

She received a similar request from another family. "Even if people can afford to buy ice cream, they like to make their own," explained Miss Treen, "and besides it is so difficult to get commercial ice cream delivered these days."

Miss Treen recommended borax to the puzzled housewife who couldn't get any ammonia and was wondering what she could use to clean the family's combs and brushes. Other questions have concerned the relative food content of various breads and various cereals.

On breads Miss Treen is assuredly an authority, and she is only too glad to have an opportunity to tell mothers that the whole grain breads contain much more food value for the same quantity—and money. More even than enriched breads. "It is no fault of the millers that the dark part of the grain, which is the most nutritious part, is taken out," Miss Treen went on. "The public wouldn't buy whole grain breads. Enriched breads have some but not all of this lost food value restored."

For more than 30 years, Miss Treen said, the Union has sold whole grain bread for school lunches. It made its own loaves and mixed different flours in order to get a bread that was not quite as heavy as some of those to which the public objected. "We were told that we were the biggest users of whole grain in Boston for many years," she added, "yet we had a small business compared to the big oakeries. Our lettuce and mayonnaise sandwiches made from this bread sold every day in the year, and served to acquaint many families with the use of whole grain breads."

Miss Treen also advises housewives that they get far more food value pound for pound in cooked than in dry cereals. "Give your children the latter for a treat once in a while, but don't overlook cooked cereals if you want to be economical," she says.

Miss Treen believes that the average housewife is much better informed about essential foods today than she was during the last war. She pays high tribute to the pure food laws. You can now be pretty certain that advertising statements about food are true, she says, and counsels women to read their labels. "If you want to save money on your food allowances, compare the weights on the packages," she tells them.

"FIRESIDE MELODIES"
THE FEDERAL SAVINGS HOUR
★ THE REVELERS
Internationally famous male quartette
★ MARGARET DAUM
Brilliant American lyric soprano
★ RAKOV AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Sponsored by:
Leading Massachusetts
FEDERAL SAVINGS
and LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
SUNDAY . . . 4:30 P.M.
WBZ-WBZA

IVY CORSET
"IT CLINGS"
UNITED CORSET SHOPS
INCORPORATED
300 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON
Wellesley Shop
57 Central St. Wel 1264
10% DISCOUNT ON
IVY CORSETS
during our
JANUARY SALE
Dec. 28 to Jan. 16
Your unrestricted choice
of our regular stock

Big Shrinkage In Downtown Realty Values

Downtown Boston is slowly becoming an obsolete neighborhood as decentralization and shrinkage of real estate values creep over Boston and strike hard at taxpayers' pocketbooks, the Boston Chamber of Commerce warned recently.

Since 1930, downtown values, as reflected in tax assessments, have shrunk 36.5 per cent, the Chamber Committee on Municipal Finance reported.

In the same period, the tax rate has climbed from $30.80 to $41, the Committee pointed out.

Surveying in a "municipal letter" the last 13 years of Boston's financial history, the Committee painted a picture of old, abandoned buildings gradually spreading through what was once the center of the Hub.

Optimistic Note

Adding an optimistic note, they said, "even so, Down Town is Down Town, and will be for many decades to come—the Court House, the State House, City Hall, and the Federal Building are here, so are our largest stores, the headquarters of our largest banks, and our mass transportation facilities."

But values of real estate have been slashed one third in 13 years, they pointed out, and in other sections of the City the last 10 years has also seen a steady decline, averaging 14.65 per cent of the 1930 assessment.

"What is the explanation of these figures?" the Committee asked, posing a question which has concerned taxpayers and officials frequently ever since the depression. "Probably many things—certainly obsolescence — obsolescence of neighborhoods as well as obsolescence of buildings."

With the Federal government reaching deeply into citizens' pocketbooks, city and State tax bills should be eased, if possible, making necessary "the utmost economy in municipal management," the Committee declared.

"Fortunately," they commented, "we have a mayor who is willing to face the facts."

Assessed Value

Total assessed value of real estate in the three central Boston wards, wards 3, 4, and 5, has declined no less than $371,000,000 between 1930 and 1942, the report stated.

Total reduction in the other 19 wards amounted during the same period to $116,000,000.

Since Boston must raise approximately the same amount of money in taxes today as in 1930, and the value of property being taxed has gone down, the levy per $1,000 valuation has necessarily risen.

Total tax income from real estate in 1930 was $56,285,768, derived from taxing $1,827,000,000 worth of property at the rate of $30.80 per $1000 of valuation. Income in 1942 was $55,930,033, derived from taxing $1,340,000,000 worth of real estate at the rate of $41 per $1000.

Press Women To Hear Talks On Publicity

Mrs. Mary Armstrong Melvin and Miss Marie Houlahan will discuss newspaper and radio publicity at the December meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association. The meeting will be held at the Woman's Republican Club on Wednesday with business at 2 p. m. and the program at 2:30.

Mrs. Melvin, who has taught English and done straight news reporting, now runs her own business, specializing in charitable, educational, and club publicity. Miss Houlahan, formerly of radio station KQW in San Francisco, became publicity director of WEEI last month. She has worked in the advertising and publicity fields for more than ten years.

Mrs. Dorothy Pierce Walker, Hospitality Chairman, will be assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Frances A. Blanchard and Miss Mary M. O'Connor.

Palmer to Lecture On Life Under the Sea

Vincent Palmer, natural scientist and undersea artist, will give an illustrated lecture on life under the sea at Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's Mornings of Diversion, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the New England Mutual Hall.

Mr. Palmer took his underwater motion pictures with a camera of his own invention. He will show kodachromes and natural color slides of the fantastic world below the ocean's surface. Young people home for the holidays are expected to enjoy this program.

Sharon Fortnightly Club

Legislative Day at the Sharon Fortnightly Club will be observed on Tuesday with a talk by Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Majority Floor Leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. King will be introduced by Mrs. Robert Stetson, Chairman of the day's program. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wilbur T. Morse at 2:30, with Mrs. Arthur S. Hixson and Mrs. G. J. Gilbert serving as hostesses.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Letter and Postscript. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ8, 9.68meg., 41m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.91meg., 102m.

For Sunday, December 27

London—8:06 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Round-up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra: Recorded TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:10 p. m.—Concert. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday 28
21 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:45 p. m.—Blue-Gray football game—Northern & Southern All-American Stars.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Fraser Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater: "America Loves a Melody"
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Dec. 27

W67B, Boston (47.6mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Network Program.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music From Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—"Quiz of Two Cities."
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Talk; Song Spinners.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—"Greetings Home" from Armed Service.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—'Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Hawaii Calls; music.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You," recorded.

Indian Literature Ruskin Club Topic

The Boston Ruskin Club will present a program of Indian literature and dancing in the Boston Public Library lecture hall at 3 p. m. on Monday. Miss Nora Isabel Shaw, Chairman of the Art Department, will tell Jatika Tales from Hindu literature.

Sumita Devi, a pupil of Tagore, and Mr. Ruhmon, an Indian student at M. I. T., will give a group of interpretative dances. Miss Elaine Lecol, a pupil of Madam Luisa Tosi, will be soloist. The public is invited. The business meeting will be at 2:30.

Christmas Sermons in Greater Boston

Excerpts from Christmas sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Paul W. Brauer, at First Lutheran Church:

"The birthday of the Prince of Peace finds the world no nearer to a solution of its problems or a possible peace. But despite all tragedy and trials of life in 1942, the good tidings of great joy, the message of a Divine Saviour from sin and sin's consequences, fills our hearts with a deep sense of peace and makes the burdens of our lives easier and more tolerable."

The Rev. Theodore P. Ferris, Trinity Church:

"Christ's story is a true one about a boy who actually was born, grew and lived. It is also a story with a sequel which is being continued in the lives of thousands of people in whom the same spirit is recaptured."

The Rev. Norman D. Goehring, at Cathedral Church of St. Paul:

"At an hour when the world is in travail, Christmas brings us grounds for future hope. Our celebration of the festival is lacking if it fails to deepen within us the high purpose of struggling and sacrificing to the end that peace and good will may be restored among men and nations."

The Rev. Harold Bend Sedgwick, at All Saints' Church, Brookline:

"Jesus was not just a good man, a messenger, a prophet. God sent him into the world in the fullness of time. And people saw him, talked with him, lived with him, and they knew that they had been with God."

The Rev. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church:

"People are saying this is a strange Christmas and a tragic world but the truth is it is not so strange. It is like the original Christmas which was in the midst of a tragic world. We have to remember that revelation came to those who in the midst of differences did their simple duty."

Ipswich Women To Hear Reviews

The Ipswich Woman's Club will hear a group of book reviews by Miss Elinor Parsons at its meeting on Monday at 2:30 p. m. in the South Parish House. There will also be a program by the club chorus directed by Mrs. Harland Burke and accompanied by Miss Gloria Scahill. The chorus consists of 25 voices. Mrs. Elmer S. Cowperthwaite will be hostess at the tea hour which follows the meeting.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

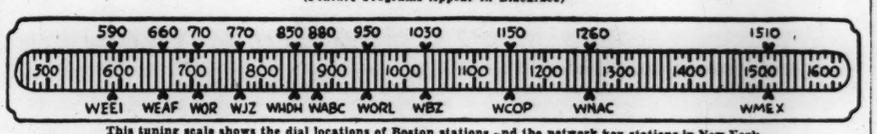
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program Notice

Connecticut
Hartford—Sunday, Dec. 27, 2:45 p. m., WTIC, 1080kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
12:00 Theater of Today: Edmund Gwenn ..	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Mystery Money Quiz".	Man on the Farm.....	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Civilian Defense; Music Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies ..... Italian Melodies .....
12:45				
1:00 Country Journal ..	Air Express Music.....	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 Country Journal ..	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard..	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 News Service	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory...	News; Orchestra	Parade of Bands.....
1:45 Radio Bulletin ...	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands.....
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical Matinee, Dr.	Henry Jerome's Orch....	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Books; guests	Mozart's "Magic Flute";	Frank Black, conductor	Henry Jerome's Orch....	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "Spirit of '43"	Ezio Pinza; Charles	Musical Matinee	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Holiday Inn .....
2:45 "Spirit of '43"	Kullman; Norman Cordon; Josephine Antoine;	Adventures in Research	Blue-Gray-Northern and	News Service .....
3:00 United We Stand ..		Golden Melodies; string	Southern All-American	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 United We Stand ..	Jarmila Novotna; Max-	ensemble	Stars football game...	Popular songs .....
3:30 Hello from Hawaii..	ine Stellman; Bruno	News; Charles Dant's	Blue-Gray-Northern and	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
3:45 Hello from Hawaii..	Walter, conductor	Orchestra; News	Southern All-American	Afternoon Rhapsody ..
4:00 Cab Calloway's Or.	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Stars football game....	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
4:15 Golden Gate Quar-	Mozart's "Magic Flute"	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Blue-Gray-Northern and	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30 tet; Eddie Green,	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas..	Southern All-American	Barry Wood, songs ....
4:45 comedian	Mozart's "Magic Flute"	Music of the Americas	Stars football game....	Sam Donahue's Orch...
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra.	Joe Rines' Orchestra....	Dramatization	Blue-Gray-Northern and	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:15 Dr. Artur Rod-	Joe Rines' Orchestra....	Dramatization	Southern football game	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:30 zinski, conductor.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Three Suns Trio.....	Sports Matinee	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	Interviews; commentary	Sports; Taxes; Sports.	News reports .....
6:00 News comments ...	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt.....	Message of Israel.....	Sports: Ramin & Bauer.	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Message of Israel.....	News Service	Dramatization	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 People's Platform..	"Over Here"; variety	Noah Webster Says; quiz	Navy Bulletin Board....	"March to Victory"....
7:15 People's Platform..	program	show; N. McQuarrie	Charlie Spivak's Orch...	News Service .....
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"Over Here"; variety	Ellery Queen: detective	"Confidentially Yours"...	Romberg's Music .....
7:45 to the Yanks".....	program	dramatization	Arthur Ravel's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist....
8:15 Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.;	comedy serial	London: variety show..	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30 Hobby Lobby; Dr.	Dr. Serge Koussevitzky,	"Truth or Consequences":	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk.....
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk.....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album .....
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Harry de Angelis' Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Thomas	Classical Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Harry James' Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	L. Thomas, baritone;	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward.	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Classical Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Concert Internationale .	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service .....
10:15 Soldiers With	Dance orchestra	Dick Powell, songs.....	"Saturday Night Bond	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Wings; band; g'sts	John Gunther, news....	Fyfe-Bars of Air Force.	Wagon"; speakers ...	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Capt. Gammans, M. P.	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
11:00 News; Major Eliot.	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Henry King's Orchestra.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-990kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00 News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Charles Cour-	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15 man, organ recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital....	Radio Carollers	.....
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale; Taxes.	.....
8:45 Circle	Music for Sunday.....	NBC String Quartet....	News Service	.....
9:00 News of the World	Music for Sunday.....	World News Roundup...	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15 E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air..	Religious program	Religious service .....
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music".....	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45 Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music".....	nade"	Gems of Melody.....
10:00 Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody.....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties' drama.	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"...	Religious program	Manner" .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary".....	Walter Compton, news.	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:00 News; Coolidge	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services from Cathedral	"Pirates of Penzance".
11:15 String Quartet ..	Services	Rockies: orchestra ...	Church of St. Paul ...	Gilbert and Sullivan's
11:30 Coolidge String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services from Cathedral	"Pirates of Penzance".
11:45 Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora songs.	Church of St. Paul....	"Pirates of Penzance".
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal....	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report .....
12:15 "Womanpower".....	Weekly War Journal....	Red Cross Christm's pgm	Religious program	"Romance in Music"...
12:30 Salt Lake City	Stars of the Blue	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 Tabernacle Choir..	Stars of the Blue	Eye Witness News: ...	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balbo": drama .....
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory: talks.	Concert Album	Concert Time .....
1:30 Network program ..	Cavalcade of Song.....	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
1:45 News Service	Cavalcade of Song.....	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour.....
2:00 "Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song.....	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15 dramatic sketch ..	Cavalcade of Song.....	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	"Prof'sional Women": tlk
2:30 "Spirit of '43"	Joseph G. Grew: Show of	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; "Post"	Yesterday & Today; or.	Table: 'Woodrow Wilson'	Religious program	gram: talk; music.....
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News: Musicale	'Reviewing Stand': 'Will	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15 Dimitri Mitropou-	"You and the War".....	World News Parade.....	We Go Hungry?"	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30 los, conductor	Boston University Vespers: speakers; chorus.	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir.	Quiz of Two Cities.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45 N. Y. Philharmonic:			Quiz of Two Cities.....	Irish Music .....
4:00 Dimitri Mitropou-	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour".....	Religious program	Religious program .....
4:15 los, conductor	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour".....	Religious program	Religious program .....
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Briers and Alice	"Fireside Melodies"; Ra-	Young People's Church	"The Dreamland Four":
4:45 Or.; Walt Disney..	O'Leary, songs	kov's Orchestra; songs.	of the Air; speaker....	Negro spirituals .....
5:00 Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs...	NBC Symphony Orches-	Talk; Song Spinners...	Religious program .....
5:15 Swarthout; Deems	Concert Gems	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Upton Close, comments.	Religious program .....
5:30 Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers ..	conductor	"The Shadow": drama.	Religious program .....
5:45 Wm. Shirer, news.	Musical Steelmakers ..	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow": drama.	Religious program .....
6:00 Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter": drama	Dinner Music .....
6:15 "Dear John"; sk...	light Services	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter": drama	Dinner Music .....
6:30 Berg, Gen & Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Great Gildersleeve":	News Service	Religious program ....
6:45 drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier....	comedy drama	Across Footlights	Religious program ....
7:00 "Invitation to	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15 Learning"; rec'rd'd	"In an Old Hacienda":	pany; Fred Allen.....	Religious program	Services .....
7:30 "We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Griff Wil-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45 Charles Boyer	ley, m. c.	liams' Orchestra	Britain": reports	Services .....
8:00 Orson Welles;	Elmer Davis; Claude	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	"Greetings Home" from	Central Baptist Church
8:15 "Hello, Americans"	Wickard: 'Food Situat'n'	McCarthy; D. Ameche.	Men and Women in	Services .....
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	Armed Services"	Classical Album .....
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album .....
9:00 Radio Readers Di-	Three commentators....	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"....	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour .....
9:30 Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour .....
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	Sigmund Romberg
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director...	Orchestra and chorus..	Leo Cherne, "Impact"..	Melodies .....
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News Service .....
10:45 "Lest We Forget..	J. Anthony, director...	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Sonny Donham's Orch..
11:00 News; E. Sevareid.	News; Sportscast	News Service	News Service	Tod Grant, news.....
11:15 Report to Nation..	"Sunday Symphony".....	Cesar Searchingerc news	Hawaii Calls: music	U. S. Army Recruiting..
11:30 Report to Nation ..	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Unlimited Horizons ...	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary ...	Unlimited Horizons ...	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News.....

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00 "The Captivators".	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	N. E. Cupboard.....	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 "Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Kari Zomar's Scrapbook	John Kiley, organ.....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Treasury Star Parade..	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	Neighborhood Call ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny".....	Air Express Music.....	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News reports .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Mystery Money Quiz....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George & Dixie.....	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melody .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: talks; music ...	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk..	Earl Wrightson, baritone	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music Box	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk..	"Winter Serenade"	Shopping News Ensemble	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	News

Women From All Grades of Society Flowing Into War Industry

Raytheon Production Corp.

Workers at Raytheon Production Corporation Plant

(1) Miss Dorothy Snow of Bradford, Maine, owner of a chicken farm, who left home to work in a defense factory, now chief supervisor of room full of girl machine operators. (2) Carmen De Simone, foreman of mount room, where girls are operators. He was in fuel business before entering factory. (3) Miss Dorothy McNamara, who formerly had a job running an elevator, now mixing solutions in chemical laboratory. (4) Miss Hazel Mugrdichian testing tubes in factory. (5) Mrs. Emily Jeffers, first woman mechanic hired by Corporation.

Bay State Prospects Bright For Short Legislative Session

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Prospects for a short session of the Massachusetts Legislature continued bright today as the number of requests filed in both the House and Senate for new legislation lagged far behind the number filed last year.

Only 228 bills have been filed with the clerk of the House—100 fewer than at this date last year—and 40 measures have been filed with the Senate clerk. Last day for filing bills for consideration by the Legislature will be Jan. 16.

Last year 2,130 bills originated in the House and 601 with the Senate. A Senate office official estimates that the total number of bills in the upper chamber will probably not exceed 450 this session.

Not all legislative leaders are sanguine about the short session possibility.

Several bills have been filed, these observers point out, which may well result in protracted debate. One of these is a bill which would place labor unions under State supervision by requiring their licensing by the Department of Labor and Industries. Another bill which is expected to prove highly controversial is Housee Bill 155 which would provide for licensing places of business for buying and selling of pools and registering of bets on horse and dog racing.

Certain to command the attention of the legislators are numerous bills providing new means of raising revenue. With revenue from gasoline sales and motor vehicles registration sharply off, new revenue will be greatly needed. Some increase in old-age assistance costs because of sons drafted or enlisted in the armed forces is held as a further possible drain on funds

Legislators in Uniform

Five members of the House and two Senators may be unable to qualify to take their seats in their respective bodies because they are on active duty with the armed forces.

Of the six women members of the House one may not be on hand on Jan. 6 when the session convenes. She is Miss Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville, now an officer in the WAACS.

Other Representatives in the armed forces are: Representative John J. Deedy (D) of Worcester now in the Army; Representative Loomis Patrick (R) of Newton, a captain in the Army; Representative Raymond T. Palmer (R) of Braintree, a major in the Army Air Corps, and Representative Jeremiah J. Crowley (D) of Boston, a boatswain in the Navy.

In the Upper House Senator Chester A. Dolan (D) of Jamaica Plain, and Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Dorchester are both lieutenants in the Army Air Corps.

Eyes on Bushnell

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell looms more and more as a likely successor to Governor Saltonstall.

Although he has disavowed on many occasions any interest in the governorship, the stocky, hard-hitting chief law officer of the Commonwealth has quietly moved into a preferred position for the State's highest office in 1944, as suming, of course, that Governor Saltonstall moves on to higher goals.

In the recent election Mr. Bushnell, although running in sixth position on the State ticket, polled more votes than any other candidate except the governor. This in itself would force his consideration in future campaigns.

Beacon Hill observers expect that the attorney general's investigation of the Cocoanut Grove disaster will provide any further impetus which might be needed to move Mr. Bushnell closer to the highest executive office.

If the attorney general sees the Cocoanut Grove affair through as he himself has promised, "wherever the path may lead," many informed observers on Beacon Hill believe the governorship will be within his grasp

But he may run into another popular and strong Republican vote-getter, if he does seek the gubernatorial nomination. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill has been marking time in the sub-chief executive position, waiting for an opportunity to advance.

New House Leader?

One of the chief topics of presession confabs is the identity of the new majority floor leader in the House to succeed Representative Rudolph K. King of Millis, now Speaker of the House. Leading candidate at the moment is said in some quarters to be Representative Peter Jordan (R) of Revere who came first to Beacon Hill in 1939 as a member of the House. Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus who has been a member of the House since 1937, is also mentioned as a strong candidate.

John Bond

BIBLES

This Society last year distributed without charge 132,000 volumes of Scripture to the poor, aged, blind, and to chaplains, in adition to many thousands given to soldiers and sailors. This philanthropy is made possible by donations from public-spirited Christians who want to share the blessing of God's word. Your gift or bequest is needed.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street, Boston

Crew on Yawl Rescued

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The rescue of the nine-man crew of a Coast Guard yawl, which was sighted and lost several times during a 21-day search after she was blown to sea off Nantucket in a gale, was announced recently. The men, all members of the Coast Guard Reserve, were landed at at Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.

SALE—don't miss it

10.95 to 18.95
EVENING SLIPPERS
4.95 to 9.95

5.95 GIRLS' "MOC" OXFORD
4.95

Regular 4.45 and 4.95
CHILDREN'S OXFORDS
3.95 and 4.35

THAYER McNEIL 47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON and Wellesley Square

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 26
2,000 gals	625
1,500 gals	468¾
1,000 gals	312½
500 gals	156¼

Slow Start For Bill To License Unions

The bill to license unions in Massachusetts seems to be getting off to a slow start, it is indicated by inquiry.

So far no organized support is claimed for the bill. It is early of course and this is the holiday season. Committees of business groups have not yet had a chance to meet on the measure.

But for the moment, spontaneous outcroppings of approval from organization sources are few, and some comment is heard among trade leaders that this particular bill has no chance.

Discussion Promised

Perhaps as next year comes on, this outlook may change. There is undoubtedly strong sentiment among business bodies for some regulation of trade unions. However whether this should be attempted through national legislation or state law and if the latter whether the present Massachusetts bill is the best move promises to furnish considerable discussion.

The drafter of the bill, Clarence A. Barnes, declares that his proposal will certainly be adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature. He reports receiving many individual evidences of support, including expressions from union members. It is possible that important backing may develop.

That there is definitely a drive on labor legislation at Washington and that the Gallup polls show a public mood for regulation is granted among labor leaders. The next legislature may be a "tough" one for labor, owing to the number of new faces, as labor men see it. They are handicapped also they declare, by so many of their members and friendly legislators being in the armed forces.

On the other hand, this is the comment of one of the business spokesmen of Massachusetts who specializes on legislation:

"The bill has not a chance in the world. The Republicans would not dare to push it with a national election only two years off. The Democrats certainly would not promote it.

Also a National Bill

"There is a national bill along the same lines. It doesn't appear to have much chance.

"I think the Massachusetts bill will be dropped in committee. I am not expecting it to get much consideration."

Meanwhile leaders of organized labor forecast the fullest opposition they can produce. "We shall do all we can to stop the bill," said Thomas E. Wilkinson, acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. "We shall make a knock-down fight." The Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has likewise pledged hostility in a statement by President Joseph A. Salerno.

The bill is similar to one introduced in the Massachusetts House a few years ago by Christian A. Herter, later Speaker of the House, it is noted

Mr. Barnes, the present sponsor, is a well known attorney of Boston, whose home is in Mansfield. At last month's election, he was made a member of the Governor's Executive Council. He won the Republican nomination for Attorney General in 1938, served in the constitutional convention of 1918, put in two years in the General Court, and managed Governor McCall's successful campaign for governor during World War I.

Factory Personnel Undergoes Complete Change Since 1941

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—Factory personnel has undergone a complete change since Pearl Harbor. It is an old story now that manufacturers who have converted to war production are advertising for more and more women, and those they hire come from all grades of society. Wives of service men and mothers of school children, young girls from tenement districts and mink and orchid debutantes, as well as career girls and professors, can all be found in one assembly line.

The variety of types is the great change in the workers at the plants of the Raytheon Production Corporation. When the firm was making radio tubes for civilian use it employed plenty of young women, finger dexterity being the main requirement for a good deal of the work. Since it has been producing for the Army and the Navy it has taken on as many again, and from all social groups.

From Farm to Supervisor

The search for work in a defense factory brought Miss Dorothy Snow from Bradford, Maine, where she had managed her own poultry farm. Her brother, who had been working with her there, enlisted. Farm labor was difficult to obtain; so, for the duration, she left home and came to Massachusetts. She is now chief supervisor in a room full of girls. The work is interesting and a contribution to the armed forces. But it means staying indoors all day and that, for a girl from the country, is hard. She will probably go back to the farm when the war's over.

Mrs. Emily Jeffers ("Lee" to her associates) is young and attractive and full of enthusiasm. She never did factory work before. She was an assistant buyer of boys' clothing in a department store. A girl is engaged to look after her two little daughters, Sally Ann and Barbara Nell. Mrs. Jeffers was the first woman mechanic in the shop. She is the widow of a former electrical engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and mechanics had been her hobby. "We had a mechanic's shop in our home," she says, "and I could wire signal boxes. When I came here they told me I was the guinea pig. If I did the work all right they would hire other girls." She evidently did all night. She is, in her leisure, an officer in the Civilian Defense Corps, where her prowess as a motor mechanic comes in very handy.

Minute Part

Under the guidance of the assistant forewoman, Mrs. Reta Sloat, rows of young women learn the delicate, skilled operation of assembling parts into a mount. So tiny are some of the "parts" that 25 of them look like a smudge of metal filings on the finger tip. The operator, however, can distinguish between one of the minute pieces and another and knows exactly where to place it. Skill with a needle or a crochet hook is an asset in such "precision" work. Patience and a quick eye are necessary. The minimum wage rate guaranteed is 50 cents an hour, and that is paid while the girls are in training. Experience and a bonus soon raise the hourly rate to 72 cents on the day shift and more at night. Operators can earn, in a 48 hour week, from $26 to $37. Added responsibility, which accrues with advance to the position of supervisor or forewoman, means a higher rate and a larger bonus.

Women now operate exhaust machines and the small welding machines which the product requires. They have replaced men in the chemical laboratory, as mixers of solutions. Women recently graduated from college, who majored in mathematics and chemistry, are employed as technicians.

The male personnel too has undergone a change, as in many other factories now on defense work. One of the most striking transformations is that of traveling salesman into trouble-shooters. With no one to sell to, except the Government, they are off the road for the duration. In their present capacity, their knowledge of materials and of sources is very useful.

One man who had been New England sales manager for a firm making musical instruments applied for a job. He had had no mechanical training. He was married and had two children. A job on the night shift, at $28 a week, was open, and he took it, attending a machine-shop school a couple of hours each day. At the end of three months he had acquired some skill and can now earn $75 a week, including overtime.

80 P. C. Willingness

Technical knowledge, according to Frederick G. Link of the firm's Personnel Department, is only 20 per cent of the requirements. About 80 per cent includes willingness to learn and to work overtime when necessary; imagination, a reasonable attitude, a spirit of cooperation, readiness to undertake the little things, and other qualities which might come under the classification of general helpfulness.

The foreman of the Mount Department, for example, is the genial Carmen De Simone, who never saw a mount before he entered the factory. He and his brother were in the fuel business together. He decided that his brother could manage the business alone and that he himself "should be in defense work." He is the support of several members of his family but insisted on thorough training as a welder mechanic before he would assume the responsibilities of foreman.

An agent for a refrigeration company, who earned about $4,000 a year before his business was discontinued, found his knowledge of service work useful in production at this plant. A methods engineer was formerly a psychiatrist, tutoring maladjusted children. A former dealer in real estate became a supervisor of production. Some handicapped persons have been put to work. Those who do not stand easily can sit at a bench and use their hands. It is expected that certain blind persons will be employed in the near future, on work requiring a fine sense of touch. Good automobile mechanics are very useful since they know something about generators and motors, and often have a set of tools, not easily obtained nowadays.

Students Warned On Right to Think

The present and future of democracy depends now on harder, more intelligent and better cooperative thinking at home and on the battlefield, Dr. Edgar S. Brightman, the Borden Parker Bowne professor of philosophy at Boston University told the students at the university's college of liberal arts recently.

In his Chistmas message Dr. Brightman warned the students never to give up their right to think no matter how pressing the regimentation of military training becomes, and suggested they add a philosophy of life to their equipment.

"Recently a war correspondent interviewed a captured German corporal on the North African desert," Dr. Brightman said. "He asked the corporal why the English, Americans and Russians were all fighting the Germans. 'Why' was a rather new idea to the corporal and he answered: 'I am a little man I can't judge. Hitler knows.'"

Maine Child-Care Survey To Aid Working Mothers

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Ford Campbell, field secretary of the State Wartime Child-Care Committee, will make a survey for the care of children whose mothers are working in defense plants in the Lewiston-Auburn area, Maine civilian defense officials have announced.

Mrs. Campbell was graduated in 1931 from Tufts and received her masters degree in 1933 from Yale where she was instrumental in establishing a summer health school to provide day care for underprivileged children in New Haven.

Storage of Auto Calls for Preliminaries

Emphasizing that a car will never come out of storage in any better condition than it goes in, the Car Service Department-Contest Board of the American Automobile Association in Washington, D. C., has issued various procedures which should be followed by those who have placed their automobiles in dead storage either as a patriotic contribution to the nation's war effort, or for some other compelling reason.

1. The car should first be placed in the best possible mechanical condition by having all needed repairs and adjustments made, and should be completely serviced including charging the battery.

2. The car should be thoroughly washed (preferably steam cleaned in sections where calcium chloride is used on highways), all paint and chrome or nickel trim should be generously waxed, and the chassis and under-body sprayed with clean oil.

3. After washing, the car should be thoroughly lubricated, including a change of engine oil, and where the materials have already had extensive use, the transmission, differential and steering gear lubricants should be renewed.

4. The upholstery, floor mats, glove compartment and trunk lining should be thoroughly cleaned, vacuumed and protected against moths.

5. After cleansing, washing and greasing, the car should be run continuously for ten or fifteen miles, if possible, on dry roads and in pleasant weather.

6. Select a clean, dry and reasonably theft proof building for car storage.

7. Drain the gas tank and mix one gallon of the gasoline thoroughly with one quart of lubricating oil; pour this mixture back into the empty tank (after replacing the drain plug) and run the engine on this mixture for 20 minutes with the garage doors open.

8. At the end of this 20-minute period open the throttle (press the accelerator) wide and switch off the ignition, while the engine speed is high, holding the throttle open until after the engine comes to a stop.

9. Drain the remaining gasoline from the fuel system, i.e., the carburetor, fuel pump, gas line and tank.

10. Drain the cooling system completely and remove the hose connection.

11. Remove accumulations of dirt and grease from the exterior surfaces of the motor, and cover with a light coating of lard oil or light motor oil.

12. All rubber trim, hose, wiring, weather stripping and mats should be cleaned and dried, and suitably protected from light and circulating air.

13. Disengage the clutch by placing a small block of wood between the clutch pedal arm and the under side of the floor-board.

14. Disconnect and remove the storage battery. Store the battery where it will be convenient for periodic checking and service.

15. The car should be blocked up securely without interference with the steering, brake or shock-absorbing mechanisms. If the storage space is cool and dark, and reasonably theft proof, the tires should be deflated and left on the car. If not, the tires should be removed, deflated and stored in a cool, dark and safe place with the tubes in them.

16. Rags securely tied with twine should be placed over all openings to the interior mechanism of the car.

17. Place all disconnected fittings and parts, properly labeled in the glove compartment for safekeeping.

18. If the storage building is in a remote place where theft might occur, small parts of special value should be removed to a safer place, and the building fitted with sturdy shutters and locks to discourage vandalism.

19. Insurance—Do not cancel fire and theft insurance policies on stored automobiles. Most insurance companies provide a form of indorsement which permits suspension of public liability, property damage and collision coverage without necessitating cancellation of the entire policy. This procedure will be advantageous to the policyholder. It should be noted that these policies, however, do not cover damage resulting from actions of war.

20. Finally, after you have stored your car, check it carefully against all of the preceding instructions to make certain that no item has been omitted. See that all windows are closed tightly, that window catches are in place, that the ventilator cowl is closed, that all holes and openings are covered, that the car is firmly mounted on its blocks, that the moth proofing is adequate, and the doors and trunk are locked.

Jewish Paper's Honor to Canham

In recognition of The Christian Science Monitor's recent receipt of the Maria Moore Cabot award by Columbia University, The Jewish Advocate on Dec. 18 awarded its weekly "Advocate Carnation" to Erwin D. Canham, managing editor of "our illustrious contemporary, which has been singled out by Columbia University as the first and only daily newspaper in the United States to receive formal recognition for the advancement and promotion of amity between the American republics."

The weekly published in Boston praised the Monitor as a "newspaper that stands for and exemplifies the traditions of journalism at their very best: accuracy, objectivity and moderation. It has always strived to serve its reading audience responsibly with a consciousness of the rôle which all human beings play in the drama of life. Above all, it has strived to foster and preserve national and international understanding, unity and harmony. These excellent qualities have made the Monitor appreciated not alone in this country but in other parts of the globe where it is read."

In deference to the Governor's wishes, our store will be closed all day Saturday, Dec. 26th.

OUR
JANUARY
Clearance
SALE
of
FURS
AND
CLOTH COATS
STARTS
MONDAY
DECEMBER 28th

STORE OPEN
9:45 A.M. to 5:45 P.M.

Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston
Subway at door

Lawson & Hubbard

Big Allied Push Near in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

Ukraine in two different sectors, north and west of Millerovo; recapture of a big factory in Stalingrad; a 15-mile gain in the Kotlenikovski sector, southwest of Stalingrad; a 15 to 18-mile advance in the Caucasus southeast of Nalchik, and the thwarting of tank-led Nazi counterattacks in the Velikie Luki section, 90 miles from Latvia.

The speed with which the Russians still are moving forward suggests that the Germans may be retreating deliberately to a shorter front and better communications in the Donets Basin, although the continued presence of German forces inside the Stalingrad salient offsets this view to a large extent.

From the Far East comes news of the first clash of ground forces in Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's advance into Burma. British and Colonial troops report a successful meeting with Japanese patrols in the Chin Hills, 110 miles west of the Bay of Bengal port of Akyab, toward which General Wavell is driving.

Allied airmen have sunk a Japanese destroyer, a transport, and a cargo ship to the north of New Guinea in the most widespread air sweeps in the Southwest Pacific in many weeks, while United States and Australian forces have penetrated to what is officially described as the "last line" of Japanese defenses near Buna.

North Africa:

Sirte Captured By British Army

Sirte, Libya, fell to the British Friday, marking a 180-mile advance in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Afrika Korps since Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery launched his offensive at El Agheila.

The British communiqué announcing the fall of Sirte said there were no important air operations over the Tunisian battle area, but that two heavily-laden barges sailing southwards off the coast of Tunisia and a railway near Sousse were "successfully attacked by our fighters."

On Allied plane failed to return from these attacks.

Winter rains apparently were still keeping the fighting in the Tunisian area on a minor scale, but Allied-French units in the Kairouan and Pont-du-Fahs sectors of Central Tunisia saw some action in light clashes with the enemy.

Grounded enemy planes were destroyed in an Allied air raid on an airdrome at Hon, following bombings of Crete, Naples, and Taranto Dec. 23.

Bad weather curtailed flights in the Medjez-el-Bab region but Allied air patrols strafed ground targets, and were credited in a French communiqué with successful support of the units that drove off Axis ground attacks in an area west of Kairouan, 63 miles south of Medjez-el-Bab.

The French in this sector are within 40 miles of Sousse, eastern Tunisian port toward which they are driving.

Fighting in the Pont-du-Fahs sector, about 25 miles from Tunis, was limited to skirmishing.

The heights position held by American and British soldiers not only looks down on highways which lead about 30 miles northeast to Tunis and 50 miles north to Bizerte, but also brings the Allied forces a notch nearer on the road back to Tebourba, 13 miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, and flanks the German position before the settlement. The Allies lost Tebourba three weeks ago.

The exact whereabouts of the Fighting French forces reportedly coming up from the Lake Chad area in equatorial Africa was not given, but it apparently was some 300 or 400 miles south of Tripoli in Southern Libya.

Russian Front:

Soviet Makes Gains In Middle Don

In the Middle Don drive alone, the Russians claimed 14,500 Germans were killed or captured in Friday's fighting, bringing the toll in that offensive to 106,700, counted as 57,000 slain and 49,700 taken prisoner.

The advance southwest of Stalingrad followed a 13-day battle during which the Russian communiqués daily spoke of Axis troops mounting bitter tank-supported counterattacks, with temporary successes, in an attempt to avoid encirclement.

In the Middle Don, it was said, Red Army troops have captured 49 settlements and railway stations, as well as dozens of populated points, and the offensive was pushed into the Ukraine at two different locations.

The first Ukraine spearhead was southwest of Kantemirovka, the railway station on the Rostov-Moscow line which was recaptured Dec. 19. Latest dispatches put the advance guards in that area at the Ukranian village of Markovka.

The second spearhead was southwest of Millerovo where the Russians appeared to be moving on the Millerovo-Vorshilovgrad railway. The first drive could be headed toward Kharkov and the second possibly might advance toward Donbas.

A war bulletin told of the occupation of another village in the Millerovo-Kantemirovka section with about a battalion of 800 Axis troops wiped out in the engagement.

Russian Drive Flanks Millerovo

The Russian drive in this area had flanked Millerovo and penetrated into the western border area of the Ukraine, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukraine as a state in the U. S. S. R.

Colonel-Gen. N. F. Vatutin's troops were moving in ever-smaller semicircles about Millerovo.

One column had advanced to Grekove, just 10 miles west of the railway center and less than 10 miles from the Millerovo-Vorosh ilovgrad railway. Ten miles north of Millerovo, the Red Army recaptured Malchavskaya.

There has been hand-to-hand fighting in Stalingrad for dugouts and machine-gun emplacements. In Friday's clashes the Soviet communiqué reported that 19 blockhouses and 57 dugouts were destroyed by Russian troops and that men in one unit encircled German groups, killed about 500 of the enemy, and occupied one of the largest factories, capturing a store of guns, grenades, and cartridges.

More enemy resistance was noted southwest of Stalingrad where for two weeks the Russians have been attempting to storm into Kotelnikovski. Here, in one sector, 600 Germans were killed and 30 tanks were disabled, and in another a village was taken after a battalion of infantry and 10 tanks was routed, the communiqué said.

Burma:

Japanese Clash With Allied Patrol

The clash of British and colonial troops with Japanese about 110 miles northwest of Akyab in Burma, was disclosed in a British communiqué as a local engagement in which the Japanese attempted to dislodge patrols from positions the British forces previously had captured.

The defenders laid down a crossfire on the first attempt and then repelled flanking attacks with losses to the enemy on both occasions, the communiqué said.

Royal Air Force bombers and fighters smashed at Japanese aircraft on the ground at Toungoo Airdrome, struck an oil tank at Chauk and railway trucks on a siding at Kyaukpadaung, shot up buildings at Akyab, strafed locomotives and a train near Monywa and hit a large river steamer and other craft on the Chindwin.

Patrol action continued in the Arakan border area, north of Akyab, the communiqué said.

MacArthur Honors Wounded General

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Dec. 26

A second American general wounded in the fighting near Buna in New Guinea, Brig. Gen. Clovis E. Byers of Columbus, Ohio, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

General Byers was decorated yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Earlier the same award was given Brig. Gen. Albert W. Waldron, Rochester, N. Y., also wounded in action near Buna. A third general, Brig. Gen. Hanford Macnider, Mason City, Iowa, was wounded at the Buna front in November.

War Picture in Desert

By a Staff Artist

Battle Scenes in North Africa

Succession of white arrows in center show how a Fighting French force marched north from Lake Chad to engage an Axis motorized detachment, indicated by black arrow. White arrow on Libyan coast shows position of British Eighth Army in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. White arrows in Tunis-Bizerte area indicate sites of gains by Anglo-American and French forces.

South Pacific

Allies Score in Air And on Buna Front

Ranging over the waters to the northwest and north of Australia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen shot down 6 Japanese planes and damaged 5 others in 9 separate sorties. These attacks carried Allied planes over the principal enemy operational bases in the islands from Timor to New Ireland.

Attacksing from both flanks, Australian and American infantry, backed by tanks, artillery, and mortars, on Friday smashed through the enemy's outer defenses around the Buna government station. At nightfall the Allies controlled practically all of the main airfield at Buna and had the Japanese pinned down to a coastal strip about a mile long and between 500 and 600 yards deep.

The communiqué warned, however, that this confined space was "a prepared and fortified citadel of resistance."

Malta Convoy:

Fleet Arrives Without Any Loss

The finest Christmas present possible for battered Malta has been delivered — a record-shattering convoy carrying stores, small Christmas presents, and the first parcel mail to reach the island in eight months.

The convoy, moving from the east with strong naval and air support, was the first to reach Malta without damage or loss in more than a year, indicating that a great change has taken place in the Eastern Mediterranean situation. One other convoy reached Malta intact earlier, but not without some damage.

The captain of a cruiser in the convoy said the main factor in making the safe trip possible was the extended Allied grip on the African north coast, providing bases for fighter-plane aid to the ships as they steamed within range of Italian airfields.

The convoy entered Malta's harbor and began unloading its much-needed cargo by bright moonlight Nov. 19. The British Admiralty released the first word of the operation this week.

En route there had been unsuccessful attacks by the enemy in which the United States Navy gun crews of some of the merchantmen played a big part in driving the enemy away and scoring at least probable damage to an Italian torpedo bomber.

At another time, there was a submarine scare, but it, too, was removed. Fighter planes spotted a surfaced U-boat and forced it to dive to safety. The Admiralty said a U-boat was destroyed by two warships.

Giraud Takes Over Darlan Post in Africa

Continued from Page 1

union of all Frenchmen might be accomplished.

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret broadcast an appeal to all Frenchmen to unite "for the only fight that counts —the liberation of France."

General de Gaulle, one of those who disapproved most strongly the arrangement by which the assassinated French Admiral took over African colonial leadership, remained silent on Admiral Darlan's slaying and on the possible developments it may bring in pro-Allied French circles.

In Bern, Switzerland, dispatches said, some Frenchmen saw Admiral Darlan's passing as clearing away a principal obstacle in the path of General de Gaulle's followers. They said, however, that much apparently depended on the identity and motives of the assassin, and that it was possible the act might even widen the division among French elements.

In one broadcast, the Germans attributed the assassination to the British, and Paul Schmidt, head of the foreign press section of the German Foreign Office, was quoted by the Vichy Radio as saying:

"When two allies such as America and Britain can only settle their political differences by murder, we cannot but rejoice."

At Dakar, in French West Africa, given over bloodlessly to the Allies through Admiral Darlan's influence, news of the assassination saddened many supporters of the French Admiral who had warmly welcomed him on a visit there several weeks ago.

'Tag Insurance' For Fur Coat

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP)—John "Jingles" Donahue, the policeman who won international attention by leaving rhymed warnings on the cars of parking violators, reported a new experience recently—he handed out a legitimate ticket and the recipient had no objection whatever.

It was an especially flagrant violation, a car parked next to a hydrant and projecting into a zone reserved for trucks, and just as Officer Donahue was applying the coup de tag the driver came along.

"That's all right," he said. "Go ahead with the ticket, but take a look in the car. See that fur coat? Well, I wanted it watched. It's worth the buck."

Then he took the ticket and drove off.

Bombing of Japan's Cities One Goal of Wavell Thrust

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the long-range objectives of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's thrust into Burma is the heavy-scale bombing of industrial Japan.

When and if the Burma Road is regained and reopened, the United Nations will have the means available for carrying out an aerial offensive against Japan equally as intensive as that being waged against Germany in the West.

As long as Russia maintains its present relations with Japan, the only bases from which sustained aerial action can be taken against the Japanese islands are in Eastern China.

Some of these bases are excellent. The only reason they have not been used for heavy raids on Tokyo, Osaka and other Nipponese cities thus far is the supply problem. This has become greatly complicated since Rangoon and Mandalay fell to the enemy and the Burma Road has ceased to function.

At present, vital supplies in limited quantities are trickling into China from Russia, and from India over an air route that traverses ranges of towering mountains. When consideration is given to the fact that few transport planes can handle pay loads of more than 12 tons, and that not more than 40 such planes have been put on the run from India to China, it can be understood how inadequate is such a means of handling material in anything like the quantities demanded by modern warfare.

Even should each plane tow strings of cargo-laden gliders, the sum total of material transported would not be able to meet requirements. In fact, one Chinese authority has stated that the material being flown into China amounts to only about 1 per cent of the traffic formerly carried over the Burma Road.

Heavy Fuel Load

A big four-motored bomber of the type having sufficient flying radius to reach the industrial area of Japan from available Chinese airfields uses gas at the rate of 200 gallons an hour, and for an average bombing flight from Eastern China to Japan it would require 42 barrels or 1,680 gallons of gasoline which weigh about five tons.

To this dead weight must be added the weight of bombs, ammunition, oil, and incidentals carried, which amount to, say, 1½ tons, so 6½ tons of material is required per trip per bomber.

Britain finds it advisable to use large numbers of bombers in raiding Germany; in some cases as many as 1,000 at a time. To afford a basis for calculation, suppose a desideratum of 500 bombers per raid on Japan be assumed.

Every flight of this number of planes will require about 3,250 tons of material, to say nothing of the spare parts and other essentials needed for use by the ground force. In addition, the weight of the gasoline, ammunition, and incidentals necessary for the swarm of fighter planes which must be provided to defend the airfields will run to a large figure.

Token Raids Possible

So it readily can be seen that supplying any such quantity of material by air transportation is simply out of the question, and undoubtedly accounts for Japan having remained immune from bombing attacks originating in China.

Doubtless token raids long since could have been made, but apparently it was decided they would not be worth while. Perhaps it was considered they would afford the Japanese helpful training entirely inconsistent with the damage done.

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, has stressed the fact that the Japanese nation will not crack under adversity, and that the only way to defeat them is to render them incapable of further hostilities.

The progress of the campaigns in the Solomons and New Guinea does not afford much satisfaction insofar as rapidity of defeating the enemy is concerned, and gives little cause for optimism when the thousands of islands under Japanese control in the Southwest Pacific are considered.

It certainly is more logical to dispose of an octopus by a deft stroke at its body than to assail its writhing tentacles one by one, and Japan today with its far-flung conquests can be likened to an octopus.

Japan possesses only limited industrial capacity and most of its important manufacturing plants are located in Tokyo, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, and Kobe on the island of Honshu, and in northwestern Kyushu especially the important steel-productive capacity at Yawata. All of these places can be reached from presently held Chinese airfields by long-range bombers, although some of them are about at the extreme flying range of most types of bombers.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, who heads the United States Army Air Force, was quoted recently as having announced that United States planes would return again and again to strike at the heart of Nippon's Island Empire.

China's Foreign Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, recently was quoted as saying that the outlook for opening the flow of essential materials into China over new, though devious, land routes is more promising than generally supposed.

However, despite this optimistic assertion, the opening of a road through a region that has terrain as difficult as can be found almost anywhere is a stupendous undertaking, and it seems much more expedient to regain control of the Burma Road.

Thus the current drive against Burma by General Wavell takes on an especial interest. Japanese defenders of Burma are at the far end of a tremendously long line of supply, and if the British push develops into a concerted drive by anything like the 1,000,000 men General Wavell is said to have assembled, there will be good reason to hope that the Burma Road again will become available and that shortly thereafter industrial Japan will begin to feel the impact of bombs in constantly increasing numbers.

As a corollary, Japanese lines of communication into the South China Sea will be wide open to attack by bomber planes, as well as their footholds at the various Chinese seaports, and their strongholds on the islands of Hainan and Formosa.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Food Distribution Heavy Club For Nazis Over Oppressed

Continued from Page 1

industries in their own country which are necessary to German war industry.

It is an interesting study of the food position in occupied Europe in some detail because the main trends of German policy can be deduced therefrom.

Finland, for example, because of its strategic position with regard to Russia and the importance of its timber industry to Germany, had maintenance of its rationing scheme guaranteed by Germany. A similar condition exists in Norway, where Norwegian labor in mines and on vast German coastal defenses is vital to Germany's war effort.

These two countries are therefore high on the priority list for food supplies although their standard of living is greatly reduced from prewar days.

Italy's Situation

Italy, a satellite country which must at all costs be kept in the war, has special treatment also. During December, reports say, there will be a distribution of 10 kilograms a person of potatoes specially sent from Germany.

The Italians, too, allocate supplementary rations to workers in canteens. In addition to an extra grant of 100 grams of potatoes or bread daily two workers eating in factory or mine canteens, miners get 100 grams [three and a half ounces] of extra meat, fish, cheese or dried vegetable daily and 250 grams weekly of rice and 50 grams of fats weekly.

In Croatia and Slovakia the bread ration has been increased for heavy workers despite grain difficulties.

In Occupied Russia the same basis exists for food distribution and there is the same organizing machinery. Those who work for the German Army, mine workers and all engaged in reconstruction work, with their dependents, and also those who have taken work in the Reich are entitled to draw food supplies.

Wages in Foodstuffs

Despite promises of help neither Germany nor Italy is making any serious effort to solve Greece's food problem. The few factory workers in this agricultural state are less important to Germany than administrative officials whose help is needed for the smooth working of state machinery. Consequently, these men receive increases in salary represented partly by cash payment and partly in foodstuffs. A German-Greek trading company has been formed as well as a price-fixing bureau for imports from Germany for the German Army of Occupation. Black markets in food are very strong here and are little checked by the Germans and Italians.

Where the German Food Ministry decrees that, for example, Hungarian agricultural and forestry workers in Germany can be more useful to Germany by returning home for agricultural work these men are ordered to return home. Much of the grain and timber produced in Hungary, which returned workers will help swell, will go to Germany as part of the export quota laid down in various trade agreements.

Pressure on Rumania

Rumania is being pressed hard for increased foor production by both Italy and Germany. On paper, Rumanian authorities conceded all increases asked for. A recent Italo-Rumanian trade agreement provides for an increase in Rumania's exports to Italy but Dr. Karl Clodius (German economic expert) made it understood he does not accept any decrease in Rumania's exports to Germany.

The only remedy is for the Rumanian Government to try to force its people to produce more or manage with less.

Foods always have been an important munition in war, but never before has it been organized on a continental basis and in the interest of one power to such an overwhelming and ruthless extent. As a means of slave driving and extortion a shortage of food is more potent than any other weapon and Germany has not hesitated to use it for its own ends despite the mass of suffering its use inevitably entails.

Move Grows in U. S. For Pressure on Japan

Continued from Page 1

bombers based at Akyab could harass the supply line of this Japanese force moving northwards. That would be something. It might save Kunming. But it would be a temporary respite, not the real solution which can come only from a reopening of the Burma Road.

Thus the general Allied interest in keeping China actively in the war combines with the concern of influential elements in the United States Navy over the evidence of what they consider the increasing Japanese strength to council for a more vigorous war policy in the Pacific.

It is, of course, difficult to see how there could be any speeding up of the Pacific war until conclusion of the African campaign. In fact, the reopening of the Mediterranean is a probable prerequisite to any serious British attempt to reopen the Burma Road.

But what could happen would be a longer period of seige around the fortress of Europe before any real attacks are made, thus releasing more war equipment for the Pacific.

tI is assumed that the original plans called for opening the assault on Europe probably through Italy and the Balkans as soon as possible after conclusion of the African campaign.

Stronger Japan Feared

But with all of Africa in Allied hands, the Mediterranean open, and Allied bombers pounding Germany from every possible angle it might conceivably be safer to let Hitler stew in his shortages than to let Japan go on consolidating its conquests. At least this is the argument of those who feel that in another year a Japan which has been left more or less undisturbed actually will be a greater danger to Allied victory than Nazi Germany.

It is not intended to suggest here that such a shift in Allied strategy is impending or that it necessarily is desirable. No one could possibly pass intelligent judgment on the merits of the case who did not have at his disposal the fullest documentary information available to the Allied military high command. The known and reportable fact is that awareness of the Pacific is increasing in Washington even at a time when the American position in the Solomons is reasonably secure and, while the American position in Africa is hanging in an uncertain balance.

French and Arabs Rescue U. S. Men In Algerian Surf

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (AP)—Friendly French and Arab inhabitants of the Algerian Coast rescued hundreds of exhausted United States Navy men floundering in heavy surf after their ship, the Leedstown, was torpedoed off North Africa, Lieut. Commander Bernard P. Caraher, navigator of the transport, disclosed here.

One of the shipwrecked seamen, Lieutenant Caraher said, put on a fez and some borrowed clothing, "got himself a tommy gun, filled his pockets with ammunition and went off to fight the war on his own."

Lieutenant Caraher's story was made public today by the Fourth Naval District. The officer is living in Philadelphia while on leave.

"The sea was covered with fuel oil and debris. The wind was blowing toward the shore, which was a blessing," Lieutenant Caraher recalled. "There was a terrific surf. The life-rafts were tossed end over end and when they got in the breakers and tossed that was how those rescued came to owe their lives to the French and Arabs.

"Unmindful of their own safety, they waded into the breakers to help men ashore. Literally hundreds of men owe their lives to those Frenchmen and Arabs."

The Leedstown was the former Grace Liner Santa Lucia. She was commanded, both before and after requisition by the Navy Department, by Lieut. Commander Duncan Cook.

U. S. Told Japanese 'Don't Fight by Book'

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in New Guinea, Dec. 26

"You can't fight those Japanese by any book," Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, said Dec. 24.

General Kenney declared youths in the democracies have had too many years without worry over where their next meal or bed was coming from and had never had to battle for existence.

"It's not that our boys aren't good fighters, because they are," General Kenney said. "But it takes them time to learn it.

"They're still trying to fight the war by books, by what they've read about wars. Maybe they know too much about it. In any case they've got to learn that the Japs don't fight by any book.

"The Jap knows nothing else than to attack."

More of French in Building Objective in Quebec Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Preservation and development of French influence on Quebec architecture have now become objectives for increased co-operation between the provincial government and Canadian architects.

"We should be able within 50 years to change the face of Quebec," Premier Godbout said at a recent exhibition of architectual designs. He proposed that appropriate designs be placed at the disposal of rural hotelmen and country industrialists, in order to have them give attractive lines to their buildings.

"This architecture must be the expression of the French soul," the Premier added. "It must answer to particular conditions of our climate and the number of children of our families."

The jury responsible for distribution of the awards expressed great satisfaction in the sketches and photographs exhibited recently in Quebec City, and commented that they reflected the general interest which characterized French-Canadian designing ability.

Prizes totaled $1,350, covering types classified from A to F. Following the exhibition of the winners in the ancient capital, they will go on tour to be displayed through the larger centers of the province.

The Province of Quebec Tourist Bureau, which shared sponsorship with the Ministry of Agriculture, was commended by the Premier for an important part in establishing better relations between the other provinces and Quebec, Canada, and the United States, and with Latin America. Postwar travel from these three sources would be of first importance, he predicted.

Nazi Atrocities Hit By American Unions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday condemned "the massacre of Jews and of civilians of all nationalities where the Nazi war machine has entered" and pledged redoubled efforts for victory.

"In answer to this mass horror now being inflicted on our brothers and sisters in Europe, we pledge in the name of humanity to redouble our work for the utter destruction of Naziism and all its legions of death throughout the Axis," Mr. Murray's statement said.

"We renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of complete United Nations victory. We reaffirm our pledge of unity with the workers and the plain people of all nations, including the occupied nations, in the common struggle for freedom and for life itself."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, similarly condemned Nazi atrocities in a recent statement.

WEST END STYLES AT WEST KENT PRICES
The handsome fashion floor invites comparison with any —up-to-the-minute for style and incomparable in value. Accept our invitation to wander round the store at your leisure.
MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY KENT ENGLAND

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishings
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
North End and George Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
Walter Austin Ltd.
Millinery
Gowns
Costumes
etc.
and everything for the well-dressed woman.
71-79 Corporation Street, Birmingham

International Stores
Still the widest variety of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Branches everywhere in Southern England

Shop at Bobbys
Bobbys Restaurant is the ideal spot to meet your friends for Morning Refreshments, Lunch and Tea.
FASHIONS
FURNISHINGS
DRAPERY
RESTAURANT
Each Branch of Bobbys is a wonderful store full of interest and activity—a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are very welcome whether you want to buy anything or just look round.
The Brightest Spots in the South of England
BOBBY & COMPANY LIMITED
Terminus Road, EASTBOURNE
The Square, BOURNEMOUTH
Also at
MARGATE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA
Also Associated Houses:
Handleys Ltd., Southsea
Wolfsteads Ltd., Reading
J. K. Hubbard Ltd., Worthing
Dust & Co. Ltd., Tunbridge Wells

SWANSEA, WALES
BERNARD HASTIE & CO.
—SWANSEA—
INSULATING CONTRACTORS and SHEET-METAL WORKERS
ENQUIRIES INVITED

CARDIFF, WALES

The Cardiff Drapers
Over 100 Departments
FASHIONS • FOOD • FURNITURE
GARAGE AND SHOWROOMS
JAMES HOWELL & CO.
LIMITED
St. Mary Street

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement— please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Japan Striving to Crush 'Hostile Thoughts' in China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well-authenticated reports that the Japanese language is being made compulsory in all occupied areas shows that Japan's "new order" for East Asia means virtual annexation to the Japanese Empire.

Libraries have been stripped of books containing "hostile thoughts," with tens of thousands of publications having been destroyed in Shanghai alone. Late in November, Japan took over China's seven largest publishing houses, confiscating their entire existing stocks.

The original Japanese political plan for China was to Balkanize the country. At present no less than five governments are distinguihsable in the occupied regions. Manchukuo is nominally independent, North China is autonomous and Inner Mongolia semi-autonmous, the Nanking regime is in nominal control of Central China, and the small occupied area around Canton is run openly by the Japanese Army.

Puppet Premier Speaks

Until recently, puppet Premier Wang Ching-wei of the National Government has been virtually a prisoner at Nanking. But late in in October he journeyed to Peiping for the first time since taking office, to attend a convention of the Hsin Min Hui (New People's Movement). Subsequently he was allowed to speak for all of China on the occasion of the Great East Asia Ministry's inauguration and the celebration of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor. The Japanese apparently intend to capitalize further on his past history as a disciple of Sun Yat-sen second only to Chiang Kai-shek by giving him nominal contral of all Occupied China.

Japan claims that the Hsin Min movement, which was organized to "exterminate the Communist forces and clean up thoughts," has a following of 100,000,000 persons in North China. Also used for propaganda purposes are the "Red Circle" and "Blue Circle" secret societies, which go back many centuries in Chinese history.

Tokyo says that the head of the Red Circle society has been in Japan since Oct. 11, and that 80,000,000 members of both groups are pledged to fight the "Communists" in co-operation with Japan. But these are nonpolitical societies, and experts doubt whether their traitorous leaders have any following.

Religion also is used by the Japanese as a propaganda device. The Christians of North and Central China have been herded into a Christian Federation, which is defined by Tokyo as "a well-organized single body divorced from Anglo-American influences." The Japanese also have found "a descendant of Confucius in the 72nd generation" who is said to be "actively campaigning for the removal of western thought." A "Buddhist Research Institute of China" is to be established in Peiping for the purpose of "renovating Buddhist education."

The Japanese now claim to control an area of China containing 200,000,000 persons and over 90 per cent of the country's industry. Chinese sources do not dispute the latter figure, but estimate that only about 50,000,000 persons are under the direct domination of the invaders.

Only Partial Control

Shantung Province, for example, has long been included in the Japanese-held territory on most maps. But 100 out of its 140 local districts still were under Chinese control a few months ago when Admiral Shen Hung-li, Chinese Governor of the Province, left for Chungking to accept a Cabinet post.

Japanese control extends only to the railroads and main cities in most of Occupied China. Japanese garrisons in smaller towns usually withdraw to fortified barracks at night to avoid being trapped by guerrilla forces.

Last summer, the Japanese admitted that there were 25,000 organized guerrilla fighters behind the lines in North China. The invaders waxed indignant over the way Chungking propaganda had "taken hold of the people's minds," and told of finding secret underground passageways through which the guerrillas escaped to neighboring villages whenever a populated place was surrounded. "The chagrin felt by our men of the forces cannot be comforted by tears," wailed Tokyo.

Since that time the Japanese have waged two "campaigns of extermination" against the "Communist" guerrillas, claiming complete success each time. But at the end of November Tokyo Radio admitted that "isolated movements" still remained to be dealt with.

Weakening of Japan In Air Is Seen

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, Dec. 24. Delayed

"The Japanese Air Force everywhere has been materially weakened," and furthermore, the Japanese admit it, Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, Commander of U. S. Air Forces in India, Burma, and China, declared today.

General Bissell's statement was made in response to a question whether the Japanese Air Force was showing signs of deterioriation in Burma.

Not only in Burma but also in occupied China, General Bissell said, enemy planes have been forced to "move rapidly from one airdrome to another as airdromes get too hot."

Scottish Ship Canal Put In Postwar Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Linking of the Atlantic with the North Sea by a new ship canal across mid-Scotland is sponsored by many prominent Scotsmen, including Sir John Graham Kerr, M. P., as a major feature of postwar reconstruction.

The exigencies of war have sent much new industrial effort northward to Scotland away from the disturbances of the southern front line of aerial bombardment. The Firth of Clyde and its environs have thus become one of the busiest centers of British and Allied war effort. Those charged with postwar planning of Scotland therefore, are exploring every project likely to retain this progress in shipping, shipbuilding, and general commerce, while at the same time finding employment for the thousands of demobilized service men and women.

It is proposed that the canal should stretch from the upper reaches of the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. It would be about 30 miles long. As an enterprise of civil engineering, it is pointed out, the work is comparatively straightforward. There exists a small canal for barges running in the same direction, and it is suggested the new canal should take its place and cut through the same territory.

It is proposed that the ship canal be at mean sea level with only one lock at each extremity, in the neighborhood of Clydebank and at Grangemouth in the upper Firth of Forth, so that little additional work would be necessary on waterlevels or locking.

Greatly enhanced commercial and industrial prosperity are seen as a result of such a scheme. It would join the great industrial and shipbuilding northeast coast of England with the shipbuilding of the Clyde and the industrial mid-South of Scotland, offering great advantages to both areas, not least in sea transport.

Vessels would sail up the Firth of Clyde, through the new canal, and thence to England's northeast coast ports instead of going round the north of Scotland or through the English Channel to reach the northeast coast of England.

The project also embraces a larger vision—that of its international service to postwar shipping. The realignment of nations after the war will mean that both Britain and the United States will be in closer commercial and neighborly contact with the Scandinavian countries and with Russia. With the cutting of the proposed new canal this voyage would be shortened by many hundreds of miles.

More Than Billion Dollars Sapped From Norway by Nazis

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Germans and followers of the puppet government of Premier Vidkun Quisling have plundered Norway of 6,000,000,000 crowns in the two and a half year occupation. They have burdened the industrious Norwegians with a national debt twice as large as before the war, according to responsible Norwegian sources.

[The crown has not been quoted in terms of the dollar since 1940, when it was worth roughly 23 cents].

The Germans have requisitioned monthly at the Norges National Bank in Oslo an average of 200,000,000 crowns, these sources said.

The money has been levied to cover the costs of occupying Norway and to support the German Army, but it has also been used to pay German civilians employed in Norway, build fortifications, and finance exports to Germany.

Savings Confiscated

The private property, fortunes and savings of Norwegians who have escaped abroad or who are regarded as "hostile" to Hitler's "new order" are being confiscated regularly and disposed on German administrators.

Germans have been appointed as commissars to ruin Norway's principal industries—fish canning, cellulose, timber, aluminum—and are quietly buying control of these enterprises.

The Germans, however, have introduced the strictest kind of price control, have regulated profits, wages and rents and have intervened in Norwegian businesses and distribution facilities. Official wholesale prices have risen about 5 per cent during 1942 with respect to normal trade.

The actual price level has risen because of a flourishing black market. Farmers are withholding products in order to get better black market prices. For example, sugar brings 14 crowns a kilogram, butter 15 to 20 crowns, raw coffee 150, tea 1,800 and meat 20.

The national debt is estimated by responsible sources to have soared to 3,000,000,000 crowns—an increase since the occupation of approximately 1,700,000,000 kroner. The extent of the secret debt is unknown here.

As the financial load of 3,000,000 Norwegians grows, the people are becoming poorer and the standard of living and useful production are steadily declining.

Production Declines

Informants said the last available industrial statistics covering 1941 showed production down 15 to 20 per cent from prewar days. This was attributed to a lack of raw materials and a shortage of coal. These sources emphasize that 1942 production will be much worse from this standpoint.

At the same time, agricultural output has been falling steadily because of the shortage of seed, fertilizers and fodder for cattle. Norway, a land of forests, even has been forced to ration firewood because of German - controlled forests.

The decline in the Norwegian fish catch continued in 1942, these sources said, while the Germans took an even greater percentage than previously. The reduction in the catch was due principally to a German restriction forbidding Norwegian fishermen from going far out to sea for fear they might flee to England. The Germans, therefore, permit fishermen only enough fuel to go certain specified distances and back.

As the flow of paper money has increased because of heavy German demands, the fear of inflation is said to be growing among the people with the result that many are investing in real values such as real estate, art, and books.

Gestapo Raid

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Twenty-two men were arrested and secret radios, weapons and food were confiscated when 200 Gestapo agents conducted a day-long raid of the Norwegian town of Rjukan recently, reports from Norway say.

Every house in the town of 6,400 inhabitants at the foot of Norway's highest mountain, Gaustatoppenetn, in the Wentflordalen Valley was searched while the Gestapo patrolled the streets with machine guns.

Martial law was imposed, but no shootings were reported. Five of those arrested later were released and others were taken to Oslo prison.

Several leaders of Rjukan escaped the Germans patrolling the area and fled on skis. Efforts were being made to find them.

Request

In the interest of better store service, we request that no merchandise be returned for credit or exchange on the first day of our After-Christmas Sale, December 28. You will have through January 6 to return merchandise.

R. H. Stearns Co.

Winter Over City of Moscow: Contrast Between '41 and '42

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—One of the differences between this winter and last in Moscow is that there are fewer lines before the stores and restaurants now.

Last year all restaurants had lines before them for many hours. Bread stores—milk stores, and practically all food shops were to be found at the head of many a long queue.

Now you see but few such lines.

Bread definitely is better handled. A Russian worker's ration is just the same as last year but distribution is far superior.

Meat is about the same, and here it might be pointed out that for a country which has suffered as this one has with the invader in the depths of some of its richest lands it's a considerable tribute that it has meat at all.

Smaller bulbs have been installed in hotel rooms and homes. The electricity ration is smaller than last winter and there are many places where people. for a few nights a month, live by the light of their food stoves.

Central heating has all but disappeared from numerous apartment houses but the Soviet people who sensed this during the summer installed thousands of iron or brick stoves. Thousands of persons went into the woods close to the Capital this summer and fail to cut wood for the winter. There is a good supply of this.

On the brighter side, the theater season is on in full swing. Art Theater players have returned to the city and the market for tickets is bullish.

There seems to be as many automobiles on the streets as last winter but none of them belong to private citizens. They're Russian Army or Government cars or trucks going about the city on business.

Streetcars, busses and subways are all running better this year.

The most encouraging fact to note about life in Moscow today is the increasingly friendly feeling between the Soviets and the United States and Great Britain.

The African operations and the fact that more information is reaching the people about the United Nations efforts to help their ally are probably responsible for this. American officials who daily are conducting business with the Soviets report a most cordial atmosphere, ever-increasing cooperation and a sincere feeling of friendship.

Marines 'Take' Tropic Isle And Then Conquer Loneliness

GREAT EXUMA, Bahamas, Nov. 28 (AP) Delayed—After six months the United States Marines who helped build this Caribbean outpost own one complete victory, and that is over the loneliness which could have engulfed them.

These Leathernecks, young and tough as whipcord, today observed the sixth-month anniversary of their occupation of this base. They can look back on a job well done.

When Marines landed here with supplies, they began a stretch of back-breaking toil immediately their feet touched solid earth.

This island, some 150 miles from Nassau, looks now like Wake Island might have looked if those Marines had had a little more time—and a little more help. It's secure.

This island is breath-taking in its natural beauty—and overpowering in its remoteness from the hurly-burly of America, which these Leathernecks love and miss.

Great Exuma, about 35 miles long and three to four miles wide, is part of the chain which rises like vertebrae from the ocean's back, beginning off the coast of Florida and extending southeasterly into the Caribbean Sea.

Great Exuma is of coral rock, topped with a thin skin of sandy soil and a tangled batch of scrubby growth. It nestles snugly in the lee of Stocking Island, famed in the history of old freebooters.

It has stretches of excellent beaches, spread with blinding white sand, unbelievable colors of sea, sky and land, swaying cocoanut palms and soft breezes.

But it has nothing else, Lizards, spiders and a harmless variety of boa constrictor constitute the animal life.

White persons are numbered by the handful. The island houses about 12 settlements, populated by natives who are friendly and eager to please the Marines.

The nearest settlement is Georgetown, inhabited by a few hundred persons. Because of its proximity, it gets the greatest play from Marines and sailors on liberty.

To compensate for the lack of outside recreation, men and officers at the base have endeavored to provide entertainment within the reservation. They have succeeded admirably with limited resources.

There are nightly movies out-of-doors with the sky as a canopy.

The raw-lumber recreation rooms house two pool tables and a ping-pong table. Corporal Henry Stephens of Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., operates voluntarily a library containing excellent volumes donated by himself.

Shell-hunting — searching the beaches for conch shells washed in with the tide—is a major pastime. Many Marines have collections of all sizes and shapes, in gorgeous shades.

Norse Service Men Greet King in New Club in Edtnburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Norway is the latest of the United Nations to open a residential club for its soldiers and sailors in Edinburgh. The premises have been lent by the Salvesen family—which has long been a link between Scotland and Norway.

This beautiful residence is full of fine art treasures as well as comfortable furniture. Spacious dignity with an attractive informal atmosphere meets the Norwegian soldier or sailor.

Opened by King Haakon—himself once a sailor—there are touches to remind visitors of the homeland, from the fine basement kitchen to the magnificent billiard room at the top.

The house can sleep 30 guests but the club can entertain an almost unlimited number. These men who are exiled from their homes can find comfort and peace in the hospitable atmosphere of the club.

Connecticut Town Hailed for Safety

DERBY, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP)—Congratulatory messages flooded the City Hall and police headquarters of this New Haven County community as it ended its fifth year without a single traffic fatality.

On the basis of Derby's 10,300 population, the State Highway Safety Commission computed that its residents had achieved a record of 4,775,400 highway fatality-free days since Christmas Eve, 1937.

Gov. Robert A. Hurley wired Mayor Cornelius Caldwell that Derby's conservation of manpower and resources were "a splendid Christmas greeting to the boys from Derby now serving in our armed forces."

Citizens Receive Corrective Facts In Rumor Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"If you can't prove it, don't say it."

This slogan has been adopted by the Milwaukee Rumor Clinic which was organized here recently for the purpose of examining, investigating, sifting out, and refuting false rumors which might prove harmful to public morale. Milwaukee was the second city in the country to establish such a clinic, the first one having been started in Boston some months ago.

False rumors may start and be passed on innocently, or they may be the products of enemy propagandists and fifth-column "rumor factories." In either case, they are apt to snowball into damaging proportions as they make their way across back fences and luncheon tables, or from one bus passenger to another. Milwaukee's new Clinic acts as a clearing house where such circulating tales may be stopped in their tracks if they are complete fiction, or corrected if they are merely misinformation blown up to an exaggerated size.

Co-operating with Clinic, on the one hand, are various men's and women's clubs, teacher groups, unions, factories, and an organization of women "block wardens" whose members report to the clinic any rumors that comes to their attention, and help trace them back to their source; and, on the other hand, City, State, and Federal Government agencies, Civilian Defense authoritties, the police and Army and Navy Departments with whom the Clinic can check the truth or falsity of the stories. Providing no military secrecy is involved, and permission is granted by these agencies, the correct facts are then relayed to the public in local newspapers.

Officers of the group are Henry A. Sanderson, chairman; Jerome Hirshfield, publicity director; Alfred Fris, secretary; and Miss Janet Davies and Mrs. T. B. Walker, who are in charge of the women's division. Headquarters are in the Alonzo Cudworth Post of the American Legion.

Governors Pledge Help to WPB Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Representatives of the Council of State Governors have pledged the Council's full co-operation with a War Production Board program calling for postponement of all construction not directly related to the war.

Govs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Herbert O'Conor of Maryland appeared before Chairman Donald M. Nelson, while Govs. John W. Bricker of Ohio and Herbert B. Maw of Utah were unable to attend. These four constitute the Council's Executive Committee.

In order to complete the military program in 1943, Mr. Nelson said, all private and public construction not directly related to the war must be curtailed. He emphasized that this policy does not mean abandonment of projects "absolutely essential" to health and safety but urged that cities needing additional hospitals or similar facilities investigate the possibility of converting old buildings.

Connecticut Test Is Won by Hurley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley, his position as titular head of the State Democratic Party, challenged by Senator Francis T. Maloney, emerged victorious in a test of strength by winning the post of Connecticut Democratic National Committeeman.

The Chief Executive, who last month lost his bid for re-election to the governorship, was chosen National Committeeman by the State Central Committee, defeating the Maloney-backed candidate, Richard Joyce Smith of Southport, 45 to 27.

STARTING MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th. *at* 9.45 A. M.

STEARNS

Annual

AFTER-CHRISTMAS SALE

★ *A NEW ENGLAND* TRADITION *in tune with the times* ★

Despite these troubled times, we shall hold our traditional After-Christmas Sale. It is full of items of outstanding value—some brandnew, bought for this event, others drastically reduced for clearance . . all of the high standard New England has come to expect of Stearns . . . and never have quality and value been of greater importance. Some intermediate markdowns have been taken.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKDOWNS

DAYTIME DRESSES, **$25.** Originally $35 and $39.95. Rayon crepes and also 100% new wools in the group. Misses' sizes, fourth floor.

DAYTIME DRESSES, **$50.** Originally $69.95. Few-of-a-kind and exclusive styles in rayon crepes and 100% new wool suit dresses. Misses' sizes, fourth floor.

DAYTIME AND DINNER DRESSES, **$30.** Originally $49.95 to $79.95. Women's and specialized sizes in dresses, wraps and costume suits. In wools and rayons. Fourth floor.

DAYTIME AND DINNER DRESSES, **$40 to $75.** Originally $59.95 to $150. Women's and specialized sizes in 100% new wools, wool-and-rabbit's hair and rayon crepe dresses. A few evening wraps and costume suits in this group. Fourth floor.

SKIRTS, **$3 to $8.** Originally $5 to $12.95. Interesting assortment of pleated or gored skirts in 100% new wools or rayon-and-wools in solid colors and in plaid tweeds. Broken sizes. Sportswear, fourth floor.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS, **$48 to $148.** Originally $70 to $175. Group of 100% new wool coats in misses', women's, junior misses' and specialized sizes. Trimmed, at one price or another, with mink, beaver, Persian lamb, London-dyed squirrel. Fitted and boxy styles in dark and light colors. Sixth floor.

ENGLISH SUITS, **$38 to $58.** Originally $40 to $80. An exclusive group of imported English 100% new wool suits in tweeds and cashmeres. Made in England with the finest of tailoring. Misses' sizes. Sixth floor.

SHOES, **$4.85, $6.85.** Originally $6.95 to $12.95. Discontinued models in leather, suede or wool-and-cotton gabardine. High and low heels, broken sizes. Pumps, sandals and afternoon types at one price or another. Second floor.

TWO SKIN SCARF of Natural Fisher. Originally $575. Furs, sixth floor. **$500**

SWAGGERS of black-dyed Persian lamb. Sizes 40 and 42. Originally $675. Furs, sixth floor. **$615**

PRINCESS COAT of black-dyed Persian lamb. Sizes 16, 18. Originally $715. Furs, sixth floor. **$675**

PRINCESS COAT of Province of Quebec beaver. Size 18. Originally $875. Furs, sixth floor. **$795**

All fur prices plus 10% tax

SHORT BRUNCH COATS, **$7.** Originally $10.95. Plain colors and plaids in 100% new wool. Sixth floor.

HATS, **$3 to $7.** Originally $5.95 to $18.50. Smart collection of late fall and early winter hats in a variety of types and styles. Many are felts, some fabrics. Millinery, sixth floor.

HANDBAGS, **$2.50 to $15.** Originally $3 to $25. Alligator-grained and other variously grained calf, suede, and fabrics; envelope, top handle, underarm styles. Black, brown and colors. Street floor.

JEWELRY, **65c to $20** (plus 10% tax). Originally $1 to $35. Novelty brooches, bracelets, necklaces, spray pins. Metal, plastic, rhinestones. Street floor.

GLACE AND SUEDE GLOVES, **1.85.** Originally 3.00 to 4.00. Plain and novelty styles. Black and brown. Broken sizes and styles. Street floor.

INFANTS' APPAREL, REDUCED 20% to 30%. A broken assortment including wearables for brand-new babies and toddlers. Miscellaneous sacques, wrappers, dresses, coat sets and cotton knit suits. Fifth floor.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, **1.15 to 3.95.** Originally 1.35 to 5.95. Sheer or heavy cottons. Sizes 3 to 6. Fifth floor.

GIRLS' DRESSES, **1.35 to $3.** Originally 1.85 to $4. Sheer or heavy cottons. Sizes 7 to 14. Fifth floor.

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, **16.95 to 25.00.** Originally 22.50 to 33.50. Mostly 100% new wool in covert, tweed, flannel and cheviots. Broken sizes, some regular, some robust, for boys 8 to 16. Fifth floor.

CHILDREN'S DISCONTINUED KAMP TRAMP OXFORDS, REDUCED 20%, **NOW 2.80 to 4.00.** Originally 3.50 to 5.00. Infants' to misses' sizes. Second floor.

COAT AND NIGHTGOWN SETS, **½ price.** Originally 7.95 to 16.95. Rayon crepe and rayon jersey in a broken size assortment. Fifth floor.

MATERNITY DRESSES, **$5, $10, $15.** Originally 7.95 to 29.95. A miscellaneous group of dresses for daytime and dinner wear. Rayon crepes mostly in dark shades, a few light. Broken sizes. Fifth floor.

PURE DYE PRINTED SILKS, **2.95 yard.** Originally 3.50 to 4.50 yard. For daytime and evening dresses and blouses. Small and medium size designs. Light and dark grounds. Second floor.

RAYON REMNANTS, **75c yard.** Originally $1 to 1.50 yard. Celanese washable sports fabrics, washable rayon printed crepe and printed spun rayon, rayon and wool crepe and celanese rayon Jersey. Lengths from 1 to 4 yards. Suitable for dresses, blouses, slacks and housecoats. Second floor.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, REDUCED **10% to 50%.** Many are open stock. Fine china includes service plates, cups and saucers. Earthenware includes serving plates, salad plates, cups and saucers. Glassware includes stemware, bowls, chop dishes and vases. Seventh floor.

In fairness to all our customers, we feel that all sales must be considered final.

Mail and telephone orders will be taken in so far as quantities permit.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE • BOSTON • PHONE HUBBARD 0260

Nazi Distrust of Pétain Intensified

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 26—From this neutral vantage point, Franco-German relations appear to be developing in strict conformity with the German diplomatic precept, "When you get a man down, kick him."

Interest has centered around Marshal Philippe Pétain's letter to Hitler in which he requested indirectly permission to build up an army "capable of defending France and its colonial posessions" and humbly suggested that a condition to full collaboration is a French Government "with full freedom of action."

Berlin seemed determined from the beginning to "rub it in," and has shown sharp distrust of Marshal Pétain despite the conciliatory tone of his letter. Curiously enough, the Berlin correspondent in Basel of the National Zeitung reported Dec. 10 and 11 that official circles were irritated at the slowness of Marshal Pétain in answering Hitler's "generous offer" despite the fact that, as was later revealed, Marshal Pétain's letter already had arrived on Dec. 5.

According to the National Zeitung's Basel correspondent, this indicated that Berlin planned completely to subject and humiliate France in preparation for the expected landing of the Allies in France or Italy, but then changed its mind when the war clouds moved to the Balkans, due to Turkish-Russian conversations.

A wave of mistrust and suspicion swept through the Government-controlled German press in commenting on Marshal Pétain's indirect requests for an army with "full freedom of action."

Berlin official circles obviously fear being double crossed, the correspondent of the National Zeitung says, and they have suggested that if Pierre Laval's government were really in earnest about full collaboration with the Axis, it would employ more ruthless methods in stamping out opposition.

Commenting on Marshal Pétain's request for an army, the National Zeitung of Essen states that the French are lacking in the quality of obedience, as shown by the actions of French generals in North Africa, and that they are completely incapable of serving under arms and therefore must begin rebuilding their soldierly qualities "from the ground up."

Commenting on the Pétain request for a Government with "full freedom of action," the Essen National Zeitung says bluntly, "Universal plans of treason rampant in France are entirely and solely due to the fact a huge per cent of all Frenchmen, whether officials or not, are completely unreliable and deserve only the greatest mistrust. Furthermore, these Frenchmen interpret every sign of generosity, big-heartedness, politeness, and friendliness on the part of the Germans as a sign of weakness. It is impossible to compel them to change their attitude in the slightest."

Mistrust of the character of Marshal Pétain shown in the press is in accordance with the Germans' instinctive mistrust of any foreigner who tries to help them play the German game of building a new Europe—a mistrust which, in all probability, has its roots in the unconscious German realization of the spuriousness of Nazi ideals.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung, organ of the Wilhelmstrasse, is extremely skeptical of Marshal Pétain's value and strongly criticizes his "harping on" the idea of an "eternal France," which it states is the "idée fixé" even today of the average Frenchman.

Boersenzeitung says further that the "fundamental attitude of the French State is static and undynamic, hence an authoritatively imposed revolution is more likely to slip backward into the past than to be a creative advance."

The Essen National Zeitung says it is no secret that the French Administration is still riddled with "half-hearted collaborationists" who are sabotaging all attempts at reconstruction of a new Europe and are much more dangerous than "traitor generals."

However, "half-hearted collaborationists" rapidly are being removed by the Gestapo as the German situation grows more desperate, thus fulfilling the modified saying about revolution now current in France, "a collaboration dévore ses enfants"—collaboration devours its children.

"Seventeenth-Century Ideas"

The Essener National Zeitung mistrusts the "broad circles, especially the upper classes, who even today are clinging to the ideas of the seventeenth century." It continues, "These eternal citizens of yesteryear who wish to learn nothing and support the testament of Richelieu, calling for an unbending policy against Germany, will never find the path of collaboration with Germany in a higher European order."

German mistrust is also manifesting itself toward the pro-German Doriot "Nationalists" who are hotly demanding a French declaration of war on England and the United States, a German military alliance, and adherence to the anti-Comintern Pact."

According to the correspondent of the National Zeitung in Basel, Berlin official circles declare that the followers of Jacques Doriot and Marcel Déat "got stuck in baby shoes." These few activities obviously are unable to carry out the Sisyphean work of "fighting against the weak men reigning in France."

The thorough kicking seems justified to the German man in the street, for he believes the French have been given a square deal and have shown appreciation. He believes France is being better treated than Germany was after World War I but that it is unwilling to renounce its dreams of a "French Europe" and take its rightful place in a "German Europe."

These kicks strike the average Frenchman in the region of the stomach. The black market now has driven prices prohibitively high. A kilogram of butter costs 1,200 francs; a chicken 300 francs; a turkey or goose 1,500 to 1,800 francs. A large part of the workers are getting not more than 3,000 francs monthly due to the desire to recruit workers for Germany.

Long lines are formed each day in front of shops in Paris and Marseille. In the former Unoccupied Zone, storekeepers sell a half or a quarter of an apple instead of the whole. Food Minister Max Bonnafous stated the food situation is getting worse every day and that he was organizing community eating houses.

The inevitable poison of mistrust which exists in every glass of collaboration is visible in the problem of workers for Germany. On Dec. 8, 108,000 workers were sent to the Reich, making two thirds of the 150,000 for which, when delivered, Germany will hand over 50,000 war-weary aged prisoners.

No German industrialist trusts these French "volunteers" farther than he can see on a foggy day. For systematic inefficiency and "criminal" carelessness, according to reports coming out of Germany, they are unsurpassed in the history of modern industrial work.

Try to Escape

Closely guarded in camps, they frequently get homesick for their wives and children and seek to escape. Trains from Berlin to Paris are closely guarded and returning Frenchmen are frequently dragged from under nests on train chassis, on roofs, and even under benches of passengers and to Russia to "learn what it means to sacrifice for a new Europe."

Those who successfully reach France are given a hearty welcome by the much-kicked population and are given extra rations of food, clothes, money, passports, maps, and everything needed for further journey as they are unable to return to their homes for fear of reprisals.

Mistrust against French workers has intensified due to the newly increased stream of "indentures and servants" largely recruited from 3,800 officers, 15,000 noncommissioned officers, and 80,000 soldiers of the demobilized Army which the German press has frequently stated is "rotten through and through with treason."

Warless World Seen By British Prelates

By Religious News Service

London, Dec. 26

A new day is dawning for the oppressed peoples of Europe, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Hinsley, top-ranking churchmen of the Anglican and Roman Catholic faiths in Great Britain, declared here in special Christmas messages to their co-religionists on the continent.

Released simultaneously, the messages envisage a new order arising from what was once little more than a hope, but which now is a "confident assurance."

Depicting a world in which war "will not again take its cruel toll and oppression will become but a memory," the Archbishop of Canterbury voiced a plea for the bulwarking of justice in order to assure its maintenance against "greed, ambition, and aggression."

Welcomed to U. S.

Associated Press

Gen. Emile Bethouart Lieut. Gen J. T. McNarney

General Bethouart, hero of two wars, is being welcomed at Washington by the United States Army Deputy Chief of Staff on the former's arrival as head of a military supply mission for the French forces in North Africa.

National Refugee Service Has Placed 19,645 in Jobs

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Samler, in charge of the retraining program at the National Refugee Service, fished a card at random from the files and laid it on the desk.

"That's as typical as any," he said. "This man is nearly 43 years old. In Vienna he modeled buttons. He came here as a refugee and we helped him find a job. He took an evening course in our machine shop. Now he's working as an engine lathe operator at 75 cents an hour, and I should say offhand that he's as happy as any man would be who has had to make an adjustment of that kind as he nears middle life."

Mrs. Stella Baruch, Director of the Department of Economic Adjustment of which retraining is a division, nodded.

Other Cases

There were other cards: a middle-aged merchant and dry goods salesman retrained as a cabinetmaker's helper and earning $25 a week; lawyers now working as bookkeepers; white collar workers whose skills have been directed towards trades like machine shop practice, mechanical optics, sheet metal work, Diesel engine practice and drafting—trades important to the war and for which there is an employment demand.

The war, indeed, has done astonishing things to the so-called refugee problem. Immigration, for one thing, has virtually ceased, leaving the organization to concentrate on those who remain of the thousands who fled from Europe after the rise of Hitler.

Total refugee immigration to the United States in the past 10 years was approximately 250,000. This figure, estimated on the basis of Department of Justice records, represents persons of all faiths, though most of them naturally were Jews. Between 50 and 60 per cent are in New York.

19,645 Placements

The National Refugee Service, Only recently a refugee, retrained as a librarian, repaid a loan of $120. He had done well in the course and had earned enough money to pay his debt. He explained that he wished to get it out of the way as he was going into the Army.

The Service finds itself constantly combatting two kinds of stories. One is that all refugees are wealthy; the other that they ought to be barred because they compete with American workers.

There are, it is true, some rich refugees; but the majority, as the books of the service show, arrived with little money.

The charge of unfair competition isn't heard so much today because of the need for manpower. In any case the service never felt that the refugees offered serious competition to Americans, though it was kept busy running down false yarns about department stores or other big employers discharging employees to make room for refugees.

Many of the refugees offered skills unavailable here. Others less fortunate were the professionals, especially the lawyers. Not only were lawyers unfamiliar with American law, but admission to the bar and practice would entail citizenship and its wait of five years. Dentists, too, found their skill less acceptable by ordinary American standards and many therefore turned to dental laboratory work.

Of the 6,000 refugee doctors, approximately 2,300 have been placed in hospitals or in private practice. The Service thinks it a pity the remainder cannot serve in the Army or Navy as commissions are not granted to non-citizens.

Careful Not to Offend

In all its retraining and job placement, the Service as Mrs. Baruch observed, has been careful not to offend American workmen or to offer ammunition to anti-Semites. Thus, when it trained some bakers, it first consulted union officials who were pleased at the idea since a shortage of bakers existed.

Recently it found an $18-a-week job as a messenger for a man of 70 who for 35 years had earned a comfortable living as a salesman in Vienna, while another refugee of 67, formerly a textile mill executive in Germany, got a similar job at $16 a week. With living costs what they are, the Service makes up the difference in these cases between wages and actual money needs.

As matters now stand, Mrs. Baruch and Dr. Samler remarked, the whole refugee "problem" may shortly have to die for lack of needy persons.

supported by private contributions, was set up a little over three years ago. In that time it has made 19,645 job placements and has retrained 2,005 persons, some in its own school, others in private courses. It referred nearly 67,000 persons to English classes and Americanization opportunities, and resettled to smaller communities 14,190 persons.

The figures hardly tell the story of what the Service has done. To refugees, unfamiliar with the English language and the customs of the United States and perhaps nearly penniless, it has been a boon. It boasts that no refugee has taken government relief. It has advanced small loans to enable refugees to start in business or to be retrained.

'Co-op' League Radio Series In February

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The first nation-wide radio program by the Co-operative League long postponed as the result of a dispute between the League and the radio industry, will go on the air sometime in February, it was announced here today. The series of programs will run for 13 weeks over about 38 key radio stations from coast-to-coast.

Four stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company networks refused to carry the programs, originally scheduled to begin in October, on the ground that the subject of co-operatives is "controversial." A meeting of the code committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, called at the proposal of N.B.C. to give an opinion on whether time should be sold to co-operatives, voted in the affirmative.

The dispute attracted so much public attention that United States Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of the situation. A special committee was appointed, but the agreement between the co-operatives was worked out before the committee held its hearings.

Murray D. Lincoln, President of the Co-operative League, paid tribute to the helpful attitude of the radio executives who participated in the code committee discussions.

"The decision is a clear-cut affirmation of the right of the co-operatives to purchase time on the air," Mr. Lincoln declared. "It also affirms the right of the "co-ops" to advertise not only the goods and services and trademarks of the co-operatives, but also to describe the essential features of co-operatives which characterize this progressive, democratic form of business."

Broad Declaration Of Postwar Goals Sought by Jews

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP)—A broad declaration of principles for postwar rehabilitation, including absolute racial equality, international co-operation of Christians and Jews, and democratic control of all natural resources was issued here Dec. 24 by the American Institute on Judaism and a Just and Enduring Peace.

The declaration was a summation of conclusions reached at a four-day meeting under auspices of the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Spokesmen described the meeting as a Jewish counterpart of similar conferences held by Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders in this country and in England. Sixty representatives of Reformed, Orthodox, and Conservative Jews attended.

Describing the present time as possibly "the acid test of religious sincerity," the Institute proposed immediate convening of a "World Council of Christianity and Judaism" to speak "in one mighty voice for the application of the universal ideals of righteousness and brotherhood in the postwar world."

"Unless all religious eschew sectarianism and learn to unite upon their essentials," the declaration said, "they may well forfeit their right to the allegiance of men. They will not otherwise play their due roll in the making of the world after this war."

Smoother Pathway for Women Into War Plants in Offing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—To offset a reported reluctance on the part of many women to work in war plants, industrial and educational officials made public here today recommendations for attracting women workers to workbenches and assembly lines and improving their knowledge of technical subjects.

The management research division of the National Industrial Conference Board said that while the number of women in war industry was approaching 3,500,000, "many women have not yet been convinced of the need for their labor in factories."

Robert H. Baker, assistant director of the War Industries Training School of Stevens Institute of Technology, announced that in the next three months' course to begin on Jan. 4, women students will be given special courses to help make them "machine minded."

The Conference Board urged that employment procedure be a little less mechanized when dealing with women—"the interviews a little less brusque than perhaps has been customary when dealing with men who are used to crisp, impersonal treatment."

"Starting new girls to work in pairs has been found a good plan in one company," the Board reported. "Another company finds that a committee of 12 girls to look after newcomers, answer questions and give advice, has helped inexperienced women through the early period of adjustment to factory work.

Men Get Used to Idea

"If the men workers know well in advance that women are to be introduced into the plant and have time to get used to the idea, the first days in the factory are made easier for the new employees. In factories where no women have been employed previously, they are likely to be received with less disruption if the process is one of infiltration rather than invasion."

The Board reported that employers voiced particular satisfaction with the production records of women employees who have close relatives in the service, adding that in some companies these women are given preference for jobs.

The initial excitement over glamorizing the uniform of women in industry previously used as a drawing card to attract women to the factory, seems to have abated, the Board said. Women workers who seriously undertake industrial work are "more than a little disdainful" of all the fuss made about attractive work clothes the Board added.

"Newspapers and magazine articles, motion pictures and the radio can be utilized to a greater extent in the intensified educational campaign which obviously is necessary to impress women with the immediate need for their co-operation," it recommended.

Mr. Baker said that the War Industries Training School, sponsored by the United States Office of Education had found that girls are handicapped in two respects, first, by lack of a knowledge of technical terms and, secondly, by lack of the power to translate a blueprint or drawing into the actuality of a machine. To help correct this situation, the tuition-free training school will provide a glossary of technical terms and several sets of small-scale wooden models of mechanisms.

Mr. Baker defended the natural ability of women in mechanics, explaining that, while boys acquire some background for this work while growing up, machinery has been an unknown subject to most girls.

Response Only Fair

Meanwhile Philip B. Taylor, vice-president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, announced that the corporation's recent appeal for 20,000 women to help build engines for fighting planes had brought only a "fair response." He voiced the belief that many women may be waiting until after the holiday season to enter war plants.

The company has set a goal of 2,000 new women workers each month in the next 10 months and believes that the program can be achieved if it can bring home to women the realization that they are able to perform duties in a war plant.

"Recently we surveyed 1,200 women to find out what they think about working in a shop," Mr. Taylor said. "In general, the women felt that they were not needed now, and they seemed to have the idea that if they were needed the Government would call on them in a draft for industry. We found that there were plenty of women who needed just a little urging to go to work in a war plant, and we are going to bring across to them the fact that they can do it."

The new employment approach to the problem, Mr. Taylor said, "is that the applicant is doing a favor for the company and not that the company is doing a favor for the applicant."

Wartime Christmas Observed In Exercise of Free Rights

By the Associated Press

In the security of their homes and churches, Americans observed Christmas with special gratitude and a good measure of the traditional feeling as war factories stopped—for the first time since war began—on this day set aside as holy because of the deep purposes it represents.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with their four sons away at war, attended services at a near-by church with a few members of the family and a small group of friends. Earlier, an Army band and a group of carolers entertained them on the White House lawn.

Across the country, war production workers took a holiday to herald the season of "peace on earth," and then went back to turning out arms and munitions to speed the day of victory and peace.

At most battle points around the war-torn globe, the struggle went on, but in the British Isles, American fighting men observed Christmas at public gatherings with English and Irish children and around the family tables in privates homes.

They had a greeting from King George VI who said of the Yanks "we welcome them into our homes." The King expressed the hope that their visit would be "the basis of enduring understanding between our two peoples."

From President Roosevelt came a message of cheer, addressed to all American servicemen.

"I cannot say 'Merry Christmas,'" the President said in a Christmas Eve radiocast, "for I think constantly of those thousands of soldiers and sailors who are in actual combat throughout the world—but I can express to you my thought that this is a happier Christmas than last year in the sense that the forces of darkness stand against us with less confidence in the success of their evil ways."

To those who toil in war plants, the President also sent greetings. He said it was significant that their factories were stilled on this one day, declaring:

"On all other holidays work goes on—gladly—for the winning of the war.

"So Christmas becomes the only holiday in all the year.

"I like to think that this is so because Christmas is a holy day. May all it stands for live and grow throughout the years."

Air Watchers Alert

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—While fellow Americans celebrated the holiday, Christmas was just another day on the alert against Axis planes for 700,000 observers in the Air-Raid Warning Service of the First Fighter Command.

The area covered by the Service reaches from Maine, where many volunteers went to their posts on skis and snowshoes, to Key West, Fla., and extends inland from 200 to 450 miles. Mitchel Field, N. Y., is the Command headquarters.

Nimitz Message

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 26 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in the mid-Pacific zone, sent this Christmas message to all service men in the Pacific Ocean areas:

"To all fighting men in the Pacific: on this holiest of days I extend my greetings with admiration of your brave deeds of the past year.

"The victories you have won, the sacrifices you have made, the ordeals you now endure, are an inspiration to the Christian world.

"As you meet the Jap along this vast battleline from the Aleutians to the Solomons, remember, liberty is in every blow you strike."

Film Letter of Troops Abroad

LONDON, Dec. 26—A letter in films from two Minneapolis men stationed with United States forces in Ulster—Donald Prill and Walter Newffield—is now crossing the Atlantic with all the speed wartime conditions of transportation allow.

British information services in New York are making arrangements for this simple straightforward account in moving pictures of the life of United States troops in Northern Ireland to be shown in all parts of the United States. Sergeant Prill and Private Newffield take up a pen in behalf of their comrades and speak to their friends and relatives all over the United States. The film was made by the British Crown Film unit and runs for 35 minutes. It is the first film made in Britain with the co-operation of United States forces stationed here.

Neither Private Newffield nor Sergeant Prill has ever appeared in pictures before. Both give remarkably attractive and unembarrassed portrayals of their parts, which are those of two brothers. They were chosen largely because they both look like typical American soldiers and bear a striking resemblance to each other. It is quite accidental that they both come from the same town.

The film shows them having a lively and interesting time doing the sights of the Irish countryside. It emphasizes the tourist side of their experience rather than details of military training. They see an old printing shop in Strabane from which two apprentices emigrated long ago and started a firm in the United States which printed the Declaration of Independence. The press on which these men were trained is still in use and runs off wartime agricultural notices for the benefit of Private Newffield and Sergeant Prill.

Occasionally they are puzzled by such British slang as "browned off," and a Cockney Britisher with whom they become great friends has them guessing for some time because of the strangeness of his accent.

They teach baseball to Irish children, wander off by mistake into the Free State, listen to an Irish ballad.

One other point may not be clear to American audiences. The Cockney soldier calls himself "Stines," and Private Newffield and Sergeant Prill are astonished to find his name spelled "Staines." They protest his pronunciation, which he defends vigorously, maintaining "I'm a democrat, I am." This is, of course, no repudiation of the Republican Party, but merely an assertion that he talks like a Londoner of the people. His cheery good-fellowship with Americans is a leading feature of the film, which carries a message of good will and friendliness between the British and American peoples.

Negro Manpower Only Partly Used

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Despite increases in the numbers of Negroes entering industries and offices under the pressure of war-time shortages of skilled manpower, there is still a vast reserve of Negro labor, according to a survey of the American Management Association, made public here recently. The Association quoted figures of the Bureau of Employment Security to show that more than 500,000 Negroes were idle as of last June, and added that thousands are still available to industry.

The Association declared that the first requisite in a program of Negro hiring is a firm declaration of company policy to enlist the co-operation and support of supervisors, union officials, and workers behind the program.

"The way has to be paved solidly for the introduction of the first Negro recruits into the plant," the Association stressed. "Supervision must be 'sold' on the idea. This can best be accomplished by conferences and discussions which provide an opportunity for 'clearing the air.' In all these meetings, bias must be parried with facts, not with emotion."

Even Untranslated Afghanistan Enjoys Films From U. S.

WASHINGTON—About 60 per cent of the motion pictures shown in the one theater in Afghanistan are American productions with India accounting for the principal proportion of the remainder, according to the Department of Commerce.

The American films are neither "dubbed" with the native language nor translated but nevertheless the audiences seem to enjoy them.

Motion picture theaters in Morocco have been ordered to close at 11 p. m. daily to conserve electricity. Theaters presenting from seven to thirteen performances each week are required to eliminate one complete performance, and those presenting more than 13 performances are required to eliminate one performance in addition to remaining closed one full day.

Approximately 80 per cent of the 350 films shown in Colombia each year are American productions.

Joint Federal-State Control Of Power Expected After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The development of a vast, new nation-wide interconnected power network after the war under combined federal and state control is foreseen in a study of the electric utility industry issued today by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Prepared by Dr. Robert D. Baum, formerly a Fellow at Brookings Institution, the report outlines the possibility of a co-ordinated power system necessitating a common carrier status for transmission lines and the formation of regional grid systems similar to those now in existence in Great Britain.

"The electric utility industry under the present wartime conditions is undergoing great changes particularly in its interstate aspects," Dr. Baum finds. "The growth of large-scale generating sources, long-distance transmission lines, and increased co-ordination of interconnection and interchange point to the likelihood that federal control in the postwar period will be more significant than before the war."

Local Control of Distribution

In his opinion, however, state control of local power distribution will and should remain since the past experience of the Federal Power Commission indicates that "through continued, and even increased, intergovernmental collaboration lies the path toward the solution of many regulatory problems."

In Reviewing the relations of the Federal Power Commission with State agencies, the study urges the elimination of duplication and overlapping of functions between these bodies, asserting that they constitute "a wasteful drain on the taxpayer and utility consumer" and "an obstacle to private managerial initiative."

Considering the problems with regard to applications for merger and disposition of property, Dr. Baum states that the situation does not warrant any legislation exempting intrastate merger transactions from Federal Power Commission control.

It is foreseen that Congress eventually might find it desirable to strengthen the Commission's peacetime authority over interconnectings and interchange of power and to vest in it authority to approve extensions and abandonments.

Need for Wider Scope

"It is clear," Dr. Baum says, "that if the widespread regional expansion of the electric industry in the past 20 years makes it advisable that there be some agency with greater responsibility for peacetime co-ordination than now exists, such an agency should have jurisdiction broader than the confines of a single State."

Dr. Baum also urges greater uniformity as between federal and state commissions in connection with rules of practice and procedure. He suggests that the state commissions could more wholeheartedly abide by the terms of the co-operative agreement of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in notifying the Federal Power Commission of any proceedings likely to be of interest to that body.

Also recommended, is exemption from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission of companies essentially engaged in intrastate matters, provided their activities are fully regulated by a state commission.

Bingo and Screeno Get 'High Sign' Through Ruling by New York Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The bars recently raised against the playing of Bingo, Screeno and similar games in churches and theaters in New York City are down following two rulings by Magistrate Abner Surpless in Queens Felony Court Dec. 23.

One hundred independent theater owners who had been fighting the city's ban on screeno and similar theater games indicated that they would resume playing of the games without delay. Several games were in operation in the city Dec. 23, apparently without interference by police.

There were no indications, however, that Roman Catholic Churches which have run most of the church-sponsored bingo games in the city will resume play soon. They are under orders of the Archdiocese of New York and the Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens to discontinue the games until further notice.

Neither Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia nor Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, would comment on the court decisions.

Both decisions were handed down by Magistrate Surpless after brief routine testimony. In the case against the Church-game operators, Magistrate Surpless dismissed the charges after the Rev. Stephen F. Lanen, Assistant Pastor of St. Nicholas (Roman Catholic) Church, took the stand to declare full responsibility for the operation of the game in the Jamaica Arena.

"I find no evidence of a crime here," Magistrate Surpless said, dismissing the charges.

The theater screeno case was a test action brought by independent theater owners, organized into the Unaffiliated Motion Picture Theater Owners' Association, who opposed an agreement between the City and other theater owners to drop bingo and its variations in film theaters a month ago.

The Association was denied temporary injunction in the Supreme Court to restrain the City from interfering with the presentation of the game in theaters recently.

Magistrate Surpless asked the arresting officers to inform the Police Department that screeno in theaters does not constitute a lottery. He cited a Court of Appeals ruling that players have to be assessed a fee for playing before the game comes within the prohibition of the law. In the case before the Court, the defendant, Jacon Leff, owner of the Acme Theater of Glendale, Queens, had posted huge placards outside his theater stressing that screeno could be played by persons standing in the lobby without payment of admission.

Appointed by Mayor La Guardia a year ago, Magistrate Surpless has often taken issue with the Mayor in the past few months, carrying on an opposition begun in the days when he was a city councilman.

Use of Electricity In Morocco Cut

WASHINGTON — Consumption of electricity in Morocco has been drastically restricted because of coal shortages and small water reserves, according to the Department of Commerce.

New electrical installations or increase in amount of current used has been prohibited. Sales of household electrical equipment have been banned. Electric railways have been ordered to reduce mileage.

Lighting of stores and offices is regulated and elevators may not be operated between the ground and third floor. Many industrial activities have been curtailed. It is expected that autumn rains will improve the situation.

Finneys
Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
— where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Sts., Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

SWITZERLAND
Printers
Bookbinders
PUBLISHERS
HARTMANN
O. HARTMANN & CIE A. G.
Lessingstrasse 13, Zürich

SOUTH AFRICA
HUNT, LEUCHARS & HEPBURN LTD.
P. O. Box 653, Pretoria
Tel. Add. Vongpra. Phone: Nos. 2,0811
For All Building Materials
We Manufacture First Grade Joinery
"Universal" Teak Windows
Fencing Materials and Builders Ironmongery
Call or write for quotations
Branches at: Durban, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Brakpan, Germiston and Klerksdorp

Ice-Capades Provide Fitting Holiday Climax for 10,000 Customers at Garden

No Major Title Ever Won By Any Japanese Golfer

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American pilots and ground fighters seem to agree that the Japanese are desperate opponents, skillful to the point where they can retain their formations and employ the tactics as taught, but when thrown upon their individual resources and initiative, they lack the imagination, quick perceptions, and instantaneous reactions which are so characteristic of our boys.

In the light of these opinions, it is interesting to note that no Japanese golfer ever has won one of the major titles, British or American, notwithstanding that they have been in that sport for quite some years and that one might naturally conclude that these people who are so deft with their fingers, so remarkable in their juggling and balancing acts and such able imitators, might have become highly formidable in such games as golf and billiards.

Massé Artist

They have had some formidable billiard players, especially one Koji Yamada, who some years ago on visits to America, was rated as the most expert massé artist in the game and one of the most delicate strokers who ever reeled off caroms, with a touch so feathery that the referee had to watch closely to see that the count was made. But Koji couldn't win our professional championship and in a world-championship match in Boston, against Willie Hoppe, he displayed that very inepitude now charged against the Japanese, of being unable to depart from their normal groove to combat unusual conditions.

The Yamada-Hoppe 14.2 balk-line championship match was played in a big hall in a Huntington Avenue building and when it began, the hall was so warm that the windows were opened wide. Yamada was doing well against Hoppe, stroking beautifully and apparently on the way to victory, when the outside temperature suddenly dropped 15 or 20 degrees and the cold air was in the hall before anybody thought of closing the windows.

Balls Became Bumpy

Suddenly the balls became bumpy and would not respond, for ivory is temperamental. It was then that somebody thought of the windows, but the damage had been done. It was then, also, that the difference in the resourcefulness of the two experts became manifest. Yamada, taught to play the delicate nursing game, clung to his style and could get nowhere. Hoppe, sensing that a more forceful style was now demanded, promptly accommodated himself to the circumstances and soon Koji was left out on a limb.

Getting back to golf, it was way back in 1908 that Y. Murai won a net prize at Kinea, Maine, with a score of 109-38-71, and I wrote at that time:

"Many golfers have asked before now: 'How long will it be before the imitative Japanese is taking first prizes at the Royal and Ancient game, just as he reaches the top in about everything he tries? Off in Japan and China, golf is beginning to take hold. It has not caught the popular fancy in Mikadoland as has baseball, for example, but there are at least two courses in the progressive little island, and more than this number in China. They are in cramped quarters, established by British officers and residents, and natives, who at first were merely curious, are now, from statements of Americans who have returned from the Far East, picking up the game with increasing interest and aptitude. Certainly it is a game which should appeal to the Japanese, whose skill in laying up a short approach, or getting down a short putt, should eventually be the equal of any people in the world?"

Great Strides

Thirty-four years have passed since that was written, in which time golf has made great strides in Japan and appreciably in China. Last winter I wrote an article for these columns based upon most informative and interesting data about the game in those lands as supplied by Joe Kirkwood, who had given many exhibitions in both countries.

What I did not tell at that time was that up to 1938 Japan had 27 18-hole courses, 35 of nine holes, one of 13 holes, one of 12 and three of six. China had 15 golf clubs, one of them, the Royal Hong Kong, with a thousand members, two 18-hole courses and three nines, at different points. The Shanghai Club, with 781 men and 209 women members, had an 18-hole course at Seekingjao and another at Kiangwan.

One of Japan's clubs, Musashim C. C., near Tokyo, had 1,250 members and two 18-hole courses, one at Matsumi and one at Fujigaga; the Kasumigaski C. C. had two 18s, the Maruro G. C., near Kobe, had an 18 at Inagava and a nine at Naruo. The Abiko Club had no less a personage as president than M. Yamamoto and I wonder whether the Secretary of the Kyoto Club, K. Yamada, could be the Koji Yamada who really made a hit here in Boston while on his billiard tour of many years back.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League
Boston at Toronto.

American League
Indianapolis at Cleveland.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Hershey.
Providence at Washington.

Sunday

National League
Boston at Montreal.
Toronto at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.

American League
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Cleveland at Buffalo.
Hershey at New Haven.
Washington at Providence.

Last Night's Results

National League
New York 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2 Montreal 2 (tied).

American League
Pittsburgh 4, Providence 3.
Indianapolis 2, Buffalo 1.

Eagles Near Peak For Alabama Game

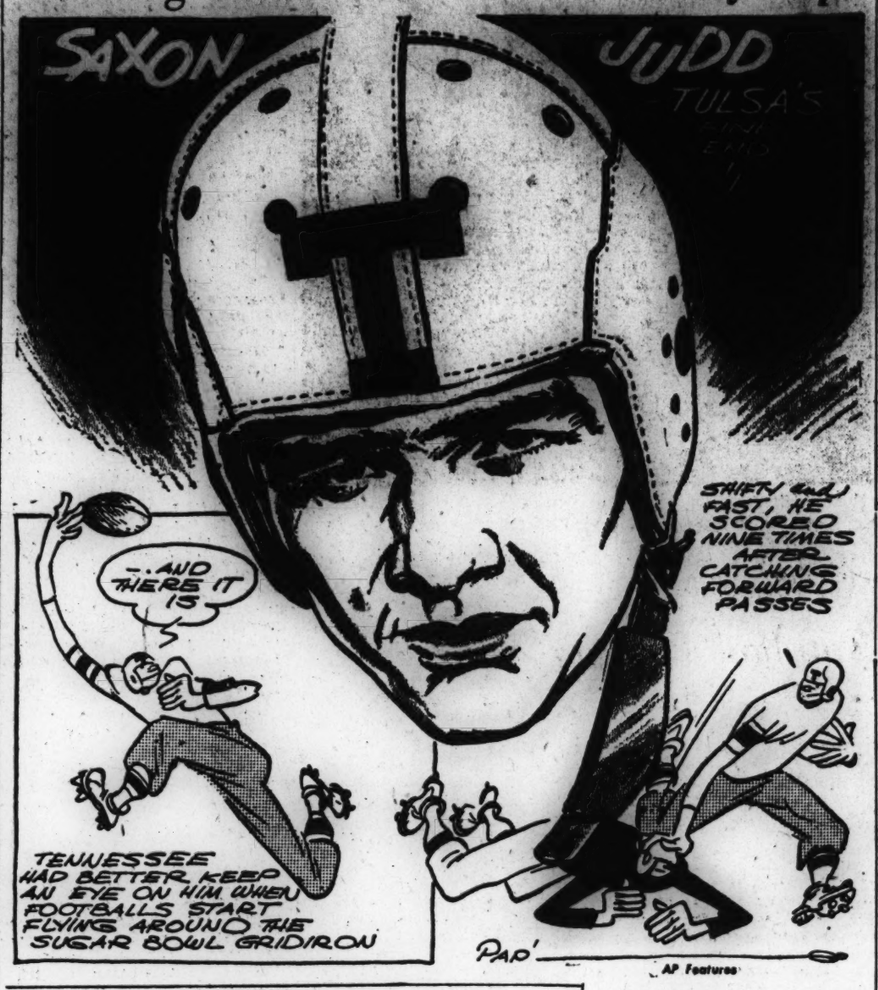
MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Boston College football Eagles, with five days of morning and afternoon practices under their belts, got a half-holiday yesterday.

Although Coach Dennis Myers wasn't saying it in so many words, it looked as if the footballers were nearing peak form for the New Year's Day football game against Alabama in the Orange Bowl and might adopt a once-a-day practice schedule from here out.

Tigers Seek Camp

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers, abandoning their spring training base at Lakeland, Fla., as a war measure, are in the market for a new site nearer home.

Winning End —By Pap'


SAXON
JUDD
TULSA'S
SHIFTY END FAST, HE SCORED NINE TIMES AFTER CATCHING FORWARD PASSES
—AND THERE IT IS
TENNESSEE HAD BETTER KEEP AN EYE ON HIM WHEN FOOTBALLS START FLYING AROUND THE SUGAR BOWL GRIDIRON
PAP'
AP Features

American League Had 22 Records Broken or Tied

CHICAGO (AP)—The American League accounted for 22 records broken or tied during the 1942 baseball season, with the champion New York Yankees figuring in nine of them.

Three Yankee marks resulted from home run blasting, at which the New Yorkers hold a major league monopoly. By getting 108 last season, they led the league for the 23rd time; it was the 18th consecutive year they hit 100 or more and the 21st time they reached the century mark.

The list of the junior league's major or American League record performances also showed the Yankees talented in the field, where they executed seven double plays in a game against the Philadelphia Athletics, Aug. 14, for a big league mark.

Another record was erased when Frank Crosetti of the Yankees wound up as the pitchers' leading target for the sixth time in the last seven years. He was hit by pitched balls nine times in 74 games last season.

Rudy York of Detroit figured in two records. He equalled the league high by scoring five runs against Chicago May 24 and his 146 assists at first base topped the total of 143 by Chick Gandil at Washington back in 1914.

Putout Record

Another figure that has stood even longer—the fewest number of putouts in a season—was broken by Chicago's White Sox with 3943. Washington set the old mark of 3944 in 1906. The Sox played only 148 games in 1942, tying their own record low set in 1938.

All in all, the American League established 11 records—seven of them good enough for major league rating—and equalled the same number, five of which were in the major league class. The total of 22 was 15 below the number of records made or tied by the league last year. Here are the 1942 figures

Records Broken

Major League

Most double plays by club in one game—New York, 7.
Most years leading league in homers—New York, 23.
Most years, 100 or sore homers—New York 21.
Most consecutive years, 100 or more homers—New York, 18.
Most seasons without no-hit game—20.
Most years, leading target of pitchers—Frank Crosetti, New York, 6.
Most years as manager—Connie Mack, Philadelphia, 42.

American League

Most assists by first baseman in a season—Rudy York, Detroit, 146.
Fewest putouts by one club in a season—Chicago, 3943.
Most years winning 100 or more games—New York, 8.
Most times finished in last place—Philadelphia 13.

Records Tied

Major League

Most years 600 or more times at bat—Roger Cramer, Detroit, 8.
Most putouts in a game by a pitcher—Will Butland, Boston 5.
Most double plays at second base in a game—Ray Mack, Cleveland, 5.
Most double plays at shortstop in a game—Phil Rizzuto, New York, 5.
Seasons without a triple play—3.

American League

Most runs, one game—Rudy York, 5.
Fewest times hitting into infield double plays, 150 or more games— Charles Keller, New York, 5.
Fewest times club grounding into infield double plays—Boston 94.
Most double plays at first base in a game—Les Fleming, Cleveland, 5.
Most double plays in a game at first base—Buddy Hassett, New York, 5.
Fewest games played by a club in a season—Chicago 148.

Hutson Will Not Play

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Don Hutson, Green Bay Packers' ace end, will not be in the All-Star's line-up Sunday when the team meets the World's Champion Washington Redskins at Shibe Park, the National Football League has announced.

Pro Basketball

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Jack Laurence announces that he has completed plans for an invitation professional basketball tournament here on March 3, 4, and 5.

The tournament will be staged in the auditorium, which has a 4,500 seating capacity.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Gone but Not Forgotten

How long it would have taken Ted Williams to succeed Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb or Tris Speaker in the all-time big league outfield had his sensational career with the Red Sox continued uninterrupted, nobody will ever know. The string-bean Californian with the remarkable batting eyes and steel-like wrists might have made the mythical grade within the next half a dozen years; perhaps even sooner. Certainly few young men ever got a better jump on the field.

After the last bomb has been dropped, Boston's popular "Kid" will come back and further his attacks on opposing pitchers and the record books. But meanwhile he can point between naval aviation studies with considerable pride to his most recent efforts as an American Leaguer.

Another First

Official averages the other day confirmed Williams' 1942 batting championship, which he clinched for the second-straight year with a good .356 figure. It showed him first also in runs scored, total bases on hits and home runs. And now more official A. L. averages put the clincher on the runs batted in crown, at 137. Being the greatest hitter in his circuit, or any other circuit, Ted naturally topped the field with 145 bases on balls. To pass him meant a runner on first base. To pitch to him might mean a runner on second, third or home.

Release of the so-called miscellaneous figures, therefore, made it official that Williams was the triple champ—in batting, homers, and R.B.I. His margin over the second place R.B.I. man, Yankee Joe Di Maggio, was as convincing as the swish of his heavy bludgeon—137 to 114. New York and Boston held a monopoly, incidentally. Keller and Gordon of the Yanks were behind Di Maggio, and Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox trailed Gordon—all over the 100-run level.

Fielding Better

Williams never ceases to boast of his hitting, and after studying the records you are forced to sit and listen, without protest. The "Kid" is one of the greatest of all time with a bat in his grasp. You have to give him that much, no matter what your opinion of his other actions. But probably nothing pleased him more last season that his improvement in the field. Actually he was third on the "regular" list—those outfielders in 100 or more games. Judnich, Weatherly and Williams the names read down from the top.

The Boston left fielder made just four errors in 332 total chances, but even more important from a critic's standpoint, he tossed in no less than 15 assists and started four double plays. It's one thing to catch a fly ball, stationary or on the run; it's another thing to catch it and throw somebody out, or take a bounding grounder on the run and cut down an ambitious base runner.

Dom High Man

Head man in the league in the assist department was agile Dom Di Maggio of the Red Sox. The younger Di Maggio picked up 19, with Philadelphia's Bob Johnson just one to the rear. Next in line were Williams and Doc Cramer, the veteran at Detroit who has been throwing strikes from center field for better than a decade.

But the Di Maggios, Johnson and Cramer are annual visitors to the many-assist league. It would be news if they failed to finish high. To Williams, however, it is an event of major proportions.

"I'm not such a bad fielder," Williams told newspapermen last spring, after he had made a thorough survey of his offensive deeds. And most of them laughed, bringing a stern stare from the "Kid."

But now Williams is laughing, and when you mention his fielding he can say, as he does when you mention his batting: "Just look at the records, mister; just look at the records!"

Nature made Saxon Judd big, strong and fast, and, in addition, endowed him with a fair share of brains. The great end of Tulsa's undefeated Golden Hurricane, which faces Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day, delights in using finesse to outwit opponents rather than use power to smear the opposition.

Judd, who stands an inch over the six-foot mark, gathered in 35 passes during the regular season for a total of 509 yards, and nine times continued on his merry way to a touchdown after making the catch. He amply proved that he knew how to run with the ball once he got his ham-like hands wrapped around it. There are few tricks—dodging, cutting, change-of-pace, straight-arming and following interference—that Judd doesn't execute as well as most left halfbacks.

He's not a show-off in any sense, but he is famous for his spectacular catches. This is due, more often than not, to the fact that Judd delays committing himself until the final split second, and then simply reaches out and gathers in the ball.

Thrills, Surprises Mark New Ice Show

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ice-Capades of 1943, opening last night at the Boston Garden, provided more than 10,000 people with a perfect climax to their holiday.

It had everything an ice show should have—thrills, surprises, beautiful costumes, and superb skating.

Striking a military note in its opening number, "Drums on Parade," the show built steadily up to a smashing finale. As Old Glory and the colors of all the United Nations were borne out upon the ice by the ballet in an inspiring "Design for Victory," the entire audience rose spontaneously to its feet.

Star Talent

As for talent, the Ice-Capades has nothing else but. Lois Dworshak, with her swing-time rhythm; "Red" McCarthy and his spectacular speed skating; Vera Hruba, the lovely Czechoslovakian who speaks five languages, and whose "Ballerina" number is "tops" in any of them; and Donna from Kansas whose star is rising rapidly in the firmament of fame.

There is a generous seasoning of comedy throughout the show. The "Hard Water Sailors," Larry Jackson and Bernie Lynam wow 'em with a brand new trick that is one of the neatest comic surprises we've ever seen. It wouldn't be fair to give it away.

Nor would it be cricket to divulge the ingenious way in which the cat, played by Al Surette and Arthur Vitarelli, devours the poor little mouse, who is "Chuckie" Stein.

Waite Amusing

Eric Waite is highly amusing in two comedy numbers, while Joe Jackson, Jr., as the bewildered clown, goes through the paces of his father before him. The act that was good enough for his Dad is apparently good enough for him—and everyone else!

A newcomer to the show this year is Trixie, internationally known juggler who, after a solid year of hard training, has transferred her act to ice. She deserved every bit of applause she got for this fine accomplishment.

One of the most popular figures last night, amazing enough, was 200 pound Orrin Markus and his partner, Irma Thomas, who proved that youth and a slim waistline are not essential for skating grace. Their waltz number was perfection in rhythm, and did the audience like it!

Speaking of rhythm, the precision skating of Robert Dench and Rosemarie Stewart was another high spot in the program. In fact, there were so many high spots it is difficult to single many out for special mention above the others.

Colorful numbers included "Gypsy Rhapsody," and pantomime, "Toys for Sale," and the Ice Ca-Pony Ballet. Denise Benoit and Eldon Adair, Leary and Flaig, and the Murry Twins added much to the evening with their pair skating. Credit for the dance routines of this pageant of blades goes to Chester Hale, while Freddy Wittop may be thanked for the gorgeous costuming.

The Kinder Sisters provide occasional vocal accompaniment, and Tom Barry is master of ceremonies. Jerome Mayhall is Musical Director.

The Ice-Capades will remain in Boston through Jan. 6, with evening performances opening at 8:30 p. m., and matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30 p. m.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

(The usual problem diagrams and games will be resumed next week.)

Horowitz Tour

I. A. Horowitz, managing editor of the Chess Review, begins his seventh annual transcontinental tour Jan. 1, with an exhibition at the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia. On Jan. 2 he visits the Franklin Chess Club, also in Philadelphia. From this point, he goes South and West, with exhibitions scheduled in Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Dallas, Texas, and the West Coast. On the return trip, he visits the northern states and Canada.

Championship Match

S. Reshevsky now leads the championship match with I. Kashdan by two points. The eighth and ninth games were both drawn and the ninth was the first game Reshevsky with white did not win. Thus far the player of the black pieces has been unable to win a game.

The eleventh game, the last of five played under the sponsorship of the Chess Review, will be at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York, Dec. 27. The three remaining games have not yet been scheduled, but one of them may be played in Philadelphia.

Fine Wins Again

Reuben Fine, drawn to Washington by special war work, won the championship tournament of the Washington Chess Divan with a score of 7-0. At last reports, Mengarini and Stark were fighting it out for second honors.

Yale Wins

The annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth team championship played during the Christmas Holidays at the Marshall Chess Club, New York, this year attracted only two teams, Harvard and Yale. The result was that Yale won 4-0. Two New Bedford players, W. R. and C. E. Gennert, and R. R. Moss, captain, Philadelphia, and Steele Blackhall, West Woonsocket, R. I., represented Yale.

Following this match, the Yale team met C. C. N. Y., and drew 2-2.

"Capablanca's Immortal Games"

Jose R. Capablanca was champion of the world from 1921 to 1927, and during this period, and before and after, became one of Cuba's most widely known citizens, and perhaps the only chess master whose name would be readily recognized by the non-chess-playing newspaper reader.

His college days were spent at Columbia, in New York, and it was during this period that New Yorkers began to wonder at his genius for the game, which manifested itself in his phenomenally quick grasp of complicated play and his effortless success in tournaments and matches.

The war delayed his championship match with Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, whom he decisively defeated at Havana in 1921. It was about at this period that "Capa," as he was universally known, began to talk about changing the chess board, adding another piece, to complicate it and rescue it from becoming dull and scientifically exhausted.

But then came the Alekhine match, when he lost the first game, and finally the championship. Financial considerations prevented a return match.

Fred Reinfeld tells all this and gives 112 games, carefully annotated with numerous diagrams. His great respect for "Capa's" chess genius is shown by the title, and permeates every page of his book.

Horowitz and Harkness, who offer this as Volume 3 of their Chess Classics Series, have once again well served the chess public and filled an important need in chess literature. The book is well bound, with 230 pages, retailing for $3. It can be secured from the Chess Review, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, in case local booksellers cannot supply it.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	5	5	27	81	68
Toronto	11	7	3	25	104	63
Detroit	8	6	5	21	66	57
Chicago	8	6	5	21	63	65
Montreal	5	12	4	14	60	89
New York	5	12	2	12	61	98

Results Dec. 25
New York 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, Montreal 3.

RESTAURANTS

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

Walter's Restaurant — At COOLIDGE CORNER
SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
Lunches from 55c Afternoon Tea
Dinners from 95c with Music
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr. H. V. DRAKE, Pres.

NEW YORK CITY

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON

• A delicious, hearty and satisfying meal, served every day in the year—
CORNED BEEF HASH
with
TOASTED ENGLISH MUFFIN
25¢

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 35c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Provincial Room waitress service at luncheon
Open Sundays noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

CAFE AMALFI
A WESTLAND AVENUE
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Lunches and Dinners

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER
MEZZANINE FLOOR
LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Sundays— 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Good places to dine in MIAMI, FLORIDA
Laura Jacobsen CAFES
An excellent variety of well prepared and graciously served food
HOTEL URMEY, S. E. 2 Ave. and 1st
THE TOWERS, 332 S. E. 2 Ave.
in Miami

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1867 1942

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Echols Grocery Co.
818 N. Highland Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
In
SELECT FOODS
HEM. 0344

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call Jackson 0414

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

Gold Shield Laundries
Atlanta, Ga.

American	Ma. 1016
Capitol City	Ve. 4711
Decatur	De. 1606
Excelsior	We. 2454
Guthman	Wa. 8661
May's	He. 5300
Piedmont	We. 7651
Trio	Ve. 4721
Troy	He. 2766

Spring Comes In Afoot
Gay new shoes make their first appearance in Rich's Fine Shoe Salon. Choose your holiday shoes from styles exclusive with
Rich's
Atlanta, Georgia

The Exclusive Home of
HICKEY-FREEMAN
and
Society Brand Clothes
BLACH'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED NEIGHBORHOOD STORES
Leaders All Ways
for
Most Delicious Foods

ALABAMA'S LARGEST STOCK OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED MERCHANDISE
ALABAMA'S LARGEST STORE
PIZITZ
Home Owned and Home Operated
BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Wishing You Every Good Wish for the New Year 1943
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
8 to 9 a. m., 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Birmingham, Alabama

QBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Home Forum

Truth—"heard in the desert"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DESERT IS DEPICTED as a dry and barren land in which an occasional oasis offers shelter from the heat and the refreshment of springs of water. In this arid land of moving sands, landmarks offer no dependable guide to travelers. For sand dunes are as fleeting and changeable as the winds which blow across the desert.

Yet, even in the midst of this barrenness men are never alone, nor are they without the aid of dependable guidance. Centuries ago, Christ Jesus proved in the desert the availability of divine guidance and the unfailing companionship of unerring Mind, God, whom he reverently referred to as "Father."

The lowly Nazarene heard and responded to the voice of Truth, and with the clarity of spiritual discernment proved the decree of God to be in support of His laws of Life, Truth, and Love, ever available, accurate, and dependable. When the multitude followed this great Teacher into the desert, he lovingly responded to their need by supplying them with food. Yet, even while he proved that Love supplies men's human needs, Christ Jesus pointed to the truth as that which alone satisfies those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness."

In this age, a spiritually-minded New England woman heard the voice of Truth in the desert of her human experiences. Like the drifting sand dunes in the desert, material systems of healing and theological doctrines had proved to be unreliable guides to happiness and well-being. Yet, the winds of adversity failed to obliterate the spiritual foundation on which the structure of faith in God was erected.

From childhood, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had been a devout Bible student. The teachings of Christ Jesus, the prophets, and the apostles had furnished the substance from which a strong foundation of spiritual conviction had been built in her thought. Each unhappy experience only served to further the continuance of her search for divine Principle and the laws underlying spiritual healing.

It was divinely natural that the revelation of Christian Science should have come to one spiritually prepared to receive it. Scaling the steep ascent from material hopes and delusions to higher aspirations and convictions, she reached the summit of revelation from which she looked out upon the spiritual universe of God's creating. She discerned the real universe and man as an image of Mind, a compound, spiritual idea of beauty, perfection, and loveliness, and the spiritual account of creation, as recorded in Genesis, unfolded to her understanding as naturally as a flower touched by the sunlight.

Truth, heard and heeded in the desert of human experience, directed this traveler from the arid obscurity of material beliefs to the pure atmosphere of Mind. From the high altitude of spiritual inspiration, she declared (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 521): **"The harmony and immortality of man are intact. We should look away from the opposite supposition that man is created materially, and turn our gaze to the spiritual record of creation, to that which should be engraved on the understanding and heart 'with the point of a diamond' and the pen of an angel."**

The sands of the desert, unstable beliefs resting on the false foundation of mind in matter, and the winds, mortal passions and human will, challenged the progress of the spiritual idea. A doubting, incredulous world read on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, the revolutionary answer to the question, **"What is the scientific statement of being?": "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."**

The truth contained in "the scientific statement of being" illumines the highway of knowledge, and reveals God as divine Principle, Love, and the real man as His reflection, perfect and immortal. In Isaiah (11:16) we read, **"There shall be an highway for the remnant of his people, . . . like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt."**

Today, Truth may be heard in "Egypt." **"The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound,"** writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 559). She continues, **"It is heard in the desert and in dark places of fear."**

There is an oasis in every desert of human experience, for Christian Science has revealed the source of spiritual refreshment, the living waters which, like hidden springs, gush forth from the rock, Christ, Truth. Understanding of the allness of Spirit brings mental calm and tranquillity, so that one may hear Truth's counsel (Isaiah 30:21), **"This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"Christian Science"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Gordon F. Woods

SMALL PEARL-BORDERED FRITILLARIES: *A Photograph by Gordon F. Woods, Shown at the 1942 Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, London*

IT MUST HAVE BEEN a happy moment for the photographer when he saw those two "Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillaries" delicately poised on this slender grain-stalk.

Fluttering petals of color dancing their heedless way, it is not strange that butterflies have been sung by poets and beloved by all. For example, W. H. Davis sings:

"Small Butterfly,
"Whose happy heart has power
"To make a stone a flower."

How often has one recalled the words when a "Red Admiral" or a "Tortoise-shell" has fluttered by, settled on a stone, and spread its wings in the sun.

Mr. Woods has chosen these small brown butterflies as the subject of his picture because of the richness of their marking, which shows up exceptionally well in black and white. The "Pearl-Bordered," pretty as it is, can easily be surpassed in beauty and variety of coloring by many other species of butterfly to be found in the British Isles. Recently, with a shock of delighted surprise, I met, on a drab London pavement, the caterpillar of the "Sycamore Dagger" moth, a magnificent, canary-colored fellow whose thick woolly coat was set off with a double row of four bristles of sealing-wax red. Yet the moth itself is unremarkable, being of a pale, unobtrusive gray and white.

It is almost unbelievable that these fragile insects are capable of migrating—even across oceans. Numbers of "Red Admiral" and "Painted Lady" butterflies in springtime migrate across the English Channel from France, but whether they come of their own volition or are blown across is not yet known. Perhaps T. H. Higginson had this in mind when he called the butterfly "nature's freeman."

Thinking of butterflies reminds me of one of the loveliest sights I have ever seen. The place was the most northerly part of Scotland—the coast of Sutherland, to be exact, on the Pentland Firth. The day was clear and sunshiny and the blue sky was filled with great, white cumulus clouds. The sea was an intense indigo, flecked with white horses. The blue-green bent grass rose stiffly from the sandy tops of the cliffs and, as one passed, there rose into the air what seemed to be tiny dancing patches of sky, as battalions of blue butterflies fluttered out of the grass. Evidently a number of the insects had just hatched out and were trying their wings in the sunshine.

Recollections of the Morning

SITTING HERE amid the blazing woods and hedgerows of the Weald of Kent in autumn, I have turned from the over-emphatic reality to a book that deals with it in recollection. Siegfried Sassoon's new volume of his autobiographical studies covers a period of five golden years, 1909 to 1914, when he was still living mainly at home with his mother in the lovely village of Brenchley, in the heart of the Weald. Even after a quarter of a century of disruption, which has passed since those days, this village stands untouched, with its stone church, its avenue of giant yews leading to the lych-gate, its ancient butcher's shop (a small citadel of roofs), its row of Elizabethan cottages opposite a graceful Queen Anne hotel. And the view remains the same, with no perceptible blots on the wide landscape southward, westward, eastward. During this queer time, in which motor cars have almost vanished from the roads, Brenchley, like the rest of England's rural beauties, might be living again through those golden days in the morning of the twentieth century, when one place was still differentiated from another, and a distance of ten miles gave appreciably distinctive grades of character to two communities thus separated.

Grades of character! A book like this makes one sensitive to such things. Here is a ruminative writer, able to take time over his composition. He selects his materials with a quiet, grave deliberation, rejecting perhaps a half of what he selects, and again a half of the residue. And, with the few finally chosen pieces of subject matter, pondering them like Yorick's sku'l in his hand, he has made a pattern of time past, a sort of slow-motion drama of his own soul in the morning of life, amid a setting in this Weald where I sit now, looking out on it from my oast-house window, distracted by its beauty that time and human disaster do not touch.

I see the great stretches of woodland, relics of the forests which William the Conqueror preserved for his hunting, a grand confusion of greens and umbers, colors that seem to change and interweave moment by moment as the autumn sunshine strikes across them, so that they become as fluid as music, and as elusive. Directly below me the cherry orchard is already thin; but what foliage remains is staring gold, a wild reckless gold that makes me feel somewhat embarrassed, as though the scene-painter had overdone the job. And, below each tree, the fallen leaves, lately rain-soaked, lie on the grass, so intense in color that they are hurtful to the eye, and give the clotted grass a garish tint, like that artificial stuff the Costers put round their fruit barrows. I spoke of reckless gold. The whole wide scene is reckless. Such an effect cannot last longer than a sunset, or a child's impulse. The very woods and hills must soon drop away, and the long valley disappear for ever. This Weald is too beautiful, as I watch it now, and it can be only a mirage.

Yet one day-dawn in June, 1909, a whole human history ago, Sassoon was looking out as I am looking now, and this is what he saw. "Near and far, the June landscape was now vocal with the exultant chorus of the birds, here in the terraced garden and away down into the low-misted Weald, where my friend the milk-train was puffing away from Paddock Wood Station—no, it was much too soon for that, I remembered—it must be night's last goods-train which was going on its dilatory good-natured journey into the morning with the distant clink of buffers. Somehow the sound of it gave me a comfortable feeling of the world remaining pleasantly unchanged and peaceful."

Unchanged and peaceful! What a contradiction of my present state of mind, in which I see the solid hills melting, and every bush a burning bush, a fever of revelation which I dare not interpret. And what a contradiction of events in the world of man, where nations, since that June morning, have consumed each other, kings have gone down, myriads of anonymous, gentle, and inoffensive folk disappeared into the smoke and flame of war and social conflagration.

What is the reason for that difference of viewpoint? Is it that youth alone sees things and events as static, everlasting, and that what appears to him to be comfortable and enduring is to his later self a mere snapshot of circumstances and conditions which can never be repeated? Yet, surely, Mr. Sassoon was right enough. There still the Weald lies, permanent and almost eternal within its changes. The garment, or the bones beneath, which shall be the symbol of the onlooker's philosophy of life?

These are introspective thoughts, coming strangely after so intense an outward gaze upon such vivid objects. They lie somewhere between simplicity and sophistication, never fully focused for both the innocent eye and the eye of experience to stereoscope them into a three-dimensional unit. Having reached this point, which lies outside myself and also outside the glory of my window in the Weald, I turn again to Mr. Sassoon and ask him how he stands. "I am inclined to moralise," he replies, "on the contrast between simplicity and sophistication. For it is a somewhat solemn warning, when we contemplate the safe-guarding ignorance of our immaturity. Solemn, because to have learnt a little more usually meant becoming more unwise in a worse way, since not all the wisdom of the world can defend us when we are abandoning the integrity of our acceptive innocence."

In this mental struggle, time blows backward and forward over fields of relativity. What are the certainties? Ah, that question comes like the voice of sanity, and it bids me reject the furores and the frets. I "lift up mine eyes unto the hills," and this time I see them in their stability, and know that, in thirty years from now, some other ponderer upon the problems of the universe will be comforted and inspired as I am today, and as Mr. Sassoon was thirty years before me.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Observer

The stone in the meadow
Changes his shadow
With the changing sun;
Tropic rains run
Down his fixed face;
Desert winds race
By him; the snow
Buries him low.
He is trimmed with mouse-tracks;
Ice fingers his cracks;
As April passes
He is neighbored by grasses;
For his pleasure the sky
Wheels slowly by:
Orion, the Chair,
The Bull, and the Bear
Swing above him in state;
The moon fades and grows great
To amuse his hours,
Sun glows and cloud glowers,
And a hundred years will work without let
To make him the gift of a lichen rosette.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

Sanningen "höres i öknen"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

EN ÖKEN SKILDRAS såsom ett torrt och ofruktbart land, varest här och där förekommande oaser erbjuda skydd mot hettan och vederkvickande källsprång. I detta torra land med dess skiftande sand giva inga landmärken någon tillförlitlig ledning åt dem som färdas där. Ty sanddyner äro lika obeständiga och föränderliga som de vindar, som blåsa över öknen.

Men icke ens i denna ödslighet äro människorna någonsin allena, och ej heller behöva de sakna pålitlig ledning. För århundraden sedan bevisade Kristus Jesus i öknen, att gudomlig ledning finns till hands och även den aldrig svikande närvaron av det ofelbara Sinnet, Gud, som han vördnadsfullt kallade "Fader".

Den ödmjuke nasarenen hörde och åtlydde Sanningens röst och bevisade med den andliga urskillningens klarhet, att Guds påbud upprätthåller Livets, Kärlekens och Sanningens lagar, vilka alltid äro tillgängliga, exakta och tillförlitliga. När mängden följde denne store Lärare in i öknen, fyllde han kärleksfullt deras behov genom att förse dem med föda. Men till och med medan han bevisade, att Kärlek fyller mänskliga behov, visade Kristus Jesus på sanningen såsom det, som allena tillfredsställer dem som "hungra och törsta efter rättfärdighet".

I vår tidsålder hörde en andligt sinnad kvinna från Nya England Sanningens röst i hennes mänskliga erfarenheters ödemark. Materiella läkemetoder och teologiska lärosatser hade bevisats vara lika otillförlitliga vägvisare till lycka och välgång som de drivande sanddynerna i öknen. Likväl förmådde icke motgångens vindar utplåna den andliga grundval, varpå tro på Gud uppfört sin byggnad.

Ända från sin barndom hade Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, andäktigt studerat Bibeln. Kristus Jesus, profeterna och apostlarna hade lämnat det material, som bildat en stark grundval av andlig övertygelse i hennes tanke. Varje sorglig erfarenhet tjänade endast till att sporra henne till fortsatt sökande efter den gudomliga Principen och de lagar, som ligga till grund för andligt helande.

Det var gudomligen naturligt, att uppenbarelsen av Kristen Vetenskap kommit till en som var andligen beredd att taga emot den. När hon följde den branta stigningen från materiella förhoppningar och vanföreställningar upp till högre syften och övertygelser, nådde hon uppenbarelsens höjdpunkt och skådade därifrån ut över det andliga universum, som Gud skapat. Hon urskiljde det verkliga universum och människan såsom en avbild av Sinne, en sammansatt, andlig idé av skönhet, fullkomlighet och älsklighet; och den andliga redogörelsen för skapelsen, såsom den finnes återgiven i Första Moseboken, öppnade sig för hennes förståelse lika naturligt som en blomma, när den beröres av solljuset.

Det var Sanningen som, då den hördes och åtlyddes i den mänskliga erfarenhetens öken, ledde denna vandrare från de materiella föreställningarnas mörka ödemark till Sinnets rena atmosfär. Från den andliga ingivelsens höjd förklarade hon (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], sid. 521): "Människans harmoni och odödlighet äro orörda. Vi borde se bort ifrån det motsatta antagandet, att människan är skapad materiellt, och vända våra blickar till den andliga redogörelsen för skapelsen, till det som borde ingraveras i förståelsen och hjärtat 'med diamantspets' och med en ängels penna."

Ökensanden — obeständiga föreställningar, som vila på den falska grundvalen av tro på liv i materien, och vindarna—dödliga sinnesrörelser och mänsklig vilja, bestredo den andliga idéns framsteg. En tvivlande, vantrogen värld låste på sid. 468 av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health*, det revolutionerande svaret på frågan: "Hur lyder den vetenskapliga framställningen av varat?": "Det finns intet liv, ingen sanning, intelligens, ej heller substans i materien. Allt är oändligt Sinne och dess oändliga manifestation, ty Gud är Allt-i-allt. Ande är oändlig Sanning; materie är dödlig villfarelse. Ande är det verkliga och eviga; materie är det overkliga och timliga. Ande är Gud och människan är Hans avbild och likhet. Därför är människan icke materiell hon är andlig."

Den sanning, som innefattas i "den vetenskapliga framställningen av varat", upplyser kunskapens allfarväg och uppenbarar Gud såsom gudomlig Princip, Kärlek, och den verkliga människan såsom Hans återspegling, fullkomlig och odödlig. I Jesaja (11:16) läsa vi: "Så skall där bliva en banad väg för den kvarleva av hans folk, som har blivit räddad från Assur, liksom det var för Israel på den dag, då de drogo upp ur Egyptens land."

I denna stund kan Sanningen höras i "Egypten". "'Den stilla, sakta susningen' av vetenskapligt tänkande når över kontinenter och hav till jordklotets yttersta gränser", skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, sid. 559). Hon fortsätter: "Den höres i öknen och på fruktans mörka platser."

Det finns en oas i varje den mänskliga erfarenhetens öken, ty Kristen Vetenskap har uppenbarat den källa, som giver andlig vederkvickelse, det levande vatten som, likt dolda källsprång, bryter fram ur klippan, Kristus, Sanningen. Förståelsen av Andens allhet giver tanken lugn och ro, så att man kan höra Sanningens uppmaning (Jes. 30:21): "Och om du viker av, vare sig åt höger eller åt vänster, så skola dina öron höra detta ord ljuda bakom dig: 'Här är vägen, vandren på den.'"

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Songsparrows in Winter

They must be staying all winter. Songsparrows
Would not mistake this time of year for spring.
For days I have watched a pair of them feeding
In the garden, from old weeds piercing crusted snow.
They seem strange, out of place. Hills are white;
The only songs I hear are creaking walls and wind,
And frost tugging at nails in the weathered boards.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Three

Moon and scud of cloud,
Moon and pointing tree,
There from swift to slow
Severally they go,
Silent all the three.

CHARLES MALAM

That Ancient Fondness for Books

WE SHOULD NOT FLATTER ourselves that the enjoyment of the delights of bibliomania was reserved to one time and generation; a greater than any of us lived many centuries ago, and went his bibliomaniacal way, gathering together treasures from every quarter, and diffusing everywhere a veneration and love for books. . . .

Richard de Bury had exceptional opportunities for gratifying his bibliomaniac passions. He was chancellor and treasurer of Edward III, and his official position gained him access to public and private libraries and to the society of literary men. Moreover, when it became known that he was fond of such things, people from every quarter sent him old books; it may be that they hoped in this wise to court his official favor, or perhaps they were prompted by the less selfish motive of gladdening the bibliomaniac soul.

"The flying fame of our love," says de Bury, "had already spread in all directions, and it was reported not only that we had a longing desire for books, and especially for old ones, but that any one could more easily obtain our favors by quartos than by money. Wherefore, when supported by the bounty of the aforesaid prince of worthy memory, we were enabled to oppose or advance, to appoint or discharge; crazy quartos and tottering folios, precious however in our sight as in our affections, flowed in most rapidly from the great and the small, instead of new year's gifts and remunerations, and instead of presents and jewels. Then the cabinets of the most noble monasteries were opened, cases were unlocked, caskets were unclasped, and sleeping volumes which had slumbered for long ages in their sepulchres were roused up, and those that lay hid in dark places were overwhelmed with the rays of a new light. . . ."

"If," says de Bury, "we would have amassed cups of gold and silver, excellent horses, or no mean sums of money, we could in those days have laid up abundance of wealth for ourselves. But we regarded books, not pounds; and valued codices more than florins, and preferred paltry pamphlets to pampered palfreys. On tedious embassies and in perilous times, we carried about with us that fondness for books which many waters could not extinguish."

And what books they were in those old days! What tall folios! What stout quartos! How magnificent were the bindings, wrought often in silver devices, sometimes in gold, and not infrequently in silver and gold, with splendid jewels and precious stones to add their value to that of the precious volume which they adorned. The works of Justin, Seneca, Martial, Terence, and Claudian were highly popular with the bibliophiles of early times; and the writings of Ovid, Tully, Horace, Cato, Aristotle, Sallust, Hippocrates, Macrobius, Augustine, Bede, Gregory, Origen, etc. But for the veneration and love for books which the monks of the mediaeval ages had, what would have been preserved to us of the classics of the Greeks and the Romans?

—From "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," by EUGENE FIELD. (New York: Scribner.)

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Teachers, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months $3.00; single copy, 5c.

The periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State CSP-4

Intimate Message: Washington

A Christmas With a Difference ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

On the day after Christmas most of the tissue paper has been picked up and good progress is being made to get the silver spangles out of the carpet. Defensive lines have been set up to keep the fox terrier and the baby out of the lower boughs of the Christmas tree, and a masterly delaying action by the grownups is now in progress. The children have eaten a great deal of candy and shown their new finery to all the other children of the block, and today the clogged post office is disgorging additional cards that got caught in the last-minute jam. It is all much like other years.

But the war has intruded, too, in one of those freakish unpredictable ways which it customarily employs. My young son isn't at home today. He got up at 6 in the dark and is now downtown working for the Government. As a minor incident of the war effort in topsy-turvy Washington the fact, perhaps, deserves to be recorded that last week an emergency announcement was made over the communication system of the local high school. The principal's voice broke into an English recitation from the loudspeaker in the corner, to announce that the Government had a rush job and badly needed holiday helpers. About 100 pupils who stood well in their class and liked mathematics, the voice said, would be taken on. It was all pretty vague, but the pupils gathered that the pay would be high, and furthermore that they would get 3 days' absence from school. Need I say that my son was among the first to volunteer.

He's a Conformer, Whatever That Is

Since then, home has been different. I shall not argue the pros and cons, I shall merely state the circumstances though there are elements of inevitable poignancy in the younger generation's first job. The first thing that went was the family alarm clock. The job called for 7:30 a. m. arrival at the other end of the city. That meant the first discernible interest, in a brief lifetime, in early rising. Just what the job is none of us has yet been able to figure out. My son's vocabulary and previous range of experience are neither of them adequate to the full task of description, although the individual details are there all right. To our breathless queries on his return after the first day's effort he announced simply, "I'm a conformer" and let it go at that.

There were forms to fill out, of course. No government task has ever been undertaken without forms. We applied ourselves diligently to the employment forms that evening and the whole family pitched in to get the right answers. Most of them implied that Alan was a veteran wage-slave with a long past record of jobs and employers, regarding all of which searching inquiries were posed. What had he averaged an hour on his last job? Well, that was delivering ice at the camp last summer, and maybe 35 cents was about right. Probably the Federal Bureau of Investigation is checking up on it right now.

It seems that some of the alphabetical war agencies are doing rush year-end jobs to get out priority ratings and other matters before 1943, and the triplicate copies have to be scanned, checked and, in short, "conformed." The pay for a 48-hour week is believed to be either $30 or $36, depending on whether Mr. Roosevelt signs the pay bill, and whether "we get overtime." You can see that our son is already beginning to speak a different language, and his interest in Mr. Roosevelt's actions and viewpoint is, for the first time in his life, intense.

My son has also taken his oath of office. He dimly recalls that this pledged him to fight against all changes in the Constitution. When I reminded him that Henry Hazlitt is seeking to alter that very document in his book "A New Constitution Now," a look of uneasiness came into his eye. Then he seemed to recall that what he promised, with his right hand upraised, was not to engage in any attempt against the Constitution by armed force. This squared him with Hazlitt, and we both breathed easier. He is also on oath as being a member neither of the Nazi nor Communist Party. In return for all this he has received a celluloid identification button which he sports on his coat lapel, and he is making insurance contributions to the Government.

Comparisons With Earlier Days

As a Washington correspondent I probably ought to write a profound piece interpreting events like this, but I find myself baffled. Perhaps it is a little too close to me. Should the Government pay money like this to mere children and what will this do to our family wage scale? I confess I don't know. As a boy I thought myself fortunate to earn half a dollar shoveling the neighbor's snow. There is no doubt, on the other hand, the hours in this job are long, that the Government greatly needed workers for this particular quick task, and that now our house seems strangely deserted and empty with the 16-year-old gone, and nobody home but the dog, the children, the neighbor's children, and two or three grownups. How would it be if he were two years' older.

That is the final thought in the matter, I guess. How empty it must seem in all those other homes this holiday where the young man is really gone, gone to camp or perhaps overseas, who was just a boy yesterday. Yes, this is a Christmas with a difference. Even a casual article like this leads back to that one reflection. There is a gap this year in the quiet circle about so many trees.

Memo From London:

'Backbone' of Continental European Peace ..... ***By Mallory Browne***

Just what does the Continent of Europe think about Anglo-American co-operation anyway?

One aspect of this question was raised by Wendell L. Willkie in an interview given to a correspondent of The Times of London.

Describing what he called the "Anglo-American-backbone theory," namely, that Britain and the United States should take the lead in building the peace, Mr. Willkie declared that he profoundly disagreed with this theory.

He based this disagreement on the fact that such a theory, according to his interpretation, implies that Russia and China must play an unimportant part in any future world scheme.

"We must meet Russia, China, and other nations at the peace table and at the reconstruction of the world afterward as absolute equals," Mr. Willkie affirmed. Surely the crux of the problem lies just there.

No one will disagree with Mr. Willkie on this issue. Russia and China and "the other nations" must meet as equals with Britain and the United States at the peace table.

Method of Achievement

But how are these other nations, most of them much smaller and much weaker than Russia and China, to achieve that equality? Must it not come from organization of a democratized Europe and a democratized world in which force finally has been put at the service of right and law?

That is the answer given by most continental Europeans with whom I have discussed the problem. In particular, these hundreds and hundreds of Europeans who have spent two or three years now in Britain as exiles from their own invaded lands, feel that democracy as it has been developed in Britain and the United States must be in a broad sense the model to which Europe must look for its equality and its security as well as for its liberty.

This feeling was summarized very strikingly in a radio talk recently by André Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, who has just returned to London from a five-months tour of the United States. "He said the democratic nations of the Western type of democracy—and particularly the occupied nations of Europe which have made total sacrifice in defense of their ideals—look with austere expectancy to Britain and the United States for that close union in purpose and leadership which alone will guarantee the fruits of peace when victory is won."

This is not a mere polite tribute. It undoubtedly represents the sentiments of most continental Europeans. Without in any way wanting to exclude Russia from its full role in postwar Europe, the smaller European countries unquestionably feel that unless "close union in purpose and leadership" of Britain and the United States also plays a big part in reorganizing the peace, the next peace, too, is likely to be ephemeral.

Few Fear U. S.-British Domination

Obviously, none of the smaller countries of Europe desire Anglo-American domination on the Continent, any more than they desire Russian domination. But the significant point is that few if any Europeans—Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, always excepted—fear Anglo-American domination. Not only that, but they feel that only under international law backed by the United authority of Britain and the United States will they have freedom from fear of domination by other continental powers—by Germany, by Russia, or by Italy, for instance.

In other words, the answer of nearly all, if not all, the smaller countries of Europe to Mr. Willkie would be that he was profoundly mistaken in belittling the importance of an "Anglo-American ridgepole" of postwar reconstruction. This mistake, they would point out, consists in his somewhat surprising assumption that Anglo-American cooperation is exclusive. Clearly, there must be equality for Russia, China, and other nations. But without joint Anglo-American leadership as its democratic keystone, the arch of world peace never can be constructed.

This, at least, is the opinion of most continental Europeans. As Mr. Michalopoulos said in concluding his radio speech, "In the measure of their adequacy to respond to this call for common leadership, the burden and responsibility of which will indeed be enormous, the smaller nations will appraise the validity of the claim of Britain and America to true greatness."

To Change the Subject:

Victory Songs Without Hate ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

We hear a lot these days about the failure of our song writers to produce a suitable war song. There are some who would bemoan this fact. But, when we think about it a bit, it's a failure to be proud of. For war songs come neither naturally nor easily to song writers in this peace-loving country.

Music supervisors, music teachers, choral directors, and band and orchestra leaders, who were delegates to the National Institute of Music Education held in Chicago recently, reported that, since there are no textbook songs on the current war, they have had to ask the children to produce their own. From the pupils in the primary grades on up to the high school boys and girls, their most original compositions prove that love of country is greater than hate of enemy. As one eight-year-old put it, "I hope Hitler gets beat, but I still have a heart."

Very few of the songs, even those written by the boys, have a martial spirit, but phrases like "America, land that I love," "For our beloved country," and "the good old U. S. A." ring through many of them. The songs all have a strong victory note, but none of them show any hate for the Germans or Japanese. Many urge home-front fighting through buying of war bonds and contributing to the scrap drive. One little girl changed "East Side, West Side," to "War Bonds, War Bonds, Income Up Spending Down," and "There are smiles that make us happy" became "There are bonds we should be buying."

We may not have a real war song to rouse our enthusiasm, but we have plenty of "love of country" songs and we should be singing them more often. The music educators have a long list of selections which they are going to use more in their schools and which they hope will also be used in the communities.

There are our songs of loyalty, tributes to our confidence and devotion—"The Star-Spangled Banner," "America, the Beautiful," "Hail Columbia," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." There are songs of courage, upheld by the strength of a united purpose—"Onward, Christian Soldiers," "God of Our Fathers," "Song of Freedom," "Land of Our Birth." And there are songs—hymns—expressing the serenity and peace that come from confident faith in things of the spirit—"A Mighty Fortress," "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Faith of Our Fathers."

There are songs with a strong emotional appeal. What could be more rousing than the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the Marines' hymn, "Anchors Aweigh," "The Caissons Go Rolling Along," and "Stout-Hearted Men." We all need to think more about America and American traditions these days. What could be more American than "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," "Home on the Range," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Old Folks at Home."

No, we don't really need a war song. We have enough of a repertoire already. But, should we run out of songs of our own, we might try learning some of those of the United Nations. We'll all be singing together when victory comes.

World Federation of Common People for Democracy

Danish-born resident of California offers plan for peace built upon existing agencies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A World Federation of the common people operated through existing organizations such as churches, clubs, fraternal societies and the like as a means of making articulate the great masses so that a lasting peace may be assured, is the plan of Jens O. Lauritzen, a Danish-born United States citizen of Oakland, California.

Said Mr. Lauritzen, in setting forth his plan, "This Federation . . . shall be composed of men who wish to contribute their understanding of true democracy to that of each other and combine to lift those of apathetic states of mind into a more active sphere of thinking with the objective that the latent power of a united people may be set in motion to shape a better world to live in and to prevent great evils, perhaps now in embryo, from taking root."

Mr. Lauritzen points out that the weakness of majorities lies in their disagreement on unessential issues which prevent them from shaping the kind of world they really want. Therefore, it is his intention that this Federation, which would be non-political, would be concerned only with fundamentals and not commit itself on personal or regional questions.

This Federation would not only help men "think together" on problebs of democracy and peace and provide them with an organization through which to express their thoughts, but it would also serve to annul the political pressure by strong groups when that pressure tends to benefit a well organized minority at the expense of the majority.

Pressure Groups Unreliable

Mr. Lauritzen stresses the fact that political pressure groups care little how candidates for office stand on vital underlying issues just so long as the candidate will support their particular cause. This attitude is held to despite the fact that the views of such candidates on the basic problems may eventually effect the group most adversely.

Peace, says Mr. Lauritzen, is not something which politicians can declare, rather it is a downright achievement. The peace terms, therefore, should be determined by the people themselves and not be political groups.

He does not feel that the world can have a lasting peace so long as minorities or individuals are allowed to impose their desires upon the masses. If mistakes are to be made, he says, the people should make them and pay for them, but they should not be called upon to pay with their lives for the mistakes of a dictator or a minority group. He points out that "organized evil which is in the minority is responsible for the condition of the world today, for the killing and the enslavement. The majority may be charged with the neglect of organized opposition."

His proposed Federation would seek to provide that "organized opposition."

Recognizing, however, the awakening that is taking place around the world, Mr. Lauritzen says, "Now, the common man wants to take a hand in his own destiny. Not a weak, apathetic individual is this common man, but an aroused personality, very much in earnest. He is a self-reliant, trustworthy man who demands of his representatives the same honesty and sincere purpose which he extends to them. Our leaders state our aims and purposes, or try to state them, but these will not be accomplished merely by statements from leaders. It is the people themselves who must state their own aims and purposes, and then follow up and bring them about—not after the war but now while we fight."

Inspired By Contest

Mr. Lauritzen said, "The idea of the Federation had its inception in 1938 when The Christian Science Monitor held a contest on: What Democracy Means to Me." This inspired Mr. Lauritzen to look deeply into the subject of democracy. He bought volumes containing the letters and official papers of all the Presidents of the United States. What is more—he read them all. In so doing he selected a quotation from each Chief Executive on the subject of democracy.

Later he began to make a clay plaque of each President, although he had never had any training in that line. After that he made a 10-foot painting copied from the one published in the Monitor depicting the scene at the Constitutional Convention.

This painting, along with the clay plaques and the various quotations which are hand printed on cardboards, have attracted much attention on the occasions when they have been displayed by some of the largest department stores in San Francisco and Oakland. The collection has also been shown in the leading high schools here. His desire is to have this group of plaques and quotations made into book form and distributed to high school students in order to awaken in them a greater appreciation for democracy and a better understanding of it.

His study of the Presidents has led him to investigate in particular the life of Abraham Lincoln. He finds in the life and philosouhy of Lincoln the acme of democracy—democracy in all its profound aspects and all its simplicity. Now he makes frequent talks before business groups, clubs and other organizations on Lincoln, and he molds Lincoln in the clay as he gives the talk, pointing out how his facial features indicated the depth and strength of his character.

To every American Mr. Lauritzen would direct the questions:

What are you doing with the heritage given you under the Constitution? What are you doing to preserve and protect it? What are you doing to make known your wishes to those you have elected to represent you?

He feels that Andrew Jackson's words express the privilege and the responsibility which we as Americans have received through our Constitution. "You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number and has chosen you as the guardian of freedom to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He who holds in his hands the destiny of nations make you worthy of the favors He has bestowed and enable you with pure heart and pure hands in sleepless vigilance to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge committed in your keeping."

Oakland, Calif, Man's Study of 'Democracy'

Jens O. Lauritzen, Danish-born United States citizen, prompted by the series in The Christian Science Monitor, "What Democracy Means to Me," has made a study of democracy and of the democratic attitudes of the various United States Presidents. He made clay plaques of each President and also the painting shown in the reproduction. With each of the plaques is a card bearing quotation from each President pertaining to the subject of democracy.

British Cathedral Cities Give Wartime Refuge

Like inns of olden days, rest centers are ready at all times to provide for those in need.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 26—Britain's cathedral cities, centuries-old havens for pilgrims and travelers, seeking rest and shelter, have upheld their ancient tradition for civic hospitality since the beginning of this war.

These like Wells and Truro, in the so-called "safe" areas, have received thousands of evacuees. Others, such as Canterbury and Rochester, in "defense" areas, have adopted their medieval buildings and historic monuments to modern needs—in many cases with the help of clothing and equipment from the United States.

Like the inns of olden days, open at all times to receive the crowds visiting cathedral shrines, rest centers in these cities stand ready day and night to provide temporary accommodation for those in need. Unlike the inns of old, however, these centers make no charge. Their purpose is to care for people rendered homeless through air raids or other war emergencies.

Arrangements for helping the needy in Rochester—a city huddled in a sharp bend of the River Medway, halfway along the old coach road from Dover to London—are typical of those in many cities on that old Roman highway.

In Old School

One of Rochester's rest centers is in Mackean House at King's School, one of the oldest public schools in England. A story told by the Warden of this center shows the kind of help that is so readily given. It was the story of the sailors whose boat, the City of Rochester, was bombed by German aircraft while moored at the City Wharf.

One particularly dark night a rescue car drew up at the brass-knockered door of Mackean House. From it were helped a group of sailors, entirely without clothes and greatly needing rest and help after their narrow escape from drowning. They were bathed, fed, and put to bed to sleep the clock round tucked up under brightly colored American patchwork quilts. Next day the clothesless mariners of the night before stepped out, immaculate Americans, clad in suits of the smartest cut and color from the United States.

Across the courtyard from this school is a rather different form of City hospitality. In an underground garage in the shadow of the Castle is "'Chusetts," streamlined gray motor canteen. The name is short for Massachusetts. Christian Scientists in the United States subscribed to provide it. 'Chusetts stands ready to be driven by its Almoners—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Horsnaill and Mrs. Edith H. Davisson—wherever folks need hot drinks and warm clothes.

The three flags fluttered above the driver's cab—the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the Canadian flag—receive many smart salutes as the canteen passes through the streets. For 'Chusetts is an institution. Soldiers look for it. Some of them hailed it with special gratitude when it stood on a British quayside awating their return from a raid on the French coast.

Inside, the canteen are urns which carry enough hot tea to serve 400, thermos heaters for 200 bowls of soup, and thermos jugs of hot chocolate for 100 children. If these supplies become exhausted, an urn is put on a fire outside and more hot drinks are prepared. Appreciative children are always happy to help in washing mugs and plates.

Supplies of clothing, gifts from the Christian Science War Relief Committee, are part of 'Chusetts' cargo.

"'Tain't ser bad bein' bombed out. Yer gets cups o' tea and new clothes," a small boy muttered philosophically as he tried on new pants from 'Chusetts' store cupboard.

When the near-by cathedral city of Canterbury was blasted in one of the Nazis' so-called "Baedker" raids on cultural centers, 'Chusetts was called out at 3.15 a. m. By 5 a. m., the Almoners were serving hot soup amid the ruins.

Mrs. Eddy's Poem Posted

Mary Baker Eddy's poem, "The United States to Great Britain," is posted inside the door of the canteen.

American equipment has also contributed to the comfort and gay appearance of the rooms in a rest center situated in a handsome nineteenth-century red brick building on the outskirts of Rochester. This many-gabled house was built as an almshouse with money accumulated from the charity of Richard Watts, Member of Parliament for the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The former residents have been moved to another part of Kent and 20 suites of rooms stand ready. A bed has been put in each sitting room, and a little kitchen has a gas stove, sink, and pantry. The beds are covered with multicolored patchwork quilts from the United States—quilts which never fail to win admiration, both for the kind thought which went into "Bundles for Britain" and for the skill in quilting which produced such artistic results.

In the Almshouse, there also are dining rooms, air-raid shelters, and nurseries fitted up with toys. Hanging from the oak beams are storm lanterns for use in case the gas supply is cut off.

Center of Hospitality

Another of Rochester's fine old buildings, Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School, where David Garrick was a pupil in 1737, is also a center for civic hospitality. More than 400 city workers and school children take their midday meal each day in a British restaurant in the lofty paneled Assembly Hall.

A notice on the wall outside the building reads: "Below this spot are the remains of the East Gate of the City," to which a wartime postscript has been added: "Dinners served between 12 and 2 noon. Adults 9d. children (under 14) 4d. Dinners sold for collection and taking away 7d."

Rochester's ancient hostelries, some of them dating back to the sixteenth century, are filled with men and women in service uniform and with relatives visiting at week ends.

The narrow High Street, successor to the Roman central street, echoes ceaselessly to the clatter of trucks and tanks. This is the street which Charles Dickens in the nineteenth century described as being so silent that "of a summer day the sunblinds of its shops scarce dare to flap in the south wind."

The great Norman Castle Keep is closed, but the Cathedral has many service visitors—especially Americans and Canadians. The City Museum opens on week ends. Seaplanes are moored on the historic River Medway, which flows by the castle walls. Hospitable Rochester welcomes by water as well as by land. For, surmounted by its ancient castle, and surrounded still by part of its Roman walls, it stands like a sentinel at the point where this waterway fans out into an island-studded estuary.

Australia's Holiday Shopping And War Bond Buying Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 26—Christmas shopping in Australia seems to be as heavy as ever despite the Austerity Campaign.

Prime Minister John Curtin a week ago appealed to people to make this an austerity Christmas.

"Australia's Christmas should be held in the knowledge that we are a country at war," he said. "It should be celebrated soberly, confidently, realistically." "This Christmas festival is part of the cause for which we fight but the manner in which it is celebrated is a measure of our national responsibility.

"The Commonwealth Government asks that it be no occasion for wild, reckless spending—War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps are Christmas gifts more calculated to speed the return of loved ones from the fighting forces than a riot of luxury spending."

There is certainly a good trade in War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps, but at the same time Christmas shopping crowds in all the Capital cities are reportedly as large as ever before.

Big Pay Envelopes

Explanation of the plenitude and the cash for spending is probably the fact large numbers of Australians are drawing bigger pay envelopes than in prewar days. Big prewar incomes have been hit, but basic wage earners switched to war work find themselves receiving double, in some cases treble, prewar earnings. It is the spending of this section of the community that is responsible for crowded retail stores and for buying raids on goods not subject to rationing.

In the industrial suburbs stores and provision merchants are doing a roaring trade.

Voluntary Rationing

It is only depletion of stocks of unrationed goods which, after the first buying rush, is now limiting the Christmas spending of great numbers here. It is noticeable also as goods for which no coupons are required disappear and buyers are forced to fall back on coupon goods, buying becoming more canny. Thus, in the last day or two before Christmas, stores have reported smaller turnovers.

Another brake on spending has been imposed by retailers themselves. Realizing that selfish customers would rapidly buy up stocks, a few retailers some months ago decided to sell on a self-imposed quota system. Thus, although there still were plenty of goods on the shelves, buyers would be faced with the notice "Today's quota sold out, this department will reopen at 9 p. m. tomorrow."

This had two effects—it backed up the Government's desire to permit civilian spending and also insured the retailer of being able to retain his clientele by having small supplies over a long period instead of selling out in a few days and having to turn away all customers thereafter.

The self-imposed quota was quickly seen by other traders as a shrewd business idea with the result it now is widely practised and may do as much as the Government's coupon system to check excessive spending on nonessentials.

The past week's experience emphasize once more that the people's outlook is:

"If it is necessary for the public to give something the Government will order that this be done and we shall obey. But if the Cabinet members merely make speeches about it, we take it they're doing a bit of political window-dressing in which we are not interested.

Filipinos Are Told Freedom Very Near

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, assured Filipinos Dec. 24 in a special shortwave broadcast that "soon the invader will be driven out of our land and Christmas will be once more as we knew it in the past."

He declared that "never before has the cause of freedom been nearer to victory." He told his countrymen of Allied successes in Africa, Burma, and New Guinea.

Mr. Quezon also declared that "here in America the American people under President Roosevelt have not forgotten the Philippines."

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Widener Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The opening of the Widener Collection in the National Gallery of Art at Washington on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 20, was an event of exceptional importance. The addition of this magnificent collection to our national possessions materially increased our wealth and placed our National Gallery, which still lacks three months of being two years old, among the foremost are museums of the world.

The Widener Collection supplements the collections previously given by Mr. Mellon and Mr. Kress, extending and confirming their significance. To the splendid array of Italian art acquired through the latter's generosity the Widener Collection adds Bellini's superb painting, "The Feast of the Gods," and to Rembrandts derived through the gift of the former, 14 examples by the Dutch master are added, among them the world famous "Mill."

The Mellon Collection contributed the Niccolini-Cowper Madonna by Raphael, and now comes from the Widener Collection the small but no less famous Little Cowper Madonna by the same master. Likewise, the great canvases by Van Dyck, painted during his best Genoese period, which the Wideners were fortunate enough to secure, supplement earlier and later works of similar importance obtained by Mr. Mellon.

⁂

A little over a year ago, immediately after our entrance into the World War, steps were taken by those in charge of the National Gallery of Art to assure the safety of the treasures in their custody, with the result that some of the most precious paintings and sculptures were removed from the galleries and a complete rearrangement made. Obviously these works could not be brought back for temporary showing, therefore the whole story cannot yet be told, nor the full value and fitness of the newest additions be completely manifest.

It was Mr. Widener's desire that as soon as possible after acceptance and transfer his collection should be installed and viewed by the public. In all probability it too will sooner or later be stored for the duration.

Meanwhile, however, it is here to delight and reassure not only Washingtonians but the thousands of war workers and members of the armed forces passing through or temporarily domiciled in the National Capital. It was to give those on leave during the Christmas holidays opportunity for seeing it that the date and hour of the opening were fixed. On this occasion service men in uniform with their wives and friends swarmed the Gallery and were made to feel honored guests by special attentions paid to them.

⁂

This opening of the Widener Collection in wartime takes on special significance, testifying to a determination on the part of the Government to keep alive the wellsprings of culture which are so sorely threatened. It was in October, 1940, that Mr. Widener made known his desire to give the collection which he and his father had assembled to the National Gallery of Art, but when announcement was made last summer of his readiness to make transfer the State of Pennsylvania levied upon the gift a tax of $195,000.

Under the will of the elder Widener the son was forbidden to give the collection to any art museum which was not willing to assume payment of such tax. The National Gallery of Art was without available resources, therefore, on August 20 the President sent to Congress Mr. Widener's offer with recommendation of acceptance under the condition named. The appropriation was made. For taxation the Widener Collection was assessed at a valuation of $3,900,000, but it is reported to have cost $50,000,000. Be that as it may, to the National Gallery and the people of the United States it is invaluable.

Comprised in the collection and placed on public exhibition now are 76 paintings, many pieces of sculpture, tapestries and other works of art of rare interest. The paintings and sculpture fill a number of galleries on the main floor which had been previously set aside for their reception. These rooms are not segregated as a group but so interspersed as to fit into the sequence already established, thus illustrating to the best advantage the chronological development of the various schools.

Other works of art given by Mr. Widener are displayed in galleries on the ground floor. Here for the present are to be seen the tapestries, the Limoges enamels, rock crystals, Renaissance jewelry and other treasures which in the Widener home, Lynnwood Hall, Elkins Park, Pa., gave setting and further humanistic interest to the paintings and sculpture.

⁂

Among the tapestries is one which belonged at one time to Cardinal Mazarin, and with the jewelry displayed are pieces the setting of which is attributed to Benvenuto Cellini. With the majolicas from Italy, though obviously segregated, are 169 important examples of Chinese porcelain. There are, moreover, outstanding pieces of furniture dating from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

The sculpture in the Widener Collection, while less numerous than the paintings, maintains the same high level in the matter of quality. Here are two great pieces, the "David" of the Casa Martelli, and a famous "Cupid" by Donatello, as well as distinguished examples of the art of Decidierioda Settignano, Rossellino, Sansovino, Luca della Robbia and others. There are also four portrait busts by Houdon, who carried on and enlarged the great tradition.

With the destruction of so much that is valuable by war, it is good to know that such treasures as those enumerated, and others of which space prevents mention, are being so carefully preserved, for no culture flourishes without deep roots.

Leila Mechlin

National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

"Young Girl With a Flute," by Jan Vermeer
In the Widener Collection

National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

"Filippo Cattaneo, Son of Marchesa Elena Grimaldi"
Painting by Sir Anthony Van Dyck, in the Widener Collection

Twentieth-Century Portraits

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The exhibition of Twentieth-Century Portraits which the Museum of Modern Art has just opened, to remain on view through Jan. 24, is by far the richest in human interest of any of the displays recently held there. International in scope, and filling several galleries, it achieves an unexpected variety and interest through the inclusion of works by Whistler, Renoir, Vuillard, Picasso, Augustus John, Orpen, Sargent, Modigliani and scores of other artists.

Many moderns who are not disposed to specializing in any field of art have remained somewhat aloof from portrait painting. Or if they have sometimes indulged in it, they haven't come squarely out in search of commissions. The purpose of this exhibition, says Monroe Wheeler, in his foreword to the catalogue, is to distinguish and illustrate the feeling of the chief artists about this one subdivision of art. It is also to "suggest a certain broadening of the meaning of the word 'portrait' to include works of a freer imagination, so that the painter and sculptor need no longer shrink from it or neglect it."

This thesis is presented historically and with excellent examples, for the most part, beginning with conservative portraits and following along with examples by cubists, surrealists and others. The point that portrait painting is not being neglected by artists of advanced and strongly personal tastes is well made by the current display.

⁂

It is best, I think, to regard this show as simply a valuable survey of portraits, and to enjoy it as such. The influencing in the direction of a more liberal view of portraits will come, if it is to come, anyway, quite apart from the disclosures met with in the present exhibition. The contrasts between the rooms with the sparkling Boldini and Sargent portraits, and the ensuing rooms of Picasso, Modigliani, Matisse, and so forth, are inevitably marked. So are the rooms where Orpen, Bellows, and Du Bois are in close proximity with Dalis, Tchelitchews, and Kokoschkas.

One may linger with painters who saw eye to eye with their subjects, and find them brilliant, not merely photographic translators of facts. Or, if he prefers something more imaginative he will find much to satisfy his taste for portraits of that variety.

The main point is that the museum has made a most interesting display. It has made it, for example, by showing individual works of high quality and distinction, such as Whistler's "Theodore Duret," Eakins' "Miss Elizabeth Burton," and Sargent's "Mrs. Fiske Warren and Daughter." It has made it also attractive by showing Renoir's "Mother and Child," Sloan's "Yeats at Petipas," Orpen's "Roland Knoedler," Picasso's "Mme. Picasso" and Bellows' "Lady Jean" and Speicher's "Katherine Cornell." Many of the works selected, as representative and outstanding, could not have been bettered.

Likewise in the modern ranks, where the likeness of a subject is often somewhat obscured by the nature of the artist's personal interpretation, good examples have been chosen. Chagall's "The Rabbi of Vitebsk" is unquestionably one of his best works. Nor is there much doubting the piquancy of the "Woman With Necklace" by Modigliani, or the decorative charm of Derain's "Girl With Pears" as portraits of unconventional character.

⁂

There is more to the show, however, than a procession of portraits each by a different artist and of a different style. Resourcefulness is shown by the museum in grouping together from two to several versions of the same subject, sometimes in different media, in different parts of the exhibition. These juxtapositions add greatly to the general interest, as where, for instance, Whistler's fine "Theodore Duret" from the Metropolitan Museum, is shown beside the Vuillard portrait of the same personage, lent from the Chester Dale collection. The first illustrates formality in the tradition of the last century, while the latter is notably informal and impressionistic. The accent throughout is strongly on the sitter, and a very interesting contrast also is that shown in the strangely personal self-portrait of Alfred H. Maurer, and the piquant sketch of him in plaster by Mahonri Young. Others of comparable attraction include the portraits by Lurçat, Leger and Bellows of Mrs. Chester Dale, and those by Rouault, Lurçat and Dufy, which are notably spontaneous in style, of Miss Therese Bonney.

Add to these the several groups in which variations of the same portrait by a single artist have been assembled and one has a fairly general indication of the make-up of a stimulating show, one of the best in fact that the museum has made. Among them are a bronze and two drawings of herself by Käthe Kollwitz, three sculptured heads of Marsden Hartley by Jacques Lipchitz and two self-portraits by Vincent Canade. Also on display, and showing less conviction, are Dali's surrealist self-portrait, an extravagant drawing of himself by Miró, and a fantastic piece by Ernst which, together with portraits by several of the younger American contemporaries, brings the survey completely up to date.

Who Wants Congreve?

By Harold Hobson

London

There is a great deal of cant talked about the classics. They are more praised than read. Most people, if they were frank, would agree with the eminent critic who demanded, "Who, really and truly, in his heart of hearts, wants to see a performance of a play by . . . Congreve or any other Restoration dramatist? These plays are interesting curiosities . . . but as plays, they are dead utterly."

Mr. Ashley Dukes, with his production of Congreve's "The Way of the World" at the Mercury Theater, has attempted to prove the contrary. He has failed.

Undoubtedly there are formidable obstacles in the way of his success. The first is the size of the theater. Whoever considers a pocket handkerchief small should go to the Mercury, and revise his opinion.

⁂

"The Way of the World" makes no specific demands in the matter of expensive or expansive scenery. A coffee house, a walk in St. James's Park, and a room in Lady Wishfort's house are all it asks for in the shape of a local habitation.

Yet Mirabel's words when he first catches sight of Millamant—that she comes "full sail, with a shoal of fools for tender," and all her tackle spread — though it may be no more than a lover's hyperbolic tribute to his lady's splendor, seems to call for a symbolic and even oceanic vastness in the set. This neither Mr. Dukes nor the Mercury Theater can provide, and the difficulty is by no means avoided by bringing Miss Sonia Dresdel as Millamant sweeping down the center gangway through the audience on her first entry. It is a confession of the limitation of the stage rather than an original use of the auditorium.

The second handicap is furnished by Congreve himself. The story he tells in "The Way of the World" is to be discovered only by the most laborious exercise of the intellect; and when it is discovered, it turns out to be not worth the finding. Why the servant Waitwell should be desired by Mirabel to impersonate Sir Rowland is never clear to the audience, and probably Congreve himself could not have explained it in a five minutes' Dramatist's Quiz. Even on a spacious stage the action of the play is confusing; but represented on a ground little bigger than a postage stamp by a company whose flaming magnificence of costume is made ridiculous by the extreme restrictions of their movements, it becomes downright incomprehensible.

Nevertheless, Sir Max Beerbohm, whose adverse opinion on Congreve and the Restoration writers in general I began by quoting can be controverted if the matter is gone about the proper way. Sir Nigel Playfair, having the inestimable advantage of Miss Edith Evans in the part of Millamant, found that the wit of "The Way of the World" not only sparkled like diamonds, but turned into gold at the box office of the Lyric at Hammersmith.

⁂

There is indeed a grace in the dialogue of Congreve hard to come by in any other English author. He moves through the garden of literature with the languid ease of a courtier. His scenes between Millamant and Mirabel are fencing matches conducted with the elaborate artifice of a minuet, and Millamant's famous speeches on letters and the making of lovers and marriage are like the formal flourishes of an expert swordsman beyond measure delighted by the dexterity of his own technique.

It is doubtless the part of Millamant, with the possession in his company of so accomplished a young actress as Miss Dresdel, that attracted Mr. Dukes to this play. Miss Dresdel has in her the makings of a star, and it must be tempting to present her in one of the most dazzling roles in the entire firmament of the English drama.

From her performance it is obvious that she realizes the almost overwhelming splendor of her part. She plays like one who has read and remembered that James Agate said of Edith Evans in Millamant that her face was like a city in illumination, She is all smiles and nods and artful modulations of the voice, and soft breathings out upon the air of Congreve's verbal arias and fluttering of the hands, and flickerings of the eyelids. She displays the whole apparatus of brilliance and splendor; but it is an empty splendor, and a brilliant void, and her magnificence is something copied from the outside, not radiating from within.

Mr. Julian Randall goes after Mirabel in a more straightforward fashion, and comes nearer to catching what magic there is in the part. But it is too little to save the play.

Steinberg in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

With the object of relieving Hans Lange of some of the season's conductorial duties, the management of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has arranged for the services of one or two guest directors. The first of these—Wilhelm Steinberg—made his appearance at a concert (Dec. 17) whose program contained only three works.

While the program which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered Mr. Steinberg was not one adapted to plumb the depths of a conductor's abilities—or even the extent of his musicianship—it must be said that the visitor left behind him a very favorable impression. His beat was clear and direct and his authority was definitely acknowledged by the orchestra, which soon discovers whether its leader knows his business or not. Mr. Steinberg evidently knew his; knew what he wanted from the men, and how to get it.

The concert opened with Ernst Toch's lively overture, "Pinocchio." This may not be great music, it is not even the Hindemith-Schönbergian music which Toch affected before Hollywood caught him in its toils, but it is jolly, sometimes witty, and excellently contrived. Mr. Steinberg paid the composer the compliment of learning the score from memory, and conducted it with the necessary zest.

The work which followed was the Piano Concerto that the English composer, Arthur Bliss, wrote for the concerts of the New York World's Fair, which began so bravely in 1939, and ended so sadly. It was composed for a performance during the British Week, and was played by the English pianist, Solomon. Mr. Bliss omitted little that would be likely to make his piece difficult and loud. Seldom has there been composed a concerto containing so much sound and fury. Yet in spite of its turbulence, the music has points of great interest, more particularly in the slow movement.

The work was performed in Chicago by an 18-year-old pianist, Leonard Pennario, who, in spite of his youth, has appeared on the program of more than one symphony orchestra in this country. Mr. Pennario made it clear that he is a pianist of extraordinary talent. He disposed of the concerto's enormous difficulties with ease.

In the conducting of Bliss' music Mr. Steinberg showed more clearly than in Toch's how skillful he really was.

The Observer Corps—II

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

An anonymous writer protested recently against the too credulous acceptance of that most popular of contemporary catchwords: "Nothing will ever be the same again; the old world is gone." Among other enduring things he mentioned art as not having "gone." And certainly, so far as London is concerned, the same old musical world still wags in very much the same old way. War, far and near, has not disturbed the even tenor and propriety of our programs; and anyone who indulges a nostalgic pining for the past has only to attend a concert, first making quite sure, of course, that it is not one of those odd contemporary affairs conspired by Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes.

In Thomas Russell's interesting and lively "Philharmonic"—a preceding article commented on his unmasking of the unobtrusive viola player—we read of a young composer who, as soon as he had rid himself of the "creative urge" by writing a work, "was content to add the title of the composition to his list of works, place the manuscript on top of a pile of its predecessors, and forget all about it while waiting for the Muse to call on him again."

⁂

Although the reader is not told, no great acumen is needed to deduce the nationality of this young man. It is sufficient to repeat Sir Thomas Beecham's remark about the Albert Hall echo—now reduced to some extent. The Albert Hall, he said, "was the only place where a British composer could be sure of hearing his works twice." Alas, there is no place where he can be sure of hearing his work once.

But whether the music lover is inclined to believe with Heraclitus that "all things give way: nothing remaineth," or with Diodorus and Zeno that nothing really moves, he will find in present conditions in England abundant evidence to support either view and perhaps agree with Plato that "dialectic art" can "cause one and the same thing to appear both like and unlike, one and many, at rest and in motion," a fact sometimes forgotten by opposing schools of musical philosophies, if never by Dr. Goebbels.

One of the most interesting features of "Philharmonic" is the first-hand evidence it provides of the decentralization, particularly of orchestral music, that is perhaps surprising no one more than musicians. No longer will the stage for English musical history be limited almost entirely to London. New publics are springing up everywhere.

⁂

Mr. Russell, who as secretary and business manager of the London Philharmonic Orchestra has traveled extensively in the English provinces since the war began, speaks of "seeing the almost unbelievable desire for the greatest music," and asserts with confidence that there is a public in Great Britain big enough, or potentially big enough, to keep at least six full symphony orchestras in continuous employment for 11 months in the year. The permanent symphony orchestra is destined to play an important part in decentralization, with its incalculable effects on public and musicians alike.

Needless to say, as a business manager Mr. Russell does not ignore the financial side. A permanent symphony orchestra of 80 players on a salary basis, he says, will cost, at a modest estimate, upwards of £40,000 ($200,000) a year. How this cost could be met is the subject of an instructive chapter entitled "Th[illegible]ance of a Modern Orchestra."

It is obvious, by the way, that the players themselves will take an active part in all planning for the future. The resuscitation of music after the outbreak of war, Mr. Russell claims, was wholly due to the courage and surprising capacity for leadership displayed by practicing musicians. He believes that in the difficult situations created by the war the initiative has passed almost entirely from the concert agents, promoters and impresarios into the hands of those to whom their art means more than a commodity for sale. But will the middleman with his rake-off be so easily displaced? one wonders. If, however, the present demand for music continues to grow, one of these days the State may find itself subsidizing music instead of taxing it as mere "entertainment."

⁂

In a sympathetic Introduction to "Philharmonic," J. B. Priestley contends that an orchestra is just as much a part of our national cultural life as our libraries, museums and art galleries; its players should not have to worry about money, but only about the quality of their performances. He thinks that if orchestras are given financial security, "very soon music of the highest class will be found to be supporting itself." The national gain, he holds, "will be enormous."

Closely interrelated with orchestral finance are the problems of the concert hall and the program. Mr. Russell attributes the musical tradition of Germany not so much to any inherent national musical superiority as to the fact that "almost every town appears to possess at least one hall, ancient or modern, capable of housing a symphony orchestra and a public large enough to justify a concert." Obviously orchestra, audience, and hall, the three components of a concert, are, in Hiawatha's phrase, useless each without the others.

The postwar planning of concert halls for London and the provinces is a subject too big for anything more than a passing reference here. Even the Blitzes have contributed by making the future richer with opportunity.

⁂

The problem of the program, particularly in places unaccustomed to orchestral repertory, is that of catering for the many different levels at which music can be enjoyed. As Mr. Russell shrewdly says: "The first essential to the enjoyment of music is just that and no more; the listener must enjoy himself when he hears music." The rest, including the intellectual side, will all too soon follow this enviable state of musical innocence. Any obvious attempt to educate or "play down to" is, quite rightly, resented.

The same point is stressed in the admirable chapter on "Concerts for Children." One was glad to find the author against those dreary, didactic "appreciationists" whose only conception of musical enjoyment is to disintegrate the art into a desert of dry bones—to each of which, of course, is duly tied a label. What an approach to the palace of art! All honor to the conductor who threatened to veto the attendance of children from any school where this barbarian practice was in force.

But enough has been said to indicate the interest of a provocative and constructive book which, in looking to the future, tilts at many time-honored prejudices. It is a stimulating corrective to what J. B. Priestley describes as an outstanding feature of our prewar outlook—the mistake of taking things for granted and only realizing their value when they are slipping from our grasp.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Dec. 12.)

Between Opera and Concert

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Perennially the orchestras dominate the scene in New York until the opening of the opera season. Then for a fortnight or more they are crowded into an indisputable second place. Thereafter, for as long as the Metropolitan's performances are continued, the focal point of interest is first with one, then with the other, depending on such an interplay of conductors, singers, novelties in program-making, or other considerations as tend to attract the livelier part of the city's audiences to particular events, either at the home of the lyric drama or that of the symphony.

Repetitions have begun at the opera and they are scarcely of such brilliance as to leave the symphony conductors without audiences. Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" on Dec. 30 will be the next of the Metropolitan revivals. Until that time, what goes on in Carnegie Hall may have a keener news savor than the repeat performances of "Lucia," "Traviata," "Aïda," "La Bohème," "Daughter of the Regiment" and the like, some 17 city blocks away.

A novelty of the past week brought attention back to Ernst Krenek, the composer of the once-sensational "Jonny spielt auf," who has been living and teaching in this country for several years but whose name has appeared but rarely on our concert lists. His newest work, "Variations on a North Carolina Folk Song," was introduced to Manhattan by Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Philharmonic-Symphony. Inspired by a recording of "I wonder as I wander," it strives "to unfold the feeling of tragic loneliness and passionate devotion by which the solitary wanderer 'under the sky' of the old song is animated." The quoted words are the composer's.

There are seven of the variations and these are designed to follow in broad lines the structure of the first movement of a symphony—exposition, development and so on. After a trumpet statement of the tune that provided a challenging beginning, and some curious percussion effects, the variations went the ways of industrious application of post-Schönbergian theories, and—though expertly written, with more than a touch of individuality in the scoring—they were cerebral and barren.

⁂

A little earlier in the current month, Artur Rodzinski led the same ensemble in the first New York performance of Harl McDonald's symphonic poem, "Bataan." The occasion was the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor and also the one hundredth of the Philharmonic's first concert, which took place at the old Apollo Rooms on Dec. 7, 1842. Two works that were included in that inaugural concert were presented by Dr. Rodzinski. These were the Overture to Weber's "Oberon" and the C minor Symphony, No. 5, of Beethoven. In company with these and "Bataan" were performed Dvořák's "From the New World" Symphony, and, for a further patriotic flourish, Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Mr. McDonald's war piece is the second of a cycle of three such symphonic poems, the others being "October, 1941," and "Treachery," also concerned with the present struggle. Oriental and marching motives, none of them strikingly different from ideas already given currency in Schelling's "Victory Ball," Debussy's "Fêtes," Ravel's "Bolero" and several other works that might be named, tend to give "Bataan" a literal and photographic representation of its battle vista. It is well scored and is not lacking in vigor. But the old Sousa march of our Spanish War days, played with its quartet of standing piccolo players and brilliant brass choir, had much more of militant stimulation.

⁂

At the opera house, George Szell has repeated with "Tannhäuser" the first success he scored with "Salome." Having thus taken Wagner in his stride after his good beginning with Strauss, he will next have opportunity to establish his versatility with "Boris Godounoff." Meanwhile, Sir Thomas Beecham has given us his first Metropolitan "Manon," the restoration of the Massenet work including the Cours la Reine scene which was last heard in the Farrar revival of more than a score of years ago.

No use was made of the ballet and the additional scene consequently was mostly something of choral bustle, though it enabled Bidu Sayao to sing with success the rather taxing coloratura air, "Je marche sur tous le chemin" which has gone unheard since the scene was dropped; and it fattened the parts of both the elder des Grieux (Norman Cordon) and the rascally Lescaut (John Brownlee), the latter acquiring the additional "O Rosalinde" air.

⁂

Charles Kullman was particularly happy in the part of the young Chevalier. Walter Cassel made a moderately successful debut as de Brétigny, a part which really calls for a more important voice than the Metropolitan seems ever willing to bestow upon it. Unfortunately for the French aura of the work, the little breakfast scene at the beginning was eliminated, as is common practice in Italy. The heartiness of Sir Thomas' treatment of the score also tended to take from it something of its casual charm, though it was animated and musical, with the orchestra playing better than ordinarily.

In fairness to Helen Traubel's newly disclosed Isolde, it should be noted that when she sang the role for the second time she gave more of volume to the part, with the result that her tones were quite generally adequate to the dynamics of the ensemble. There was also some improvement in the expressiveness of her portrayal, though it can scarcely be regarded as other than a conscientious fulfillment of arduously coached routine.

At what might be considered an opposite pole of the Metropolitan's repertoire, the first Countess of Eleanor Steber in Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" had the attractions of youth and good looks, plus an acceptable Mozart style; though the voice remained a light one, more suitable for Susanna or Cherubino than the role to which it was assigned.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — 2ND YEAR
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE — Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

REDUCED PRICES!
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST. THEA., W. of B'way Cl. 6-0075
EVGS. (Exc. Mon.) 8:40 $2 Top Mats. SAT., SUN. & DEC. 30 & JAN. 1, 50c to $2
4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus cept Sat. Eves. 60c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, Cir. 6-5474
Holiday Mats.: Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; Jan. 1 and 2. Evgs. Incl. Sun., 8:40. Midnight Perf., Dec. 31.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed., Sat. & Tues., Dec. 29th, at 2:30

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 AND Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9270. Evgs. 8:30 Orch. $1.10-3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, $1.10-2.75

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne in JOSEPH Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way, Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
with KATHARINE HEPBURN and ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES THEA., 44th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Fri., Jan. 1st

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER · Maureen O'HARA
THE BLACK SWAN
A 20th Century-Fox Triumph IN TECHNICOLOR!
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Three Holiday Stage Openings—Symphony Concert—New Films

'The Wife Takes a Child' Farce of Domestic Front

By L. A. Sloper

The new play called "The Wife Takes a Child," billed as an American comedy, turns out to be an American wartime farce, and a very amusing one. Dealing with the perennial complications introduced by the arrival of a baby in a settled household, and with the topical problems of war on the domestic front, it holds a double appeal.

The authors, Phoebe and Henry Ephron, have evidently designed the piece merely to entertain, and have not intended to consider the situation at all seriously. They have had the help of a well-chosen cast and of the expert production and direction of John C. Wilson, better known as sponsor of the Noel Coward type of play.

The result is not yet seen, one imagines, in its finished state. There are loose ends, some superfluous characters, and some passages which could be better pointed up. But on the whole there is a lot of fun.

All parents, and all grandparents, especially those as youthful as the Whitakers of this play, will laugh, sometimes a little ruefully, at the spectacle of a young daughter bringing her baby into the apartment home of her parents. In this particular case, the daughter hasn't been getting on very well with her husband, a young physician, who has finally enlisted without warning in the army.

There is something particular, too, about the setup in the apartment. Mr. Whitaker is a feckless, irresponsible, likable man who is a failure in business, but an expert in the care of babies. Mrs. Whitaker is the practical one, a buyer at Macy's. But Grandfather, though a specialist in baby care, is not anxious to work, even at that job. There is also his sister-in-law, a natural trouble-maker.

Add a series of unreliable maids, and a variety of relatives and delivery men and a busybody of a junior air-raid warden, and you have the materials of a farce.

The performance is on the whole good. Henry Hull is delightful as the grandfather, conveying persuasively the charm of a good-for-nothing who nevertheless is the stabilizing point of the menage. Evelyn Varden expertly makes her comic effects as the selfish and disturbing sister-in-law. Nedda Harrington is attractive and believable as the businesslike Mrs. Whitaker.

Judy Parrish and Lyle Bettger make an appealing pair of unadjusted young married folk. Evelyn Davis and Gee Gee James are hilarious Negro maids, Bubbles Monahan makes a second grandchild the most offensive brat since Lenore Lonergan's in "The Philadelphia Story." Robert Breton is diverting as the boy warden, and William Wadsworth does a masterly bit as an ancient physician. The single setting is well designed.

'The Wife Takes a Baby'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—John C. Wilson presents "The Wife Takes a Child," an American comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, staged by Mr. Wilson, setting by Stewart Chaney. Beginning Friday evening, Dec. 25, 1942. The cast:

Sam Whitaker	Henry Hull
Irma Dalrymple	Evelyn Varden
Adelaide	Evelyn Davis
Frances Whitaker	Nedda Harrigan
Kitty Mitchell	Judy Parrish
Delivery Man	John Kane
Eugene Mitchell	Lyle Bettger
Moving Man	Arthur Marlowe
Kenneth Katz	Tommy Lewis
Hazel	Mary Orr
Archie	Robert Breton
Bettina	Bubbles Monahan
A Maid	Gee Gee James
Dr. Bartell	William Wadsworth
Roback	Michael Barrett
Elevator Man	William Johnson

Russian Music at Symphony

For the tenth Boston Symphony program of the season, Dr. Koussevitzky presented to his Thursday afternoon audience this holiday gift: Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, Beethoven's Fifth, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Night on Mount Triglav" and Spanish Caprice. The Saturday subscribers will receive the same present tonight.

The "Classical" Symphony has been frequently performed; indeed, it was heard at these concerts only last March. Nevertheless, it would take more than one performance a season to make most of us feel that it was being played too often. For it is easily the most engaging of all the works that grew out of the neo-classic movement.

In it Prokofieff proves that he does not take his neo-classicism too seriously. Yet his wit and charm and gaiety are expressed through a brilliant reproduction of the classical form which would do credit to Mozart for its freshness and ingenuity. The performance was, as usual under these auspices, an unalloyed delight.

One of Dr. Koussevitzky's chief distinctions is his ability to re-create the standard works of the repertory with what is called in the theater the illusion of the first time. He did it again Thursday with the Beethoven Fifth. He actually made the masterpiece sound like a piece of new music.

It is easy to find flaws in his readings of such master works. In the Fifth, although he now recognizes the rest after the statement of the motto, he does not give it its full value; and his way with the dynamics is arbitrary throughout. But—he gives you the illusion of the first time, and beside that these other matters are minor indeed.

It was pleasant to hear again as a holiday treat Rimsky's bright score from the third act of "Mlada." It is not profound music, but it is full of color, and it is agreeably reminiscent of those days when we could hear other Rimsky operas from the postwar traveling Russians or from the exploring Chicago Opera Company. Some of them nowadays would constitute a welcome relief from the regular operatic repertory.

But to include in this symphony program the Spanish Caprice also—is not that to carry the holiday spirit too far? Mr. Burk's program notes reminded us of Rimsky's statement that the Caprice belongs to a period at the end of which his orchestration "had reached a considerable degree of virtuosity and bright sonority without Wagner's influence." Mr. Burk did not add that Rimsky also described the Caprice as "undoubtedly a purely external piece," though "vividly brilliant for all that." For once (and on both counts) a composer was a good judge of his own work. L. A. S.

'Marian Anderson'

A feature of Marion Anderson's Symphony Hall concert Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, will be the Schumann song cycle "Frauenliebe und Leben," Op. 42. The singer will include in her program a number of English songs and some Negro spirituals. Franz Rupp will be the accompanist.

Travers Program

The program which Patricia Travers, violinist, assisted at the piano by Walter Robert, will offer at her Jordan Hall recital on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, follows: Bach, Concerto No. 2, in E major; Paganini, Concerto No. 3, B minor; Chausson, "Poème"; Bennett, Hexapoda Suite; Brahms-Joachim, Hungarian Dances Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

Vandamm

Grace George and Ann Andrews
In "Spring Again," now at the Plymouth Theater

'You Were Never Lovelier'

Columbia has declared a holiday on dullness in its new musical, "You Were Never Lovelier," which wafted Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, a diaphanous score by Jerome Kern, and an impertinently amusing screen play by Michael Fessier, Ernest Pegano, and Delmar Daves to the State and Orpheum Friday. With William A. Seiter at the helm as director, this is one of the happiest cinema excursions of the season.

Mr. Kern has spun his melodies through a fable about a North American tap dancer (Mr. Astaire) and a South American belle (Miss Hayworth). "Dearly Beloved," "I'm Old Fashioned," the little song, "Wedding in the Spring," and "The Shorty George" are tunes which promote melody and romance. Xavier Cugat, on hand to direct his orchestra when required, finds time to draw a caricature and to display a decided comedy flair on occasion.

The plot turns on the desire of a hotel magnate, Edward Acuna, (Mr. Menjou) to follow the custom of marrying off his daughters in order of seniority. First in line is Maria (Miss Hayworth), who prettily turns up her nose at men. Acuna is persuaded to begin sending flowers, himself, anonymously. The hope that an admirer will turn up later is fulfilled, more to Acuna's annoyance than pleasure, when Maria mistakes for her suitor the dancer whom Acuna has repeatedly refused to employ.

"You Were Never Lovelier" is delightfully acted by Mr. Menjou as the acidulous Acuna, by Mr. Astaire and Miss Hayworth, Leslie Brooks, Adele Mara, Isobel Elsom, Barbara Brown, and Gus Schilling, who walks away with more than one scene. Mr. Astaire's flashy dancing in Acuna's office; "The Shorty George," a rhythmic tribute to zoot suitery, and a series of mellifluous romantic duos by the principals are among the recommendations for the film.

The companion feature is "Counter Espionage," with William Warren, Hillary Brooke, and Eric Blore heading the cast.

'Nightmare'

"Nightmare," newly arrived at RKO Boston, is a melodrama about an American gambler and a patrician English girl which has some nip-and-tuck suspense. There is good acting by Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore, Gavin Muir—particularly—Henry Daniell, Hans Conreid, and others. But the writing holds up events and strains credulity.

In the beginning the heroine ushers the hero into a room occupied by a man with a knife in his back. From a London house, the plot travels to a Scottish castle; there, it develops that the heroine's cousin is not really . . . But we're getting ahead of Mr. Taylor's story and that is not fair.

The use of a Scottish background may lead some filmgoers to anticipate that this film resembles "The 39 Steps." There is no denying that, after Hitchcock and Reed, many thrillers these days seem derivative. "Nightmare," however—aside from the general similarity of all thrillers which throw their principals into baffling circumstances—goes at intrigue in its own way.

Erwin Bodky to Play

The next faculty concert of the Longy School of Music will be a piano recital by Erwin Bodky on Tuesday evening, Jan. 5 at 8:30 at One Follen Street, Cambridge. The program will include Haydn's Sonata in G minor, Beethoven's "Diabelli" Variations, Scriabin's Sonata No. 9 and compositions by Janaček and Smetana. Free tickets may be had on request.

Plays by Soldiers

With the close last Monday of the Soldiers' Playwriting Contest sponsored by John Golden in conjunction with the Special Service Office, Second Service Command, of the Army, Mr. Golden has been informed that a total of 104 one-act plays were submitted. The scripts were sent by soldier playwrights from almost every State in the Union, and several from foreign posts and stations.

The judges, including George Abbott, Guy Bolton, Rachel Crothers, Rose Franken, Frederick Lonsdale, Kenyon Nicholson, Samson Raphaelson, Austin Strong, and Mr. Golden, will immediately begin reading the scripts. Announcement of the prizes, totaling $300, will be made about Jan. 15.

Grace George, Aubrey Smith Share Honors in 'Spring Again'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, who had not been seen on the stage in Boston for a decade, returned to town Christmas night in "Spring Again" at the Plymouth. The evening was theirs more than the playwrights', for both of them are polished players who know how to make the most of a comic situation, and the play that Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch have fashioned, though it has a long run in New York to its credit and now is engaged in an extensive tour, is at best a slender comedy pieced out with amusing episodes.

If the authors did not write with Miss George and Mr. Smith in mind, they might very well have done so, for the two leading characters are well suited to the use of the two stars. Halstead Carter, the harassed hero of the yarn, is the son of a Civil War general. For years he has dinned into the ears of his patient wife, tales of the warrior's prowess. Indeed since his money had vanished in the depression and he and his wife had been reduced to living in a two-room-and-bath hotel apartment, provided by their daughter, almost his sole satisfaction had been the reflected glory of his parent.

* * *

It was to be expected, of course, that his wife would revolt in due course and that her declaration of independence would provide the principal material of the play. The authors have added some extra complications in the form of a domineering daughter. For a few moments, near the end of the evening, it seems as though the daughter might have been made the subject of a quite different type of drama. There is also the problem of a granddaughter and her husband, whose marriage seems for a time to be headed for the rocks. And along the way opportunity is made to poke fun at the ways of advertising experts and a movie producer. Some of the brightest lines of the evening, in fact, are these satirical shafts. In a few instances dialogue that is supposed to sound funny is in poor taste.

It may be suspected that much of the success of the play depends on the presence of the two stars. Miss George in particular plays with a skimming grace and charm that is an unfailing source of delight. Though she has done the part now for many months, there is no trace of routine in her acting. Her performance last evening might have been her debut in the role. She makes of the wife a woman of imagination, high spirits, humor, and quick sympathy, who even in her moment of triumph of turning the domestic liability of the old general into a financial asset does not forget that she is genuinely in love with her husband.

* * *

Mr. Smith does not have quite so wide an opportunity. But he turns the material at hand to good account. His surface gruffness, might, of course, be taken for granted, for that is a part of Mr. Smith's stock-in-trade as an actor. But he has not forgotten to add more subtle touches—a suggestion of good nature, a vein of tenderness toward his wife despite their quarrels, a grudgingly expressed affection for the youngsters, and a hint of hurt pride when the paternal hero topples.

The other characters are less carefully drawn and less expertly played, but they serve the purposes of the play. Ann Andrews does all that can be expected with the daughter, and Jayne Cotter is an attractive granddaughter. Michael Rosenberg almost runs away with the play for a few moments in the role of a movie producer, but his acting is a little out of key with the rest of the play. Charlotte Bemis is amusing as an awkward maid. Guthrie McClintic directed the production with care and Donald Oenslager has an attractive setting in the hotel suite.

'Spring Again'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented and staged by Guthrie McClintic, with a setting by Donald Oenslager. The cast includes:

Halstead Carter	C. Aubrey Smith
Nell Carter	Grace George
Elizabeth	Charlotte Bemis
Edith Weybright	Ann Andrews
Girard Weybright	Richard Stevenson
Bell Boy	John Mitchell
Millicent Cornish	Jayne Cotter
Robert Reynolds	Ben Lackland
Tom Cornish	Donald Murphy
Dr. Lionel Carter	Douglas Gregory
Joe Crumb	Robert Alvin
L. J. O'Connor	Edmon Ryan
A Western Union Boy	Dick Briggs
William Auchinschloss	Michael Rosenberg
Arnold Greaves	Lucian Self

Poetry Workshop Exhibits

At Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, there is an interesting exhibition presented by the Poetry Workshop.

There are displayed many copies of the Poetry Workshop Anthology, hand-printed and hand-bound by the director, Miss Ralph Dighton Jackson. Besides the books, all of which are covered with different specimens of choice decorative papers, there is an artisan's table showing the tools with which Miss Jackson works. Hand-illuminated pages from the Anthology are shown.

There is something very stirring about this modest little display. It reveals the exemplary effort of an idealist to maintain a high standard of workmanship, and to encourage the expression of the poetic instinct among fellow men. It is going against the trend of the times to make books by hand. But wherever the impulse exists, it is worth fostering. D. A.

'Three Curtains' at Majestic

"Three Curtains," which opened at the Majestic last night, is an interesting and quite effective experiment in presenting a full evening of one-act plays. In this case Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie, and Sir Arthur Wing Pinero were represented—both by their plays, and by large masks group decoratively above the curtain. Each time before the curtain rose, a spotlight picked out the author and from a concealed loudspeaker appropriate introductory remarks were heard in the style and accent of that particular playwright.

In the case of Pinero, however, the masks had vanished when the pencil of light sought it. Instead, the spot finally settled upon the producer, Harold J. Kennedy, seated in the audience, made up as the playwright. Rising, he made a series of amusing comments on the players, the play, Boston audiences, and Boston critics. Then, when the curtain rose, he interrupted the performance as though at a rehearsal—entering into disputes with Gloria Swanson, Francis Lederer, and the rest of the cast.

The production is hung around these two stars—who effectively prove their versatility.

In Pinero's "Playgoers"—as presented in this carefree style—both of them entered wholeheartedly into the rollicking mood of the occasion. In Shaw's "Man of Destiny" Mr. Lederer interpreted the typically Shavian lines in an adequate way and Miss Swanson was satisfactory in the role of a woman who won a slightly complicated battle of wits with Napoleon Bonaparte in his earlier days. Both of them seemed at their best in Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals"—the story of a London World War I charwoman whose imaginary soldier son became real. Miss Swanson's makeup and Scottish accent were particularly well done.

The three plays are happily chosen to round out an evening of varied humor and pathos. D. M.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Tobacco Road—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Dec. 28. Fifth engagement of the play with John Barton once more as Jeeter Lester. In the cast will be Sara Perry, Lillian Ardell, Vinnie Phillips, Norman Budd, and Edwin Walter.

Further Ahead

Ziegfeld Follies—At the Shubert beginning on Thursday, Jan. 14, new musical revue starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher. John Murray Anderson is directing the production; and Robert Alton, the choreography. Ray Henderson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. The cast will include Jack Cole Dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan, and the Rhythmaires. The sponsors are the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

Ruth Draper—At Jordan Hall, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15 and 16. Programs of character sketches, details of which are still to be announced.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace." starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays, "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers." Starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory concert for men in Service and their guests. 4.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:03, 5:45, 8:30. "Riding Down the Canyon," Roy Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:10.

Exeter—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 3:10, 6:25, 9:30. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Fenway—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:36, 5:56, 9:10. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:25, 4:43, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2:20, 5:20, 8:10. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Road to Morocco." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9, 11:46 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Normandie—"Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm. "Criminal Investigation," Robert Lowery. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:42, 3:54, 7:06, 10:16. "Counter Espionage," Warren William and Hillary Brooke. 11:35 a. m., 2:37, 5:49, 8:53.

Paramount—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:58 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. "Secret Enemies," 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 11:38 a. m., 2:28, 5, 7:35, 9:10. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40, 10:10.

Seellay—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Nazi Plots in South America," "Paul Draper, Ruth Keeler and Rudolf Frimel and Orchestra." "The Film That Was Lost." "Terror on the Midway." "Deep-Sea Fishing." "Louisiana's Bayou Country." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3:16, 6:45, 10:02. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Hillary Brooke. 1:45, 5:12, 8:31.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Always Good Bye," 10:58 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:40, 8:15. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Busses Roar," Richard Travers. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin. "The Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. Brian Donlevy. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. "Secret Agent of Japan." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 2-11.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Moonlight in Havana." 2, 5:20, 7:30. Coolidge Corner: "Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. 3:35, 6:35, 9:25. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. Continuous 1-11.

University—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3, 6:20, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:35, 4:50, 8:00.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Rerver, Kent Taylor. 2, 7.

Strand: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 6:07, 9:38. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:10, 4:47, 8:08.

Codman Square: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 1:02, 3:31, 6:40, 9:31. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews. 2:21, 5:10, 8:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestont: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:48, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:32, 9:32. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.

Park: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Youth on Parade." 2. Continuous from 5:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:30, 6, 9. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 4:10, 7:38, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Mystic: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Strand: "Navy Comes Through," Randolph Scott. 2:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Submarine Raider" John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 3:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 3:20, 6:23, 9:16. "Billy the Kid, Law and Order," Buster Crabbe. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15. "Junior G Men of the Air." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. Continuous from 1.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "X Marks the Spot." 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camese: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 3:00, 7:34. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:23, 9:03.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "House of Errors." 1:43, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bambi," "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. March of Time's "Mr. and Mrs. America." 2:15, 7:45, daily. Special Children's Show Saturday morning, 10 a. m. Sunday continuous show starting at 3.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 1:30-11.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2:16, 6:46, 10:07. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:21, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • NOW PLAYING Two More Weeks Only Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents Grace George & C. Aubrey SMITH

GEORGE & SMITH (With Original Company That Played All Last Season on Broadway)

THE 1942 PRIZE-WINNING COMEDY HIT

"Spring Again"

By ISABEL LEIGHTON and BERTRAM BLOCH

Staged by Mr. McCLINTIC

With ANN ANDREWS

"OUR SIDES ACHE YET FROM LAUGHING"—N.Y. Daily Mirror

Eves. (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; Thurs. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. Please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with orders.

MAJESTIC • POSITIVELY LAST WEEK MATS. WED., FRI. AND SAT.

THE SCREEN'S MOST GLAMOROUS STARS TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME

GLORIA SWANSON • FRANCIS LEDERER

(ON STAGE—IN PERSON)

in "THREE CURTAINS"

George Bernard SHAW • James M. BARRIE • Arthur Wing PINERO

EVES.: (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. & SAT. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR • LAST 2 WEEKS EVENINGS 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE AT BOX OFFICE NOW

JOHN C. WILSON presents

The Wife Takes a Child

A new comedy by PHOEBE and HENRY EPHRON

with Henry HULL • Evelyn VARDEN • Nedda HARRIGAN

Staged by MR. WILSON. Setting by Stewart Chaney.

Eves.: (Except New Year's) 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30; Wed. Mat.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

BOSTON

MAT. 2:30—EVE. 8:30

ICE-CAPADES OF 1943

NOW thru JAN. 6

MATS. SATS. AND SUNS.

Trains, Buses, Surface, Elevated, Subway Direct to the Garden

Res. Seats $1.10-$1.65 $2.20 - $3.30 Tax Incl.

Mail Orders with Check or Money Order Accepted

Tickets also at ARENA, FILENE'S and JORDAN'S

SPECIAL MIDNITE SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE

BOSTON GARDEN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY

ICELAND

PRELUDE TO VICTORY

Starting Sunday: Pat O'Brien, "The Navy Comes Through"; "Moonlight in Havana."

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM 30c 'Til 1 p. m.

Doors Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Doors State 11:15 A. M.

FRED ASTAIRE RITA HAYWORTH IN "You Were Never Lovelier"

plus "COUNTER ESPIONAGE" State Only! LOUIS WEIR at Organ

EXTRA! Starts TUES. NITE DEFENSE WORKERS ALL NIGHT SHOW Continuous from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. LOEW'S ORPHEUM only

KEITH MEMORIAL

2ND WEEK DOORS OPEN 11 A.M.

VICTOR MATURE • LUCILLE BALL in SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE

CO-HIT that other Woman VIRGINIA GILMORE JAMES ELLISON

NEW YEAR'S EVE MIDNITE SHOW CONT. 'TIL DAWN

EXETER Ken. 7067

HENRY FONDA-LUCILLE BALL "THE BIG STREET"

LIONEL BARRYMORE "CALLING DR. GILLESPIE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Claudette COLBERT • Joel McCREA

"The PALM BEACH STORY"

Plus "The Hidden Hand"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY NOW

Bette DAVIS • Paul HENREID

"NOW, VOYAGER"

Plus "SECRET ENEMIES"

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY STA. HUNT. & MASS. AVES.

GINGER ROGERS—RAY MILLAND "The MAJOR and the MINOR"

"MANILA CALLING"

Lloyd Nolan—Carole Landis

SOUTH STATION

NAZI SPIES EXPOSED • LOUISIANA • PAUL DRAPER • RUBY KEELER • PROGRAM MIDNITE SHOW—NEW YEAR'S EVE • SUPERMAN

BOSTON (LECTURES)

SYMPHONY HALL 5 SAT. MATS. AT 2:30

BURTON HOLMES HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE SERIES

3 American Topics All Hop—All Color All Motion | 2 Foreign Topics Of Timely Interest In Color & Motion

JAN. 16 Charm Centers of the OLD SOUTH

JAN. 23 Our Pronts in NORTH AFRICA

JAN. 30 Cradle of our Liberties NEW ENGLAND

FEB. 6 OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES

FEB. 13 Motoring to Glorious GLACIER PARK

—MAIL ORDERS NOW—

Make Checks Payable to Symphony Hall. Entire Series $4.40, $3.30, $2.20 Incl. Tax. Single Series $1.10, 85c, 55c Incl. Tax.

BOSTON CONCERTS

IN AARON RICHMOND'S SERIES

MARIAN ANDERSON

Sun. Aft., Jan. 10—SYMPHONY HALL

PATRICIA TRAVERS

Thurs. Eve., Jan. 7 Jordan Hall

"The young violinist is peerless."—N. Y. Times

AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

You Can Give Your Children Adventure At Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

First need, for children, is a feeling of warm, snug security. But another need, and a close second, is for bright shining little adventures that will enlarge the horizons of their small world.

Keynote of adventure is "something different and full of zest." And that different, zestful something can be found or improvised right in our own homes! More than ever now, with tire and gas rationing here, we must use our ingenuity to make life at home sparkle for these youngsters whose memories are in the making.

Many a mother in my small town is putting her cleverness to good use in thinking up gay, exciting little things that will make home more interesting and relieve a feeling of tension.

Her Son's Room

One woman I know, whose husband was lost in the war, spent just five dollars to change her small son's room around to help him get his mind off sorrow, the world's sorrow and his own. The room had had a cot, bed, chair, and chest, the bare essentials of daily living. But it was not an inspiring, adventurous room. For the expense of a few bright pennies and a lot of thought, she and her son changed it into a room with enough simple enchantment to keep her boy off the streets for days. The wall was painted, paper and all, a blue that is the color of skies in summer. And the gray-white ceiling is the white of fat, puffy clouds in an August sky. On that ceiling are stuck handfuls of luminous stars that glitter in the night.

He's ready to turn on the dark, and also to invite little friends to go to bed early with him and "see stars."

Also in the simple little room is a bed spread with an old Indian coverlet, yellow shelves of plain pine lumber for his rocks and stamp books and collection of little toy dogs. In the corner is a box for "Pal" the collie. On the white window sill are green things growing. Here he experiments with carrot tops and grapefruit seed, and funny little ferns he finds in out of the way, woodsy places.

Canvas cloth curtains the window, with ropes to draw it back. Old sea chests, with pirate anchors and treasure-trove upon their covers, are simple combinations of attic-renovated-pieces and dime-store delcomanias. A second-hand typewriter, transferred from Mother's desk to make place for a new one, and a little white radio which he already had, are on his mustard yellow desk. Two ten cent flags stand in a blue bud vase, and a blue map that came from the corner filling station is over the desk. A huge picture of a dog, secured for a dime from an advertiser, is over the mantel.

Two prints of fine art hang in this room where a little boy is forming his tastes: Hoffman's head of the twelve-year-old Jesus in the Temple, and a field done by Grant Wood.

Across the top of the window marches a gay circus procession of toy clowns, a blue deer, a pale gray elephant, and a long-nosed Pinocchio. On the desk top, between copper book ends, stand the books from the family library that a little boy would love: "Little Boy Lost" by Hudson, "Wind in the Willows" by Grahame, Will James' "Smoky, the Cow Horse," and half a dozen others.

Living in that room is an adventure!

A Little Blue Brook

A friend of mine lamented last spring that she could not this year take her children to the mountains where they had been spending their summers. Shyly, a small, tender-eyed woman who sat near her at First Aid class, leaned over and said, "Send your children down to my house tomorrow morning. I take my youngsters to the brook every Saturday."

And she does. She took her own children, the children who could not go to the mountains, and the neighbor children down to a little blue brook where they waded, and splashed water. Some Saturdays she carried a little lunch for them, and they spread there by the little blue brook. But the mornings they liked best were the ones when she took them all trooping back to her kitchen and made hot cornmeal muffins, to eat with golden butter and cold milk.

Story Hour and Games

One school teacher I know made a community contribution to adventure last summer by collecting the small fry in the neighborhood for a story hour every day. Another neighbor filled her big backyard with games, and turned the children from the block into it. She can't afford expensive equipment nor rolled tennis courts. But she got six horse-shoes from the blacksmith, and she dug up half a dozen mumble-peg beds, and put blunt-edged knives in them. She lined off two simple hop-scotch courts, and put rope swings in her trees, and a cookie jar on a table under the shade tree, near a pile of old comic magazines, and scissors and a paste-pot and papers for cut outs. She has also interested the youngsters in filling dime scrapbooks with cartoons and jokes for small shut-ins.

A lovely lady I know has interested her own teen-agers and their pals in old-fashioned square dancing, full of fun and relaxation. This same crowd also grows shrill with excitement over the small adventures of scavenger hunts and treasure-trove journeys. And lately, they have added a radio listening group. They choose each week whether they will hear a program of fine music, or the University of Chicago Round Table.

A mamma who is a friend of mine knows very little about nature. But she does favors for a teacher who does know, and gets in return mornings now and then when her youngsters and their pals can go journeying by little streams with that teacher, through hushed woodsy places where redbirds flash their scarlet wings and small wood creatures putter softfootedly about their various businesses. This same group collects itself on a roof now and then come a still starry night, and they learn the ways of the planets and the moonbeams.

My town is only a little town, but in these and other small ways we help our children to find adventure right at home.

B. B. McC.

Fox

A junior quiz program began Nov. 10 on the British Broadcasting Company's overseas service beamed to North America. Lionel Gamlin (left) is producer of the show. The Junior Brain Trust, as it is called, includes, from left to right, Mariette Loubry of Belgium, Brian Forbes of Britain as Question Master, George Gloucester of the United States, and Susan Watson of Kenya Colony.

BBC Puts Junior Quiz Experts On Overseas Broadcast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A junior "Brains Trust" (as quiz groups are known here) radioed on the North American Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation gives boys and girls in the United States an opportunity to hear what young people in Britain are thinking about questions of the day.

The trust is composed of three "residents," a question master and a guest to be chosen each session to represent one of the United Nations.

The "permanent residents" are Albert Ross, aged 15, representing Great Britain; George Gloucester aged 14, an American citizen from Long Island who has been over here four years and was unable to get back when war started; and Susan Watson, aged 11, on extended leave from Kenya Colony. The Question Master is Brian Forbes, aged 16, an English boy who has recently won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

Guests Included Too

The guest at the first session was Mariette Loubry, a Belgian girl from Antwerp who escaped to England in a small boat. She is now working in a London store.

Lionel Gamlin, well - known British radio compère, includes the feature in a monthly Magazine program of topical talks.

The first session of the Junior Brains Trust comprised a lively discussion on education—whether co-educational schools are better than separate schools for boys and girls, and whether young people should be trained for their careers at school.

The only argument in favor of separate schools for boys and girls was that you could get a better football or netball team if you have all boys, or all girls from which to choose.

George Gloucester, the American boy, protested that English boys and girls did not "mix" even when they were in the same school. "They do not sit together, and they play in a separate playground," he said.

Eleven-year-old Susan thought this was all to the good as girls wanted to play different games and learn needlework.

In Favor of Co-education

The majority opinion was that boys and girls had to work together when they earned their living, so it was good to get used to working and playing together at school.

On the matter of training for careers in schools, the children thought that from fourteen years onward boys and girls should train in some way to earn their living. They were interested in what George had to tell them about American schools, how at one he knew of, they have a garage where the boys learn to mend cars.

"Where do they get the cars from?" asked Susan.

"Oh the parents just turn them in when there is anything wrong and the boys put it right," George explained.

The subject for this first session was chosen by the children themselves, but in future it is hoped to receive suggestions from listeners in North America.

The Way Mr. Togo Shiratori Uses English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Marines in the Pacific report having been caught off guard—once—by Japanese who had learned to whistle the Marine Corps song and to hail them in casual slangy English, so that the Americans mistook them for friends. Any foreigner who has had firsthand acquaintance with Japan will guess at once that these must have been Japanese who have spent some time in the United States. The chances are very small that a man who had learned his English in school or college in Japan could make an American believe beyond the first few syllables that his speech was that of the States.

The Japanese language is flowing and graceful, but it lacks many of the sounds found in English. The foreigner overhearing a conversation in Tokyo is apt for a moment to think he is listening to Italian or Spanish, until one of the speakers cocks his head on one side and utters the long-drawn "Saah!" which is the conversational shock-absorber of all Japanese speech. He then realizes that it is Shiratori San and his friends, not Europeans, who are speaking.

Hasn't the Words

Scholars familiar with both English and Japanese comment that no matter how picturesque Japanese poetry may be, it can never have the depth and power of Milton or Shakespeare, because the language simply does not possess the sounds to convey great dramatic emotion.

The indefinite vowel sounds that abound in English are the Waterloo of the Oriental. To tell a Japanese student that earth, girl, and burst all have the same vowel sound, and one which does not exist in his language, bewilders him, and he very likely turns them all into "ah." Long ago "waishatsu," which Mr. Shiratori pronounces "wy-shot-su," became so completely a Japanese word that only the research scholar recognizes it as "white shirt," and thus eventually all shirts.

A young Japanese artist looked startled and then laughed one day when I used the word "moga" to describe his drawing of a school girl. "Where did you learn that?" he asked. For "moga" is simply the first syllable of "modern" plus "girl" abbreviated, and has been Japanese slang for a co-ed or any girl who stands on her own feet.

A Long List

The list of English words adopted into Japanese is long, and ranges all the way from those which have become entirely localized down to recent and still obviously foreign expressions. Boys play baseball and yell "Ow-oot!" and "Bawl" with all the zest of sandlot plays at home. They may even maintain with absolute confidence that baseball is a Japanese game and its lingo native to Nippon. Shiratori San, pushing his way into a crowded bus at 5 o'clock, does not realize that his "rash-awa" discomfort is the same as an American's rush-hour troubles. His young son Michio, playing in a "haamonikabandu" at school, never thinks of the corresponding harmonica band in some Boy Scout troop in the West.

Not only English, but French, German, and other European languages have been made to supply words that fit Japanese need.

Some time ago there was a movement to rid the language of these foreign words; the patriotic Japanese was to use only the language of his land. At that time this didn't work. I do not know what has happened since Dec. 7, 1941.

Early Training Thorough

Many of the older generation of men in public life or established business speak better English than the younger people. When Japan first entered the race to become modernized, she brought instructors from Europe and America to teach the languages and the scientific learning of the West. In many cases instruction in the latter had to be given in the foreign language. No vocabulary and no resource materials existed in Japanese for modern medicine, engineering, domestic science, and other projects. The students in these subjects got a practical working knowledge of English, French, or German through daily use of it in studying the new arts and sciences.

With a later generation, the Japanese quality of utter self-confidence came to the fore. "We now have hundreds of our own people who know English. Why pay foreigners to come here and do what we can do for ourselves?" So as the English professor, the tourist publicity writer, the scientific instructor finished their contracts they went home, and the Japanese went ahead on their own responsibility. In some cases the results have been good. A thoroughly scientific system of phonetics and methods of language teaching had been introduced by an Englishman, and there are Japanese who by plain hard work have come to be acceptable linguists.

This is the exception rather than the rule however. More common would be the experience I had one day—this was of course before the war—when finding it hard to make myself understood in a Tokyo shop. A young man entered, wearing the uniform and peaked cap of a nearby university. Since most boys of high school age and up at that time studied English, I asked him if he could help me out. He couldn't in oral speech but could read easily what I wrote down.

The chances are that if I had not turned to him first, he would have tried his English on me. In those days for a foreigner to appear was the unfailing signal for some boy to come along for a free English lesson. It might have been only the sandlot youngsters who stopped their "besu-bor" long enough to shout "Wan—two—'hree!" as the foreigner walks by, and laugh as she responded with "Four—five—six!" It might have been a lordly university student, who did not bother to ask whether the foreigner wanted to work out a conversation with him in words of two syllables—he took it for granted.

Frenchmen complain that Americans and British are hard to understand because they talk without opening their mouths. An American trying to teach English to a Japanese complains that Japanese tongues are almost unexercised in speech. Lips and throat and a flat tongue do all the work. Japanese who have graduated from American colleges say that even after this experience they still cannot hear any difference between the sound of "l" and that of "r."

Japanese Easier to Learn

All this adds up to the fact that it is easier for a foreigner to learn to pronounce Japanese than vice versa. With a little memorization, or reading from a phrase book, the American can travel about the country and make himself understood. He can even catch in reply key words that tell him where or when or whatever he may be asking about. But to learn to speak properly, and still more to read and write properly this extremely difficult and complicated language is a different matter. Few indeed are the foreigners, even after long residence and study, whose use of Japanese wins the respect of educated people.

The Japanese has had much more opportunity to learn to speak, read and write English. Whatever his drawbacks as a linguist, he is thoroughly in earnest about it, as he is thoroughly in earnest about every ambitious project he undertakes. He works at it. Americans will do well to take with equal seriousness their opportunities to learn the ways of the Orient.

C. M. H.

Winning a Boy's Obedience

Working With Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the greatest tasks in working with boys is that of exacting the necessary obedience. We are learning that the first rule in discipline is the manner in which we attempt to enforce obedience. The older method of giving "commands" has been tried and certainly been found wanting. We now know that the best procedure in obtaining the behavior desired is to present that behavior as desirable and interesting to the boy.

This summer I encountered some forty or fifty boys waiting to enter the swimming pool at the Boysclub where I am employed as an instructor. If you have ever seen several dozen live-wire preadolescents all trying to get into first place for the grand opening you know that the picture before my eyes was anything but one of serenity.

I realized that to get after them would only increase the chaos. Instead a few remarks such as "Let's form a line up these stairs," and "There's no hurry, you'l' all get in anyway" were used. Soon a very orderly line was formed and a reasonable degree of quiet prevailed. Then I learned a most vauable lesson; namely that even after order has been restored some boys will get out of line and interrupt the harmony of the situation. To grow angry with these offenders would only cause a return of the chaos. Instead I tried gentle reminders, and an occasional joke, and found that such tactics worked as a charm.

Just before the time for opening I suggested how fine it would be for the boys to march slowly into the dressing room. When the door opened the orderly fashion in which these lads entered the dressing room was certainly worth the effort involved.

L. L. P.

An Open Letter to Bobbie's Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum

Denver, Colo.

Dear Teacher,

I visited school today. I saw you at work. I saw my child along with forty-five others. How I wish every mother would visit school now and then.

I saw my young son as the same wiggly little rascal he is at home. Yes, even to the absurd little habit of pulling up his trousers as if girding himself for battle. All this bit of preliminary activity he must go through before he would even make an effort to contribute to the class discussion. I could scarcely contain myself when he almost stood on his head attempting to find his crumpled papers lost in a dog-eared book, which at that moment served as a footstool.

All this, and more, I his loving mother witnessed. Multiply this by forty-five, take away his fond mother from the scene of action, attempt to interest him and forty-four others in any subject or combination of subjects when playtime is beckoning; then I may faintly understand some of the problems that are yours.

You were understanding and patient. Your voice was soft and clear. You radiated cheerfulness and enthusiasm. I saw in you what we mothers often lack, a sense of humor, and a spirit of joy. But best of all, I felt certain that you really had a love for, and an understanding of, my active little Bobbie.

Yes, dear teacher, I went to school today, I, too, learned my lesson. Gratefully yours,

Bobbie's Mother

A Saturday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

Do You Use the Compound Personal Pronouns Correctly?

Twenty-fifth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. Vernon and *myself* are classmates.	1. Vernon and *I* are classmates.
2. Wait for Evelyn and *myself*.	2. Wait for Evelyn and *me*.

The correct sentences are at the right.

PRONOUNS

In a previous lesson we learned that a pronoun is a word used instead of a noun as *he, him, she, her.*

Pronouns such as *himself, herself, myself, themselves* are called *compound personal pronouns.* They are formed by adding *self* or *selves* to such words as *him, her, my, them.*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person:	myself	ourselves
Second person:	yourself	yourselves
Third person:	himself, herself, itself	themselves

There are two special uses for these pronouns. Let us see how natural it is to use these pronouns correctly in the following two ways.

FIRST USE: THE INTENSIVE

1. Father *himself* witnessed the transaction.

2. I *myself* appointed the committee.

We use these pronouns—*himself, myself*—in order to be more emphatic, to intensify. That is the reason why this use is called the *intensive* use. In the first example, the word *himself* emphasizes or intensifies the word *Father;* in the second example, *myself* emphasizes or intensifies the word *I.*

SECOND USE: THE REFLEXIVE

1. Dora excused *herself.*

2. Dave exonerated *himself.*

We also use these pronouns—*herself, himself*—in order to *reflect* (back) upon a noun or a pronoun that has already been stated (mentioned). That is the reason why this use is called the *reflexive* use. In the first example, *herself* reflects (back) upon the word *Dora;* in the second example, *himself,* upon the word *Dave.*

A simple rule to follow is this: Use such a pronoun as *myself, himself, herself* only when there is a noun or pronoun to intensify or to refer to; if there is no noun or pronoun present to intensify or to refer to, never use such pronouns as *myself, himself.*

CAUTION: If you are not certain whether (for example) to say *I* or *me,* do not resort to the word *myself,* thinking you have avoided danger! The pronoun *myself* may be equally incorrect. Here are some examples:

1. Tom and *myself* went to the theater. (Incorrect, because the pronoun *myself* has *no word* to which it refers.)

2. George brought Jane and *myself* the tickets. (Incorrect, because the pronoun *myself* has *no word* to which it refers.)

Let us say:

1. Tom and *I* went to the theater.

2. George brought Jane and *me* the tickets.

Exercise 1

Please underscore the correct word. Watch the pronouns *myself, himself,* and similar ones in your conversation and writing.

1. Bernice and (I, myself) are classmates.

2. Wait for Clara and (me, myself).

3. This gift is for (yourself, you).

4. My cousin will take Ted and (myself, me, I) with him.

5. Rex and (I, me, myself) will invite him.

6. Please telephone Helen and (I, me, myself) tomorrow.

7. Only Wayne (he, himself) knows the solution.

8. Please send Marian and (I, me, myself) your address.

9. If you can, meet Phil and (me, I, myself) tonight.

10. The witness (himself, he) told me.

QUESTION: When does one of these pronouns (myself, himself, herself, or a similar one) belong in a sentence? Answer: Only when there is a *word* in the sentence to which the pronoun *refers.*

Be certain this is clear before continuing.

Exercise 2

Write C for a correct sentence; N for one not correct.

1. They deceived themselves.
2. You must do this yourself.
3. Naomi and myself are happy to accept.
4. The president himself delivered the address.
5. I myself will go.
6. This is for yourself.
7. That aviator and myself have been studying.
8. Will you meet Stephen and myself at the studio?

CONCLUSION: You have learned that such pronouns as *myself, himself, herself* are dependents in the pronoun family. They always depend upon another word for their existence.

In your next lesson you will find other interesting uses for pronouns.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—I; 2—me; 3—you; 4—me; 5—I; 6—me; 7—himself (Intensive use); 8—me; 9—me; 10—himself (Intensive use).

Exercise 2: 1—C; 2—C; 3—N; 4—C; 5—C; 6—N; 7—N; 8—N.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

The Rain

One night I was lying in bed,
Listening to the rain
Outside my window.
It sounded like pins dropping on the floor
In a quiet room.

Carol B.
Luther Burbank Elementary School

Trends in Education

Here are the new designs for education in 1943 as told in the nation's press:

1. Ever-increasing numbers of pupils are going to work; or will be asked to work during their school sessions.

2. War communities, swollen with itinerant and permanent war workers, are struggling to meet the increased school needs.

3. More and more schools are worried by teacher shortages. Note: The schools will need at least 50,000 more teachers than will be available during 1943.

4. Students of all ages—youth and adult—will use a new school language, reflecting new goals and new interests. Examples:

Geography will be supplanted by global geography.

Salvage campaigns will continue for months to come.

HSVC, for high school victory corps, however, may well become the most popular school term.

Virginia Journal of Education.

ART

BOSTON MUSEUM SCHOOL
Drawing, painting, sculpture (wood and stone), mural, jewelry, silversmithing, commercial art, etching, lithography, anatomy and perspective. Diploma courses. Scholarships.
Winter term begins January 4th.
Illustrated Catalog Russell T. Smith, Head
234 The Fenway Boston, Massachusetts

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

La Kew
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA
SECOND SEMESTER
Begins February 1st
ALL GRADES—ELEMENTARY thru TWELFTH
ETHEL MARCH FULTON, DIRECTOR
IDA M. CONKLIN GANLEY, Los Angeles Representative
325 So. Berendo, — Exposition 9892
Catalog Upon Request

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

AVIATION SCHOOLS

AIRCRAFT MECHANICS
NEW DAY DIVISION CLASSES BEGIN JAN. 11
Young Men 16 and 17 Now Accepted
Admission and age requirements lowered to make young men 16 and 17 eligible for Airplane and Airplane Engine mechanics courses in Government approved school. Practical experience with tools plus training by Government certified instructors. Complete shops and laboratories. The demand for aircraft mechanics is world wide. Hundred of our graduates now serving as crew chiefs with Army, Navy and Marine aviation ground forces.
Special Day and Evening courses for those who want to prepare for duty with the Air Forces.
Classes limited. Early enrollment again advised.
MASS. REG. 41038
NEW ENGLAND AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
395 MAVERICK ST., EAST BOSTON
AT COMMONWEALTH AIRPORT

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

BURDETT COLLEGE
MIDWINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4
Training for war-time needs in business and government. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accounting. Beginning, Advanced, Refresher Review. Day and Evening Sessions. Send for catalogue.
156 Stuart Street, Boston, HANcock 6300

COEDUCATIONAL

PINEBROOK for GIRLS
LEELANAU for BOYS
Scenic country boarding schools. Homelike atmosphere. Winter sports emphasized. Second semester February 1st. Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich.
LEELANAU SCHOOL
Fully accredited grammar and high school departments for children of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

WOMEN IN DEMAND
FOR
MACHINIST
INSTRUMENT MAKING
JOBS — To Work On
A Par With Men!
3 to 12 Week Courses. Day or Evening
Individual Instruction
Convenient Terms. Placement Assistance
We Employ No Solicitors
Visitors Invited 9 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Write, Phone or Call
METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
280 W. 41 St., N.Y. LO. 3-3180
Licensed by State of N.Y.

LOOK
for our
illustrated advertisement
in today's Magazine
Section
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School — Junior College
Lower School — Graduate Course

CO-EDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall
SCHOOL
We Invite You—
to visit and observe at first hand our methods of training. At this time the importance of a foundation of sound fundamental education cannot be overestimated. We are eager to have all interested friends see the school in operation.
Kindergarten through 9th Grade. Fully Accredited. Est. 1911
Beverly Hills, California BR. 21237

FASHION MODELING

Academie moderne
Fashion and Photographic Modeling
Ambitious girls trained for style shows, dress salons and photography. Home training for personality development. Demand. Free placement. Write or call CONN. 7262 for Cat. B.
25 COMMONWEALTH AV., BOSTON

Commerce and Finance

More Dollars Spent in 1942 Holiday Season Than Ever Before

Business and Industry

Alcoa Denies U. S. Charges Of Monopoly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America called "unfounded and unwarranted" a Justice Department statement that "the war emergency is operating to entrench Alcoa more deeply than ever in its monopolistic position."

In a required brief filed with the Supreme Court, the company urged the tribunal to dismiss litigation involving Justice Department charges that Alcoa possessed a monopoly in the production and sale of aluminum.

A motion to dismiss the case previously had been filed by the company because of the fact that the court lacks the legal quorum of six justices to pass on the controversy.

Motion Opposed

The motion was opposed by the Justice Department, which said there was "a prospect" that legislation would be enacted to reduce the number of justices required for a quorum.

"When the Government has sought the aid of Alcoa in constructing and operating aluminum-producing plants owned by the Government," the brief filed said "it is hard to tolerate an assertion by the Department of Justice that thereby Alcoa is entrenching its alleged monopolistic position.

"The statement in the (Justice Department's) memorandum that Alcoa will supply over 90 per cent of the contemplated aluminum production and that after the war Alcoa will control over 90 per cent of a capacity nearly seven times as large as it was in 1939 is likewise unfounded and will not bear a moment's examination."

The company added that the statistics presented by the Justice Department showed "that of the estimated aluminum production for 1943, the production of the capacity owned by Alcoa will be about 40 per cent of the total and the production of the capacity owned by Defense Plant Corporation will be considerably in excess of Alcoa's production."

"It is the Government and not Alcoa," the brief added, "that will determine the character of the post-war aluminum world, for the Government plants are new and exceed Alcoa's plants in capacity. They may be leased to whomever the Government sees fit or operated by the Government itself."

Referring to a Justice Department statement that it seeks "only an order for dissolution of the monopoly after the war and certain remedial injunctive relief in the interim," the aluminum company added:

Handicap to Alcoa

"If the appellant (the United States) were seeking procedure which would cause the greatest possible dimunition in the amount of aluminum produced by Alcoa, appellant could not find a more effective method than the one suggested.

"If the court were to enter an order that Alcoa should be dissolved but that the dissolution should not become operative until after the war, it would be far more harmful than an immediate dissolution of the company. The company simply could not operate under a death sentence to be carried out after the war ended."

The court lacks a quorum because Chief Justice Stone and associate justices Reed, Murphy and Jackson have declared themselves ineligible to participate in the case with litigation affecting the Aluminum Company.

Joins Lehman Bros.

Frederick L. Schuster

Lehman Brothers announce that Frederick L. Schuster will be admitted to partnership in their firm on Jan. 1, 1943. Final arrangements are subject to formal approval of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Schuster has been associated with the firm for the last five years as director of economic research. He is also a vice-president and director of the Lehman Corp.

OPA Order Fixes Dairy Goods Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leaving retail prices temporarily unchanged, the Office of Price Administration has fixed uniform prices on sales by processors and wholesalers of butter, cheddar cheese, evaporated milk and bulk powdered skim milk.

In addition, OPA announced it is preparing a similar price schedule on retail sales which may either increase or decrease some of the items to a small extent, but will "on the average leave these costs about unchanged."

Butter Price Fixed

The price of butter was fixed at the wholesale level on a basis of 46 cents per pound of 92 score butter at Chicago. In the New York, Philadelphia and Boston areas, prices will be three-fourths of a cent higher than Chicago, and in the San Francisco-Los Angeles-Portland-Seattle areas, they will be two cents per pound above Chicago. Generally, prices elsewhere will be determined by the usual differential between any particular locality and any of these three basic areas.

On cheese, the basic price at wholesale will be 23.25 cents per pound for U. S. No. 1 American cheddar cheese at Plymouth, Wis. Generally prices elsewhere will be based on the Plymouth price plus freight and certain incidental expenses such as icing, during shipment.

To determine manufacturers' prices on evaporated milk, the country was divided into three zones. In zone number one, which includes most of the country except northeastern states, which fall into zone two, and far western states, which are in zone three, the price of a case of 48 cans (14½-ounce size) is $4.10. In the other two zones, it is $4.20. A case of 48 six-ounce cans will be priced at $2.05 in zone one and $2.10 in the other two zones. A case of 96 six-ounce cans will sell for $4.10 in zone one and $4.20 in the other two zones. A case of six eight-pound cans will be $4.10 in zone one, and $4.20 in the other two zones.

Prices on powdered milk were set at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, for roller process extra grade f. o. b. plant Midwest, or 14.5 cents per pound on spray process f. o. b. plant, Midwest.

Effective Dec. 30

These new prices will go into effect Dec. 30. Commenting on them, OPA said "ceiling prices set by the new order reflect to milk producers approximately $2.46 per hundredweight for the raw milk used in the manufacture of dairy products. This is considerably above the October 15, 1942, price level of $2.28 and indicates a return in excess of parity.

"OPA in setting price ceilings has been careful to set maximums that in its opinion and in the judgment of the director of the Office of Economic Stabilization will facilitate the food-for-freedom goals of the Department of Agriculture, which call for a 1943 milk output of 122,000,000,000 pounds. The prices at these levels are supported by the Department of Agriculture."

The new butter prices will affect consumers in one instance, however. The new price will be the basis upon which dairies who have their own delivery routes to homes will determine their prices.

Public Backs Boys at Front By Record War Bond Buying

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people, whose more youthful contingents have been singing "We have done it before, and we can do it again," have certainly done it again. Asked to buy bonds, certificates, and bills totaling $9 billion, the greatest single offering ever made by any government, the public in the short period of just over three weeks has signed up for an amount which may top the original goal by $3 billion when all the figures are recorded.

It is a demonstration not only of the determination of the people at home to give every aid to its fighting soldiers, but of the cooperation an aroused public offers its leaders voluntarily when the need is made plain. That tremendous oversubscription is a real Christmas present to the fiscal managers of the nation and cannot help but be a stimulus to the boys at the front.

Institutions Answer Call

This remarkable success exceeds by about $5 billion the biggest previous Federal offering, that of the Fourth Liberty Loan in 1918 when close to $7 billion was sold the banks and the public. On the basis of $76 billion dollars to be spent on war in 1943, it represents a sum close to two months expenditures by the Government and is about three times the total amount expected from a 10 per cent retail sales tax which Senator Robert Taft hopes will be uassed by Congress early next year.

The Treasury's hope that nonbanking buyers would take the larger part of the offerings was fulfilled, with the banks subscribing to about 43 per cent of the total, and insurance companies, other investing interests and the public taking 57 per cent. The exact division of the amount subscribed among the 2½ and 1¾ per cent bonds, the ⅞ per cent certificates, the Series E, F and G bonds and the tax anticipation notes is not yet available. When it is divulged, judgment can then be made as to whether individuals have done as well as the big institutions.

The money is there if it can be reached, or rather if the right appeal will make it available. Life, fire, casualty insurance companes, savings banks, co-operative banks, investment trusts, educational institutions, philanthropic funds, etc. have all recognized the need to support the war program more fully thus far than the average citizen. This is evident by the big disparity between the increased income payments to individuals and the inadequate response to war bond sale appeals on the part of the wage earner.

Best Investment in World

The Treasury says that the people will have enjoyed an increase in income of $49 billion by 1943, yet sales of War bonds have held under $1 billion a month. The success of the new "basket" offering, however, may mean the turn of the tide. The intensified publicity of the Victory Fund campaign seems to have reached real "pay dirt."

Not only does there appear to be a keener realization of the need to thwart inflationary tendencies, but the workers are made aware that the Government bond is the safest investment in the world, and that 2½ per cent in war time, fully protected, is a truly satisfactory yield. There is no excuse now for idle dollars any more than there is an excuse for idle men. Both can be put to work.

The buyer of bonds makes no real sacrifice. He betters himself and it does no harm to remember that bond purchases are useful in making deductions for income tax purposes. He aids his government, he fights inflation, he protects those who are dear to him, he builds a backlog for postwar employment, he keeps faith with those who "pass the ammunition" and wield guns in distant lands.

The happy outcome of the Victory Bond drive means that the Treasury can follow the new pattern set by the program now finished. Instead of a series of frequent appeals for smaller amounts, it will rely on a few big campaigns, in which it could enroll as in the current plan between 40,000 and 50,000 salesmen who were members of the Victory Fund Committee and some 300,000 volunteer war savings bond campaign workers.

Immobilizing 'Free' Dollars

The revolutionary character of the present war has of necessity required drastic changes in financing it. While voluntary methods are preferable in a democracy, all-out war will eventually demand all-out financial participation. Hence, there should be little wonder that the government has found it necessary to embrace compulsory saving and a high-pressure bond campaign, although when the nation started its defense effort two years ago, these policies were declared unacceptable.

Now, however, with a sum as big as $40,000,000,000 pictured as the gap between goods available and the free money that might be spent for those goods, it becomes axiomatic that this spendable sum must somehow be immobilized. It is idle to think that this will be done wholly voluntarily, however patriotic people are.

It would be a triumph of the democratic processes, of course, if after the heaviest taxes in history, the public consistently refrained from spending above immediate needs and voluntarily placed the balance of their purchasing power in war bonds or other forms of savings. This would obviate further infringement of the citizens' liberty of choice.

Widest Distribution Desirable

Experience proves that equality of sacrifice is best attained by the unanimity that comes from law. Hence, a further extension of the compulsory savings principle, exemplified in the Victory Tax, can be visualized. This will assure a wide distribution among citizens of every rank of the bonds which represent the war debt. It will help stabilize the postwar economy by making cash available when most needed and bar to that extent the creation of bank credit whose unrestricted expansion could become the nation's greatest economic peril.

The more universal that ownership of war bonds becomes in the United States, the safer the nation's present setup and the sounder its postwar status. It will make the man in the street dividend-conscious. Never before in the country's history will so many workers be receiving "other income," a designation familiar to perusers of corporate balance sheets. It is a condition that should make thrift ever more popular.

The cynic might say that dividends or interest made possible by taxation is tantamount to taking in each other's washing, but it could also be affirmed that war bond buying gives the citizen a vested interest in the nation's assets or earning power. It should make him more concerned with the need for efficiency in government and for economies in administration. The end result of a bond-owning electorate might well be a citizenry thoroughly alive to its political responsibilities.

SEC Approves Community Power Reorganization Cost

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved payment of $504,943.75 expenses in the reorganization of Community Power and Light Company and subsidiaries in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Arizona.

In the reorganization, approved by the commission last July 18, Community and its subsidiary, General Public Utilities, Inc., were merged into another subsidiary, Southwestern Public Utilities Company. At the same time the commission ordered elimination of Southwestern Electric Company and Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company, which it described as "unnecessary."

Other aspects of the reorganization included recapitalization of Gulf Public Service Company as a step toward its disposition and segregation of the Florida ice property of General Public Utilities into Royal Palm Ice Comuany, also as a step toward its disposition.

Following the merger, Southwestern was empowered to buy Panhandle Power and Light Company, Cimarron Utilities Company and Guymon Gas Company, which the commission held "capable of physical interconnection." All three were subsidiaries of Continental Gas and Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of United Light & Power Company.

The reorganization plan stipulated that all senior system obligations held by the public be paid in cash.

Copper Penny Is War Casualty

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has issued an order adding the traditional copper penny to the list of war casualties and authorizing coinage of a substitute of zinc-coated steel.

The order was issued under legislation recently signed by the President authorizing changes in the composition of the penny in order to save copper, a critical war material.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, said the production of the present penny, which contains about 95 per cent copper, would be discontinued on Jan. 1 and minting of the new coin would begin by Feb. 1.

The new penny will have a blue-gray cast, which will tend to become dark with circulation, and will weigh slightly less than the copper penny—41.5 grains, compared with 48 grains. The steel penny will be of the same size and design as the copper penny, which has been minted since 1909.

Bank of England Note Circulation at New High

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England just issued reported another all-time high for notes in circulation with an increase of £12,246,000 to the total of £920,569,000. This was the fourteenth consecutive weekly advance and compared with a total of £751,245,000 the same week a year ago, or an increase of almost £170,000,000 for the year.

An increase of £8,515,000 in Government securities was partly offset by losses of £2,910,000 in public deposits and £1,123,000 in private deposits.

The large increase in circulation was reflected by an almost similar loss in the bank's reserve.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week was 15.4 per cent compared with 14.5 the same week last year.

U. S. Holiday Spending Sets High Record

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans probably spent more money this holiday season than in any other similar time in the nation's history, preliminary mercantile reports to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., indicated.

Paradoxically, the dollars bought less than they would have purchased a year ago, the agency pointed out, because of price rises which more than accounted for the increase of dollar volume above that of 1941.

The Christmas buying rush exceeded many retailers' expectations, the mercantile agency said in a trade review of the week.

Peak crowds taxed store capacities and in war centers jammed transportation facilities.

The record spending went for a variety of merchandise; retailers reported that while gift lines held the spotlight, and, with foods, scored the widest gains over a year ago, interest in scarce goods attracted considerable buying into lines unusual as Christmas gifts.

"Unevenness of stocks and broken assortments grew more pronounced as supplies of warm clothing, blankets, gloves, sweaters, luxury items and toys were greatly reduced," the review said, "but shoppers also were less selective, substituting available lines willingly.

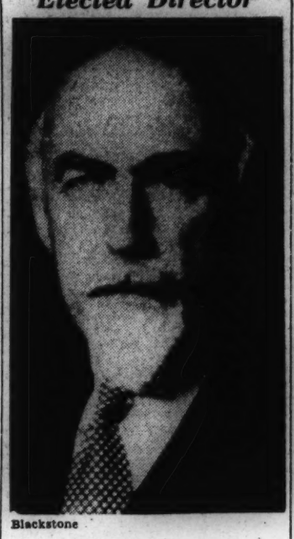
Dun & Bradstreet's estimate that sales totals averaged 4 to 9 per cent above a year ago, said the gain was held down by curtailment of fuel oil, gasoline and durable goods.

The increase in retail sales by regions showed New England ahead 2 to 4 per cent, Middle West 3 to 7, South 7 to 12, Southwest 13 to 15, Northwest 1 to 3, and Pacific Coast 14 to 18.

Wholesalers enjoyed a fairly busy week out of season as a result of heavy Christmas buying, Dun & Bradstreet said.

"A rush of last-minute wires and telephone calls for replacements in popular Christmas lines practically depleted stocks in many wholesale houses," it added.

Elected Director



Blackstone

Dr. Herman B. Baruch

Elected to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association. Dr. Baruch is with the stock broker firm of H. Hentz & Co.

Westinghouse War Orders in 1942 Well Over Billion Dollars

NEW YORK (AP)—"Well over" a billion dollars worth of war equipment orders were received by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. in 1942, A. W. Robertson, chairman, told a meeting of the board of directors.

The billion-dollar mark compared with $582,808,634 of orders reported in 1941. A record monthly high was established in July, 1942, with orders aggregating $158,136,917.

Mr. Robertson said the company's radio division booked "more orders than any other division" while increases were impressive in "the motor, transformer, switchgear, team turbine and generator" sections.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To the various memoranda by British politicians and Church leaders on post-war reconstruction plans is now added a statement by leading representatives of industry, outlining their ideas as to how industrial life should be developed after hostilities cease.

This new memorandum, called "A National Policy for Industry" has an array of influential signatories including 120 chairman and directors of such important companies as Imperial Chemical Industries, Babcock and Willcox, Ford Motor Company, J. and P. Coats, Baldwins, Celaneses, etc. It is, therefore, one of the most authoritative statements on this subject hitherto published by British business executives.

Reform Programs

A superficial reading of this document shows that its sponsors consider private enterprise essential, and, in order to make it acceptable to the general population, a whole program of reforms is suggested as a first charge upon industry.

These reforms include equal opportunity for all to rise to responsible positions, guaranteed minimum basic wage, holidays with pay, reasonable hours of work, family allowances, raising of the compulsory school age to 16 years and compulsory part-time education to 18 years. Almost all these proposals have come to be regarded by the ordinary Britisher as his due, so that they are not considered as in any way revolutionary. But when the problem of postwar organization of industry is discussed, it is at once seen that the fundamental conception is the old demand of government of industry by industry, such as various cabinets between the two World Wars seemed quite willing to recognize and which resulted in one industrial group after another pressing its own terms upon a listless community.

British industry is to be organized, according to this Memorandum, in sectional associations with a Central Council of Industry to "formulate high economic policy," to be in contact with such organizations as the trades unions and to work for international economic collaboration.

A national policy for industry is urged so as to eliminate friction and wasteful forms of competition and by collaboration in the interests of "efficiency and service" to give the community the benefits of technical progress and to remove the economic insecurity of unemployment.

The Central Council, with which all sectional associations are to be correlated, is expected to act as a first-class industrial intelligence service and to be the instrument whereby necessary industrial changes can be brought about.

But despite the use of such statements as "the primary duty of industry is to the consumer" and "special steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of the small producer" there is a strong feeling that it is just those two sections—the consumer and the small producer—which will be most completely ignored by such an industrial body were it to obtain the powers it now seeks. For there is even in this preliminary document—as it is described—a contradiction which is a key to the whole position of those who drew it up.

Much stress is laid upon the motive of private enterprise, but this is set aside in the case of the cartels. These appear to be uncritically accepted as "essential to keep production equitably allocated between countries and companies and in tune with the maximum world demand obtainable."

Any extension of the present conditions so that organizations of producers and traders could act as judges of their actions and of their consequences would inevitably lead to organized monopoly and restriction of output in order that prices could be adjusted to a level which best suited not the community, but certain sectional interests.

But the issue is not even that of "maximum output of goods at the lowest possible prices compatible with adequate remuneration for those employed." It is rather an issue of power—as to where industrial power is to be centered and who will control it.

Question of Power

This Memorandum, consciously or unconsciously, implies the handing over to organized industry the powers necessary to determine the course and conditions of national industry. To say that everything which the Central Council would do would be subject to the control of Parliament is not a satisfactory answer. For the removal of so many issues of fundamental importance to the nation from direct control by the legislature would result in placing far too much power in the hands of the Central Council, and would be a great temptation to abuse such power for private gain.

If Parliamentary control is to be as effective as the Memorandum signatories state they are willing to accept, then the elaborate organization which it is proposed to set up should be unnecessary. If, on the other hand, such control is not to be really effective then Parliament must hand over much of the power it now enjoys and be the willing accessory to an act which would legalize a position where industry would constitute a state within a state.

To so-called Progressives, this Memorandum appears as a last great attempt on the part of big business to maintain and if possible to increase its hold over the community. To the average Conservative it seems an attempt to destroy the last remaining vestiges of real competition in a world in which large-scale economic planning will predominate. The Memorandum, obviously ignores the basic fact that the worker is not concerned merely with earning good and regular wages and obtaining certain benefits (like pensions) which he has long demanded from the State, but also that the community, on his behalf, shall obtain greater and greater control over organizations and developments which are essential for the nation. In fact, it is not too much to say that almost everything which this Memorandum offers the British community the Nazi industrial labor organizations have already offered the German worker and consumer. This is not the economic democracy which Britain is recruiting for tomorrow.

British Have 5 Rationing Systems While U. S. Has One

NEW YORK, Wide-World Associated Press — The British, forced into tight food controls by shortages, have five rationing systems. We have one. By the end of January we'll probably have two.

British supplies are shorter than ours. Ours will be shorter before they're longer. The British have been in the war longer than we. Some of the steps they have taken we may have to take.

An American Institute of Food Distribution survey of British food control methods shows:

In Britain it's women and children first — for milk—under a special rationing system called "differential." There are also other firsts.

The differential system takes care of groups needing special consideration: children, invalids, persons suffering from particular diseases, vegetarians and certain classes of workers.

Children get the same ration as adults except meat, where their ration is half that of adults. Some get extra butter and margarine and meat but must give up sugar coupons. Vegetarians receive an extra ration of cheese but must give up meat and bacon coupons for this.

Priority Distribution

In accordance with this system, the British have set up priority distribution to supply a particular food like milk to those who need it most. They receive it daily and can have it free if necessary.

There are also establishments which have priorities on milk, such as hospitals, maternity homes, convalescent homes, orphanages.

Children have also been given priorities in the distribution of oranges and receive free allowances of cod liver oil compound and fruit juices. There is also a certain priority in the distribution of eggs for them.

There are four other types of rationing for the civilian population: ordinary rationing, group rationing, points rationing and registration rationing.

Ordinary rationing is like our system of rationing sugar and coffee. A fixed quantity is allowed each consumer and this must be taken within a given period, usually one month.

Group rationing, allowing the consumer a little wider choice, is based on a fixed amount in portions of a group of foods, such as jams, syrups and treacle or butter and margarine.

In butter and margarine the maximum amount of butter is defined and varies with the supply but the ration itself covers the total quantity of butter and margarine combined that may be purchased per person.

Great Britain introduced "points" rationing in December, 1941, after 27 months of war. Points rationing in this country is expected in late January, 13 months after we entered the war.

Fair System

Points rationing in Britain, the food institute says, makes available a fair share of the number of foods that could not readily be rationed separately to all consumers, like canned foods.

Through the points system it is possible to control the demand for each grade or variety of food rationed. Each consumer is allowed 20 points for every four weeks.

These points may not be hoarded and become valueless if not used within the prescribed period. Each food rationed under the points system is declared to be worth a specified number of points and consumers are allowed to choose on which they will spend their points. When a food so rationed becomes scarce, its point value is raised and that of a relatively plentiful product is lowered to divert the demand to the goods in large supply.

Thus a buyer may squander all of his points to satisfy a pampered palate or he may use his points on food with the lowest point value and assure himself of a much larger supply of edibles.

The American points system will work pretty much the same way.

Under the registration rationing system—a less formal kind—consumers are required to register for certain foods. The Food Ministry then announces the minimum quantity of this food to be distributed to each registered person.

There is flexibility in this since retailers are allowed to distribute surpluses of these foods.

The food ministry, in setting prices for food processors and manufacturers, has made it a practice to call in a committee from the trade to work these out and to make recommendations.

"Orders fixing maximum prices," says the institute, "are usually put in simple and understandable language. This is in contrast to the complexity and legal phrasing of similar orders in the United States."

Prices Controlled

Prices are controlled by defining fixed or maximum prices or by an order freezing prices at levels prevailing in some base period for the same or similar goods. In most instances the freezing method is first applied and is followed by an order specifying maximum prices.

Most wholesaler margins are fixed by allowing specified additions to the primary prices. Additions are in the form of per cent markups and also allow the cost of transport to the buyer.

Margins for retailers are fixed by allowing specified additions to the wholesale price or by means of fixed maximum selling prices. Since maximum prices are set to cover the cost of the less efficient operators, retailers may sell under these if they can, profitably.

Penalties for violating food orders were stiffened a year ago so that violators were subject to a maximum fine of $400 and a sum equal to three times the value of the goods sold. Imprisonment for 12 to 14 months can be imposed.

Monthly figures are published by the Food Ministry for violation of food orders. These ran under 1,000 a month until the middle of 1940 but have gradually risen as controls tightened, reaching a peak of 3,120 in October, 1941.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Lincoln Building & Loan Ass'n

CHARTERED 1925

INVESTORS EVERYWHERE ARE PLACING THEIR FUNDS IN LINCOLN BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N

Important! — *Investments made before the 11th of the month bear interest from the 1st.*

This institution has never failed to pay interest on its certificates every year of its existence at a rate in excess of 3% per annum.

Pays interest quarterly on all investments of $500 or more.

FEDERALLY INSURED

Member of Federal Home Loan Bank

MAIN OFFICE

615 SO. SPRING STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

TORRANCE OFFICE
1338 POST STREET

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700

111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 215

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 11, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, December 22, 1942.

FOR SALE
New Modern Building
Leased to
Hundred Million Dollar Corp.
FOR 40 YEARS
ANNUAL NET YIELD
8.9%
Cash Required
$40,000
In addition to rent, tenant pays taxes, insurance and maintenance.
COMPLETE INFORMATION TO INTERESTED INVESTORS
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.
Established 1890
606 S. Hill St. MI. 3111
Los Angeles

Banking Service

1817-1942

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

Head Office: Sydney, Australia

General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.

Assets of £150 millions.
Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

London Offices at
29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

DIVERSIFY
for More Income

3% or More
Paid on savings since organization

SAFETY
FEDERALLY INSURED UP TO $5,000

Special facilities for opening accounts by mail. Savings received on or before January 10 earn from January 1.

RESOURCES OVER $8,000,000

WESTERN FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

EDWARD A. DICKSON, President · HUGH H. EVANS, Vice-Pres. & Mgr.

SIXTH AND HILL · · LOS ANGELES

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales 280,000
Previous day's sales 803,648
1942 volume to date 120,692,137
1941 volume to date 160,724,128

Stocks Show Steady Trend; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Many stocks continued to hold around the year's high levels in today's short stock market session but others displayed a lack of rising power.

Attendance in boardrooms was small, following the usual post-Christmas precedent, although the few hardy customers who put in apperance leaned moderately to the bullish side. War news remained helpful for certain issues. Reinvestment demand provided a sustaining influence and some buying was attributed to the thought that a good year-end rally might develop.

Dealings were slow from the start except for blocks of low-priced stocks, apparently shifted for tax adjustment purposes. Advances of fractions to a point or so predominated near the final hour.

Top marks for 1942 were registered by Dome Mines, Air Reduction, International Harvester, and Texas Co. among others. Supported were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Western Union, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Homestake Mining, Goodrich, Sperry, Kennecott, and Sears Roebuck. Occasional wavering inclinations were shown by General Motors, Anaconda, Santa Fe, and Union Carbide.

Bond Sales Program, Not Taxes, Seen Key To War Financing

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, declaring that any new form of taxation could not even come close to meeting the cost of the war, said the solution apparently would have to be found "in some sort of universal allocation of bond purchases."

"We have reached the point," Mr. Vandenberg said in an interview, "where the next important problem is not how to get a few extra dollars in new taxes, but rather how to get a tremendous lot of extra dollars in new bond sales."

"Many citizens," he went on, "have responded magnificently to the voluntary bond purchase appeal. Many have not. The total Treasury sales on a voluntary basis up to December averaged much less than a billion dollars a month. The December drive, on the other hand, had spectacular success.

"It seems very clear to me that, unless the December tempo of voluntary bond sales can be maintained, the Government's paramount fiscal problem in 1943 is the unavoidable necessity for some sort of universal allocation of bond purchases."

The senior Michigan senator, who is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, said he doubted that there would be any substantial new federal taxes next year.

"Of course, we shall have another tax bill," he said, "but I think it will confine itself . . . chiefly to deficit financing through universal bond allocation. I have no doubt it will include a transfer of tax payments to a current basis along something like the so-called Ruml 'pay-as-you-go' plan, and also that it will involve withholding taxes at the source on a much larger scale than heretofore."

Greater Federal Control Over U. S. Utilities Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Council on Public affairs, a private research organization, issued a report predicting greater federal control over the electric utility industry after the war.

"The electric utility industry under the present wartime conditions is undergoing great changes, particularly in its interstate aspects," said the study, prepared by Dr. Robert D. Baum. "The growth of large-scale generating sources, long distance transmission lines and increased co-ordination of interconnection and interchange point to the likelihood that federal control in the post-war period will be more significant than before the war."

Dr. Baum recommended that state control of local power distribution be retained but that duplication and overlapping of functions of state regulatory agencies and the Federal Power Commission be eliminated.

Public Service, N. H., Plans New Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Public Service Company of New Hampshire registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission an issue of $22,000,000 in first and general motgage bonds due 1973.

The company also proposed to sell 3,284 shares of no par value common stock to its parent, New England Public Service Company, at $60 a share. and to sell $2,500,000 of unsecured notes.

Proceeds are to be used in part to purchase assets of Twin State Gas and Electric Company in Maine and New Hampshire for a base price of $4,281,897.

Kohler Co. to Pay Bonus

KOHLER, Wis. (AP)—The Kohler Co. announced that it would pay out this week a bonus of $300,000 to its employees. The bonus will go also to employees who have entered military service, and to widows of employees who passed on during the

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51	37	Abbott (1.90)	4	51	50½	50½	Dec23
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	2	41½	40¾	40¾	Dec23
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26	18¾	Adams-Mi1¾e	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	Addressog (1)	2	15¾	15	15	Dec24
41⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	5	41¾	41¼	41¼	
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	43	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegany Corp	3	¼	¼	¼	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Dec24
6⅜	3½	Allegp$3Oww	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Dec24
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	12	18½	18	18½	Dec24
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	2	143	142½	143	+ ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Dec24
16⅛	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	39	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¾
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	2	27	27	27	+ ½
1 93⅛	143¼	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec24
1½	1	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Dec24
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½k	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec23
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	— ½
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	26	23	+ ¼
57	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	10	57¾	56⅜	57¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4½	4½	4½	Dec24
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	3	29	28	29	Dec24
3½	1½	Am Cable & R	109	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	2	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅜
3⅔	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅜
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105½	105	105	Dec23
100¼	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec17
7¾	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	4	7½	7	7¼	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 2½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
16¾	8⅞	Am Distill	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ½
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec24
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¾
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	5	23⅜	23	23⅜	— ⅛
1 2¾	⅛	Am & For Pow	54	2	1¾	2	+ ⅜
41⅜	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	9	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅜
46½	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	6	49¼	46¾	49¼	+2¾
6⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	36	8¼	7½	8	+1½
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	13	3	32	32	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
56	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	12	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec24
35¾	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	1	35½	35½	35½	Dec24
5⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	6	4½	4½	4½	
7	4½	Am Ivest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	3	83	83	83	Dec24
12⅞	9½	Am M&F .80	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Dec24
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	Dec24
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	7	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
1 2	½	Am Pow & Lt	13	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	8	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	44	6⅛	6	6	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9½	4¾	Am Sat R ¾e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec24
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	7	14¼	14	14	Dec24
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	3	37	37	37	
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	9	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	Dec24
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Dec24
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	2 3⅜	Dec15
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	126⅛	125⅞	126	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	42¾	42½	42¾	+1
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	10	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
32¾	22	Am Visc (2)	8	33	32⅝	33	+ ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅝	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	53	53	53	Dec24
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	3	55½	55½	55½	Dec24
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec22
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	21	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec24
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec23
17⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
36	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	36	36	36	Dec24
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	4	107½	107½	107½	Dec24
41⅜	21½	Armour III	6	3	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	45	45	45	— ¼
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Dec24
32¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	16	32	31¼	32	Dec24
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	1	7	7	7	Dec22
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	21	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	72	71¾	71¼	Dec23
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	54	54	54	Dec21
21⅜	20	Associated In2	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Dec24
53	2½	Atchison (6e)	12	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	67¾	67½	67½	Dec24
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	1	19	19	19	Dec24
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	3	43	42¾	43	Dec23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec21
/	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
51	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	51	50	51	Dec22
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
9¼	6¼	Atlas Tk ½e	3	7⅝	⅝	7⅝	Dec23
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	53	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loc ct 1e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	13⅛	13	13	Dec24
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Dec23
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	22½	22½	22½	Dec24
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Gr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Dec19
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec24
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Dec24
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	1	34¼	34¾	34¼	+ ¼
15⅛	9⅞	Benef IL 1½e	2	15	14⅞	15	Dec24
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52½	52½	52½	Dec23
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	7	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	3	6¼	6⅜	6¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&L 1½e	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec23
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
43	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	3	41½	41¾	41¾	Dec24
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCol.40e	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
28½	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	9	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec24
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	2	30	30	30	Dec23
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
35⅛	26	Briggs&St (3)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
43	30	BristolM1.90e	3	37	36⅝	37	Dec23
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	33	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec23
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Dec24
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	Dec24
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	2	13¼	13	13¼	
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	7	6¼	6½	6½	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	3	3	3	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Dec24
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	14	14	14	Dec24
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	3	19½	19¼	19½	
24¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
57	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	53½	53	53	Dec21
53⅛	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 10¼	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec24
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ½e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec24
15¼	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼

C

22¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	22½	22½	22⅝	
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	7	15¾	15½	15¾	Dec23
15⅛	9⅛	Camden Dr .60	3	14	14¾	15	
7½	3½	Canadian Pac	12	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	2	35½	35⅜	35½	Dec24
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec24
28½	22½	CarpenSt2½e	1	27	27	27	Dec23
3½	2¼	Carr-Con .20a	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
77	54¾	Case J I (7)	1	76½	76½	76½	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	41¾	41½	42	+ ½
29½	15	Celanese (2)	11	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 2½ea	4	16⅞	16¾	16	
2⅜	1½	Cent Fdy .10e	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Dec22
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec22
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec23
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
36⅞	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	15	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
2¾	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec24

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Div'a (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.59e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1½	Chi Gr West	1	2	2	2	Dec24
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¾k	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Dec24
7½	4½	Chi Mail ½e	1	6	6	6	Dec24
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	Dec24
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	Dec22
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	Dec17
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¾	½	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	8	⅝	⅛	⅝	Dec24
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec15
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec23
2¼	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
69¼	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	8	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¼	10½	10¼	Dec24
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	37	37	37	Dec22
31⅝	22	Cleve G B 2e	1	31½	31	31	Dec24
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	5	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	12	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	1	89½	88½	89½	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	Dec18
17¾	11½	Colgate P 1½a	1	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
107½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	107½	107½	107¼	Dec23
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	1	18	18	18	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
16½	8½	Col Br A 1½e	3	16	16	16	+ ¼
16⅜	8⅜	Col Br B 1½e	14	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	76	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	4	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
11¾	5½	Colum Pic ½e	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	Dec24
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Dec23
83	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	83	82	83	Dec23
29¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	9	28½	28	28¼	
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Dec15
34	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	4	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
109⅛	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	4	107½	107	107	Dec18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	6	9¼	9½	9½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	26	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	9	36	34¾	36	— ¾
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60e	18	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec24
18	12½	Congol-N (1a)	1	18	18	18	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec24
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	4	4½	4½	4½	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	25	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	91½	90½	91½	Dec24
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	7	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Dec23
3	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec24
7½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	13	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec24
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Dec23
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	3	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Cont Bak ½e	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Dec24
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec23
28⅜	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	11	27	26¾	27	
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42½	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	42½	42	42½	Dec24
47⅛	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅞
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec24
56¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	8	57¾	57	57¾	+1
31½	21½	Coty Inc ¼e	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec22
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	8	13¾	13½	13⅝	
16⅞	12½	Cr of W 1.60e	2	16	16	16	Dec24
9⅜	5¾	Crosley (1½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
20½	14¼	Cr'wn C&S½e	5	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¾
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	6	37⅜	36½	37⅜	Dec23
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	1	33	33	33	— ½
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	Dec24
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
95½	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec23
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Dec24
19⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	6	16⅞	16¼	16¼	Dec24
2	½	Curtis Publish	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
20⅝	12	CurP pf 1.60k	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss W (1e)	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	5	22	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
18	12⅝	Cutler-H 1¼e	6	16	15¾	15¾	

D

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL **Laundry** AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Every home should have a Victory Garden
For seeds to plant each month
CALL
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

R LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

England

BATH

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE Tel. 2330 **26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH.**

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HASTINGS TUNBRIDGE WELLS EASTBOURNE LEWES YEOVIL HAILSHAM BOSCOMBE SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH BATH WINCHESTER

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 106
Bournemouth

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24483
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2206-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1200

EXETER

TROULANS Ltd.
95, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

Gowns
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service. Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. Blackbeard
EXPERT FOOT FITTER
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes Made to Order

A. E. Doy 1882
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 0080

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16, George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road 7, Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

LOOSE COVERS
Should be ordered now.
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Phone 2727 (5 lines)

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
68, Mount Pleasant and
23, High Street

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 **Waymarks** LTD. *Phone 2525*
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Hauptgeschäft: Marktgasse 52 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

DRESS AND COSTUME FABRICS
LADIES' COATINGS
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3/7

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Poêles Ciney Inextinguibles (COAL)

Accords & Reparations de Pianos & Harmoniums
BRUCKNER-GUIGNARD
ONEX - GENEVE TEL. 8.71.39

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland
Switzerland
ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER
and BURRI'S GENUINE
SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken,
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR-GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

NEUCHATEL

1840
ZIMMERMANN, S.A.
L'EPICERIE FINE PLUS QUE CENTENAIRE GROCERIES
1942

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Phone 5-1668 Head Office and Works 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 907 Telephone 2-6461

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 184 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20321

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg Phone 3387

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON (Continued)

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO JOHANNESBURG
THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
323-6-7, Grand National Buildings
Cor. Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

GAYNORS
The Electricians FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS:
NIGHT PHONES:
42-5933 22-1837
24-5036 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

PIETERMARITZBURG

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

SPEED'S
DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	N	E	S		W	E	L	L	S
O		D	R	A	P	E	R	Y		T
W	G		G	L	A	S	S		P	O
L	E	G		E	N	T		A	L	A
S	M	I	P		T		G	N	A	T
		T	A	U	T	O	L	O	G	Y
W	I	N	G		M		G	L	E	N
H	A	T		B	I	M		E	R	A
I	N		S	A	M	O	A		S	I
T		M	A	S	E	T	T	O		A
E	A	G	L	E			E	R	O	D

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
234, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2807

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-893

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-856, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
208, Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-653

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs. Victoria St., East
Auckland Phone 43-797

SEE NEXT PAGE

Nelson Sees Big Production Effort in 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board looks ahead to 1943 for "the greatest co-ordinated production this country has ever seen or envisioned—greater by far than anyone a year ago thought possible."

Discussing the over-all outlook at a press conference, Mr. Nelson said he had inspected all the "must programs" of the war effort and believed they were all necessary, that they could all be done, and at the same time there would be enough left to maintain the civilian economy on a "virile basis with due attention to at least the minimum needs for health and safety." Accomplishment of the new year's goals—which he did not elaborate—he said will depend to an important extent on meshing the various programs so that all can go forward together, instead of permitting some types of production to speed ahead at the expense of some other necessary program.

For this reason, he emphasized the value of the work being done by his production vice-chairman, C. E. Wilson, who recently received new power to schedule output of weapons and component parts.

"The programs are pretty well set for 1943," he said. "We know what lies ahead in every field of the war economy. Of course there will always be changes, but the program is not in any sense impossible.

"Some things that looked perfectly hopeless a few months ago look much better. For instance, steel looked rather hopeless, but now we see that we will be able to meet our schedules without steel being the limiting factor. The same is true for aluminum, and even copper."

Asked how lean the civilian economy may have to be trimmed to make possible necessary war production, Mr. Nelson said, "I believe the people of America will make any necessary sacrifices if they know that the sacrifices are necessary and everybody is sharing alike." He added:

"We can and must maintain a virile civilian economy and maintain at least minimum standards of public health and safety, but above that what we can provide depends on the must programs of the war effort."

Full Operations Are Restored At Republic Steel

CLEVELAND (AP) — Full operations have been restored at Republic Steel Corp.'s huge strip mill after 1,000 CIO unionists yielded to a War Labor Board plea for termination of a work stoppage that halted ship plate production more than a day.

The men returned to work under a WLB promise that an effort to settle the dispute involving work schedules would be made at a conference next Monday at Washington.

Lewis M. Gill, regional WLB director who obtained an agreement from unionists on the resumption of work, said no attempt was made then to decide the merits of the controversy, which shut down the strip mill at 3 p. m. Monday.

Charles M. White, Republic vice-president, described the work stoppage as a "wholly unwarranted strike." He declared the workers refused to continue existing work schedules or to accept a new schedule complying with Presidential orders on premium pay, adding that the stoppage violated a non-strike pledge in a contract between the company and union.

President Edward P. Stack of local 2265, CIO United Steel-Workers of America, asserted the men were locked out under a new work schedule which violated the President's order on premium rates for the seventh day of a work week.

Business Personals

Albert C. Delmont has been appointed Research Director of the newly-organized research and laboratory departments of the Douglas T. Sterling Company, management consultants, of Stamford, Conn., it was announced by Douglas T. Sterling. Mr. Sterling gave as the basic reason the increasingly important need for postwar planning.

Frank P. Meyer of First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit, has been appointed Chairman of the War Bond Committee of the National Security Traders Association for the ensuing year, it was announced by William Perry Brown of Newman, Brown & Co., Inc., president of the Association. Mr. Meyer succeeds James F. Musson of B. J. Van Lngen & Co., New ork. The Committee functions throughout the entire year and cooperates with the various Victory Fund Committees throughout the country and the United States Treasury.

Patrick D. Fox, a vice-president of the Borden Co. will retire at the end of the year, 46 years after entering the company's service as a milk wagon driver. A native of Ausable Forks, N. Y., Mr. Fox has been a prominent figure in the milk industry for years and is a past president of the International Association of Milk Dealers.

Dr. Hans Zeisel, an instructor in statistics and economics at Rutgers University, has joined the research department of Benton & Bowles in a consultant capacity. Dr. Zeisel was formerly a consultant with the Market Research Company of America and the Office of Radio Research at Columbia University.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
3	Alleghan8s 44 Mod	90½	90½	90½
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
8	Am&For P 5s 2030	79½	79	79¼
1	Am Int 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Am T&T 3¼s66	103¾	103¼	103¼
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
2	Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Am Tobacco 3s 69	107½	107½	107½
14	AC Line clt 4s 53	101½	101¼	101¼
3	AC Line 4½s 61	73¼	73¼	73¼
3	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61	61	61
3	B&O 99 st A	39¾	39¾	39¾
3	B&O 2000 st D	33½	32½	32½
2	B&O cv 60 st	33½	32½	32½
5	B&O 4s 48	23¾	23½	23⅞
3	B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	59½	59½	59½
9	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
3	Bath Bld 3s 60	61¾	61½	61½
6	Boston&Me 4½s 70	101	101	101
3	Boston&Me 4s 60	39¾	39¾	39¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	72	72	72
2	Buf R&P 57 st	80½	80½	80½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	36⅝	36	36
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
1	CanPacsperp	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	70½	70½	70½
3	Cen Pac 5s 60	25	25	25
15	CennRR NJ 5s 87	53¾	53¾	53¾
4	Cen RR NJ 5s87Reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Cen RR NJ4s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Chi&Alton 3s 49	16¾	16¼	16¼
9	CB&Q rfg 5s71a	16¾	16¾	16¾
9	CG&E 4½s8 77	72½	72	72
1	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	65	65	65
2	Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	38	38	38
6	Chi I&L 6s66	67	67	67
1	Chi I&L 5s 66	7	7	7
25	CMStP&Pac 5s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	18⅛	17¾	17⅞
7	CM&St P 4½s 89C	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	44	44	44
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	22½	22½	22½
10	CRI&P 4½s 32A	3½	3½	3½
21	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	CRI&P	3½	3½	3½
1	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	32⅜	32¼	32¾
16	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	31	31	31
4	Ch&NW Ind 4s 52	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1	Childs Co 5s 43	95	94½	95
20	Choc Okl&G 5s 52	48¾	48¾	48¾
7	CCC&StL 4½s 77	27	27	27
1	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	45	44½	45
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	106½	106½	106½
1	Col &So 4½s 80	89½	89½	89½
4	Comwith Ed 3½s 68	22¾	22¾	22¾
38	Somwith Ed cv 3½s	110½	110½	110½
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Crane 3½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Rel & Hud rfg 4s 43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
14	D & R G 4s 36	55⅞	55½	55½
5	D & R G West 5s 55	20½	20¼	20½
16	Det Ed 3s 70	3	3	3
6	Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	El Paso & SW 5s 65	100½	100½	100½
5	Erie 4½s 2015	65	65	65
2	Erie 4s 95	54	54	54
2	Firestone T&R 3s 61	92½	92½	92½
1	Fla E Cst 5s 74	99	99	99
1	Gen Sil Cast 5½s 49	20½	20½	20½
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Gt Nor 3½s 67	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Gulf M&N 5s 50	75¾	75¾	75¾
3	Gulf M&Otn inc 1015	86	86	86
10	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	53	53	53
11	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	36	36	36
3	Montreal Tr 3s 51	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
6	Mor&Essex 3s 55	35	35	35
13	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1	Nati Steel 3s 68	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	N Orl Term 4s 53	80	79½	79½
3	NOTex&M 4½s 56	87½	87½	87½
6	NOTex&M 4½s B	54¼	54¼	54¼
4	NOTex&M 4½s 56	52	52	52
8	NOTex&M 4½s 56 cl	72½	72½	72½
7	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
26	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	48½	48½
8	NYC cn 4s 98	51	50⅝	50⅞
19	NYC cn 4½s 52	67½	67¼	67¼
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¼	48¼	48¼
3	NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	78½	78½	78½
4	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	62¾	62½
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	65½	65½	65½
5	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39½	39¾	39¼
13	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	48¼	48¼	48½
20	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 81	101½	101	101
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45½	45½	45½
39	Ill Cen 4½s 66	41⅞	41⅜	41¾
4	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	40	40	40
5	Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	48	48	48
1	IC&cCStL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46½	46½
1	Interlak Iron cv 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	5¾	5¾	5¾
9	Int Tel&Tel 4½s 52	27½	27½	27½
13	James F&Clea 4s 59	63	62½	63
5	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	46¼	46	46
10	Lac Gas 5½s 53	60½	60½	60½
5	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87½	87½	87½
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	87½	87½	87½
15	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003	35¼	35	35
12	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	Leh Val Terrm 5s 51	29½	28¾	28¾
5	Lou & N 3s 2003 B	55½	55½	55½
5	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Lou & N So Jt M 4s 52	83½	83½	83½
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5	Market St Ry 5s 43 st	45½	45½	45½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	15½	15½	15½
41	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	39¼	39¼	39¼
15	M-K-T 4½s 78	18¼	18	18
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34½	34½	34½
25	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36	36	36
5	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¼	36⅛	36¼
5	NYNH&H 4s57	36¼	36¼	36¼
5	NYNH&H 3½s 54	7½	7½	7½
3	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2	NY S&W gen 5s 40	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Norf&Sou cv5s2014	10½	10½	10½
2	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	30½	30½	30½
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	104	104
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	65½	65½	65½
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	72½	72½	72½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '81	11	11	11
1	Pere Marq 4s 56	107	107	107
5	Pen RR 3¼s 52	63½	63½	63½
6	Para Pict 4s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
6	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	99½	99¼	99¼
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107½	107½	107½
10	Phila Co 4½s 61	102	101¾	102
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	37½	37½	37½
1	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	30¼	30¼	30¼
4	Portl Gen E 5s 60	83	83	83
5	PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	RdgJer Cen 4s 51	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
20	Republic Steel 5½s 54	88¼	88¼	88¼
104¾		104⅜	104⅜	104⅜

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Republic Steel 4½s 56	101½	101½	101½
5	Rio Gr Wcst 4s 49	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	St LSF5s50B	20¼	20¼	20¼
40	St LSF 4½s78	19¾	19¾	19¾
18	StLSF 4½s 78ct st	18¾	18¾	18¾
36	StLSF 4s 50 A	18½	18⅝	18½
4	St LSW rfg 5s 90	27½	27½	27½
20	Sea A L 4s 50 st	26½	26½	26½
1	Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	14	14	14
2	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
14	Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	52¼	52¼
14	So Pac 4½s 81	50⅝	50½	50⅝
1	So Pac rfg 4s 55	51¼	50⅝	51¼
30	So Pac clt 4s 49	69¾	69¾	69¾
4	So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	72¼	72	72
11	So Pac 4½s 49 reg	67½	67½	67½
3	South Ry gen 6s 56	53¾	53¼	53¼
24	South Ry gen 4s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
3	So Ry 4s St L 81	68½	68	68½
3	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Stand Oil Cal 3½s 66	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	Tex Cohp 3s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
25	Third Ave rfg 5s 60	106	106	106
1	Third Ave a 5s 60	22½	22	22
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	62½	62½	62½
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	U S Steel 2.85s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	101	101	101
2	Utah L&T Trac 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
1	Utah P & L 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	Wabash 4½s 81	98	98	98
1	Wabash 4s 81	34¼	34¼	34¼
20	Wabash 4s 71	44½	44½	44½
2	Warner Bros 6s 48	82½	82½	82½
2	West Shore 4s 2361	103	103	103
14	Westn Md 4s 52	42	42	42
36	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	85	85	85
2	Western Un 5s 60	38¼	38	38
14	Wis Cen 4s 49	82¾	82½	82¾
15	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	47½	47¾	47¾
		14½	14½	14½

Foreign Bonds

3	Young S&T 3½s 60	98	98	98
5	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
20	Argentine 4½s 48	97	97	97
10	Australia 5s 55	80½	80¾	80¾
5	Brazil 8s 41	36	36	36
26	Brazil 6½s 26-57	34	33½	33½
7	Brazil 6½s 27-57	33½	33½	33½
5	Brazil C Ry 7s 52	33¼	33½	33½
10	Brisbane 5s 57	80	80	80
1	Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
10	Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
2	Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	18	18	18
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	18½	18½	18½
1	Chile 7s 42 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Chile 6s 60-asd	18¼	18¼	18½
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb	19½	19½	19½
20	Cuba 4½s 77	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Mex 4s 04 and 54	8½	8½	8½
16	Mex 10 4s and 45	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Norways 4s 62	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Peru 7s 59	13½	13½	13½
3	Peru 1st 4s 60	12¾	12¾	12¾
3	Peru 2d 4s 1961	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Riode Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Sao Paul City 8½s 57	15½	15½	15½
1	San Paulo 8i26s68	16½	16½	16½
2	Serbs Cro Sl 8s 62	31½	31½	31½
2	Urug aj 3¾s&4½s 79	9¾	9¾	9¾
		62¾	62¾	62¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 1,287,000; previous day, 7,063,400; week ago, 3,747,100; year ago, 7,083,100; two years ago, 6,960,600; Jan. 1 to date, 2,269,943,950; year ago, 2,078,238,750; two years ago, 1,653,048,625.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (13⅓c)	16¼	16¼	16¼
400	Aero Sup B (.80e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Air Inv cv pf	28	28	28
200	Air Way El Ap	1½	1½	1½
50	Alum Co Am (6e)	106¼	106¼	106¼
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106	106	106
1300	Am Cyan B (.60a)	39	38¾	39
1100	Am&Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Am Gas&El (1.80a)	19¼	19	19
75	Am Gas&El pf (4⅓a)	92	92	92
100	Am Gen (.15e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28½
75	Am Gen $2½pf (2½)	33	33	33
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	12½	12½	12½
200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Republics .35e	5¼	5⅛	5¼
2300	Am Superpow	3-32	1-16	1-16
380	Am Superpow 1 pf	60	59½	60
100	Am Superpow pf	2½	2½	2½
50	AppalEl Pow pf (4½)	98	95½	95½
300	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas Ply 1.80e	16	16	16
200	Automat Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Auto V Mach 3se	3	2¾	2¾
400	Babcock & Will 1½e	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	29½	29½	29½
600	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Baldwin Rub (.25)	4	3	3⅞
100	Basic Refract .40e	3½	3½	3½
35	BeauntM cvpf(1⅛)	32⅜	32¼	32¾
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	31	31	31
600	Bliss (E W) (2)	18⅝	18½	18⅝
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	95	94½	95
500	Braz Sr L&P (.01e)	48¾	48¾	48¾
900	Brewst Aero	27	27	27
50	Bridgpt Gas Lt (1.60)	45	44½	45
100	Bridgpt Mach	22	22	22
1800	Brown Rubber	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Buf N&EP pf	10⅞	10¾	10¾
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Callite Tung (.4e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Carnation (1a)	38½	38½	38½
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Cen & SW 3½	1	1	1
500	Cen Hud G&E (.65)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	CenNYPow pf (5)	85½	85	85
50	Cheesbrough(4a)	79¼	79¼	79¼
1000	Childs pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cities Service	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cleve El Illum (2½e)	30½	30½	30½
800	Cleve Tract (12e)	6	5⅞	6
300	Colonial Airl	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Colts P F Arm	48½	48½	48½
30	Colum G&E pf (5)	24¼	24¼	24¼
1300	Colum O&G	1¼	1¼	1¼
2000	Comwlth&So war	1-128	1-128	1-128
80	Comm P Svc (1.80e)	14½	14½	14½
300	Conn Tel&El	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cons Biscuit (1⅓e)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	87½	87½	87½
500	Cons Ret Corp	6	6	6
20	Cont G&E pf pf (7)	75	75	75
100	Cont Roll&M (.75)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Cpper Range (3⅓e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1300	Cosden Petro	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Creole Pet (½a)	16¼	16¼	16¾
200	Crown Drug (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Darby Pet	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Durh Hos B (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	East Gas & F	11	11	11
275	East G & F6pf (3k)	19⅛	18¾	19¼
125	East G&FprpfA (4½)	43	42¾	43
4700	El Bond & Sh	2	1¾	2
500	El Bond & Sh fp (8)	42	41¼	42
200	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Emerson Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	EqtyCrp$3pf(1¾k)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
300	Fairchild Av(1e)	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
400	Fchild En&Air(13g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Fanstel Met(¼e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	82¾	82¾	82¾
100	Rord M Can A(.1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Ford M Can B(.1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	FordMotLtd(.107e)	3	3	3
100	Fuller(GA)(2g)	8	8	8
200	Gen Share	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Glen Alden Coal (2e)	12¼	12⅛	12
600	Goldfield Con	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Gorh Mfg (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾
25	Gt Atl & P nv (5e)	8½	8½	8½
200	Gt Nor Pap (2)	26½	26½	26½
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1500	Hecla Min (.1)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Holl C Gold (h.65)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	14	14	14
300	Humble Oil (2e)	60¾	60½	60¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Huyler's pf (½k)	8	8	8
100	Ill Iowa Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Ill Iowa P div ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Ill Iowa P pf (2.80k)	25¼	25	25
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Indus Finan vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Ins Co NAm (2½a)	60¾	60¾	60¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1500	Int Indust	2¾	2¼	2¼
200	Int Petrol (h1)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
400	Int Util B	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Inters Hos M (1)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	18½	18½	18½
400	Jacobs F L	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	69	69	69
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	79	79	79
1400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	91	91	91
100	Le Tourneau (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	4¼	4	4
200	Line Material (1½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1300	Lone Star Gas (.60a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Long Isl Ltg	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Long Is L pf	22	22	22
100	Louis L & E (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Lynch Corp (2)	18½	18¼	18½
100	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	McWill Dredg	8	8	8
400	Mich Bumper (21k)	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Mich Stl Tube (..40)	4	4	4
16000	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Midvale (2.10e)	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Minn Min&M (1.10e)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Molybdenum (½)	4½	4½	4½
100	Mt City Cop (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
400	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	Nat Cont (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Nat Fuel G2(1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	88¾	88¾	88¾
200	Nat Rubber(1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Nat Sug Ref (¾e)	9½	9½	9½
100	NEPA 6 pf (4k)	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	New Eng T&T (8¾e)	86½	86	86½
100	N Mex&Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	NY&Hrm Ros(2.85e)	18½	18½	18½
30	NY P&L 7%pf(7)	102	101¾	102
30	NYStaE&Gpf(5.10)	101¾	101¼	101¼
100	NY Transit(.70g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
3000	Nia Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Niag Hud lpf	83¼	83¼	83¼
800	Niles-Bem-P(1¼e)	8½	8¼	8½
100	NipsingMns(h.10e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nor Am L & P pf	52	50¾	52
100	Nor Am Ray A (3¼e)	24	24	24
100	Nor Am Ray B (3¼e)	23½	23½	23½
100	Nor Sts Pw A	17	17	17
900	Ogden Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ohio Brass B (2)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Prkrsbrg R & R (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2000	Pennroad (¼e)	3¾	3¼	3¾
700	Pa-Cent Airl	11¼	11	11¼
1400	Phoenix Sec	8¼	8¼	8
100	Pioneer Gold (h.33e)	1	1	1
200	Pitts Pl Gl	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Plough Inc (.60)	86	85½	86
300	Polaris Mng (.03e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	PugSdP&L 5pf (8k)	101	101	101

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry*
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Every home should have a Victory Garden
For seeds to plant each month
CALL
KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Rurwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

R. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

England

BATH

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE. Tel. 2330 26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 106
Bournemouth

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 26787

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for Economy Clothes
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2703

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2206-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

EXETER

TROULANS Ltd.
95, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments. Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

Gowns
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service. Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. Blackbeard
EXPERT FOOT FITTER
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes Made to Order

A. E. Dey ESTD
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 6606

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16, George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road 7, Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder Decorator
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

LOOSE COVERS
Should be ordered now.
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Phone 2727 (5 lines)

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
68, Mount Pleasant and
23, High Street

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Hptst: Marktgasse 49 Filiale BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

DRESS AND COSTUME FABRICS
LADIES' COATINGS
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3/7

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GENEVA

Combustibles and Carburants S. A.
LA MURE & MONTANT
Chantepoulet 9
Combustibles en tous genres
Agent des Poêles Ciney inextinguibles (COAL)

Accords & Reparations de Pianos & Harmoniums
BRUCKNER-GUIGNARD
ONEX - GENEVE TEL. 8.71.39

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland
Switzerland
ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER
and BURRI'S GENUINE
SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken,
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR-GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

NEUCHATEL

1840 ZIMMERMANN, S.A. 1942
L'EPICERIE FINE QUE CENTENAIRE PLUS QUE GROCERIES

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschergasse 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Phone 5-1048 Head Office and Works 3 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
109 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 907 Telephone 2-6461

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 184 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg Phone 3387

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 *Stanger Street*
General Blacksmiths. Expert Draftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20223

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON (Continued)

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO JOHANNESBURG

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
Cor. Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-3933 32-1827
24-5636 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

PIETERMARITZBURG

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

SPEED'S
DRY CLEANERS
Will Make Your Clothes Last Longer and Look Smarter.
99, Church Street Phone 4626

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	N	E	S		W	E	L	S
O		D	R	A	P	E	R	Y	
W	G		G	L	A	S	S		P
L	E	G		E	N	T		A	L
S	N	I	P		T		G	N	A
		T	A	U	T	O	L	O	G
W	I	N	G		M		G	L	E
H	A	T		B	I	M		E	R
I	N		S	A	M	O	A		S
T		M	A	S	E	T	T	O	
E	A	G	L	E		R	E	R	O

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2607

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Phone 2235 3 Lines

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Panel Beaters. Duco Spraying.
Motor Trimming. Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644 Night Phone 4428
373, LONGMARKET ST.

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
137 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-886, 40-283

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
205, Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-658

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs. Victoria St., East
Auckland Phone 43-797

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS

Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.

Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring

Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats

Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST

D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION

Khyber Pass Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers

WE DELIVER

1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.

For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings

GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171
22-495

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP

Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices

All Work Guaranteed

Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41 387

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES

223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE

131 Cashel Street, Christchurch

High Grade Shoes for All the Family

FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

Reliable Shoe Store

Noted for Quality and Value

J. J. BROOKES

Shoe Specialists

188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-123 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays: 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.

WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

LINDSAY'S LTD.

Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

134 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

D. J. CONSTABLE

SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST

Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters

Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.

D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES

Quality Grocers

We Guarantee What We Sell

Free Delivery City and Suburbs

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.

Fashionable Shoes

with

Good Fitting and Service

The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs

TAYLOR'S

Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.

CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

COLLIE'S

for

FURNITURE

167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.

THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE

188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

Mawson's

38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

P. H. JAUNCEY

for Natural Portraiture

Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios: City, 50 Willis Street
Phone 43,847
66 Hutt Rd., Lower Hutt Phone 60,171

DENHARD BREAD

Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour

(Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from

"SCOTT'S"

Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artists, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

George George

DRAPERS and FURNISHERS

Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON

Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists

We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown Broadway, Ronrotai, Oxford St., Levin

DOROTHY WELLINGS

Importer of Model Gowns, etc.

New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

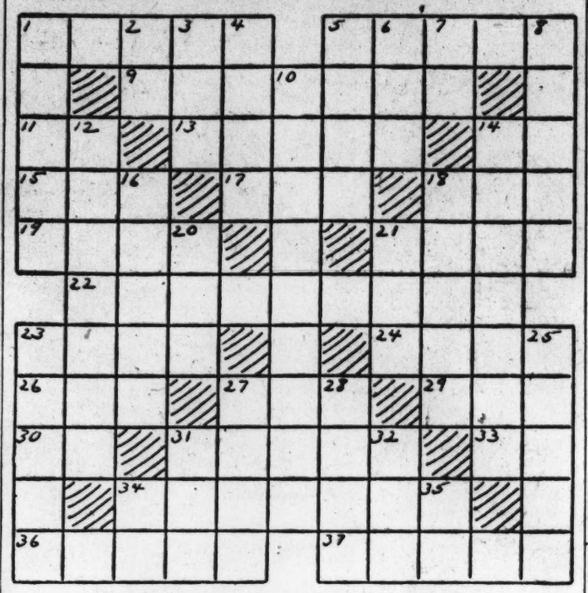
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American naval commander was for a short time in the service of the Russians?
5—Who is author of "New Worlds for Old"?
9—What do you call cloth, or woolen stuffs in general?
11—Wire gauge (abbr.).
13—A punty is used in manufacture of what?
14—What Italian river empties into Adriatic by several mouths?
15—What is one of limbs by which men and animals walk?
17—What is a suffix forming adjectives?
18—What State of U. S. is bounded landward by Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida (abbr.)?
19—What is a single stroke of shears, or the like?
21—A midge is what?
22—What do you call a useless repeating of an idea in different words?
23—What is one of sidepieces of scenery in a theater?
24—What is a narrow depression between mountains or hills?
26—If you wore a sundown, it would be what?
27—What nickname is given to an inhabitant of Barbados?
29—Epoch.
30—Within.
31—Savaii is largest of what islands?
33—What is a Spaniard's "yes"?
34—Who is peasant to whom Zerlina is betrothed in "Don Giovanni"?
36—What is known as the king of birds?
37—Who is Salome's stepfather in opera by Richard Strauss?

Down

1—The jaws or cheeks are called what?
2—Where is Grand Forks (abbr.)?
3—Unit of energy is what?
4—Auction.
5—If you were in Fargo, N. D., in what direction would you travel to reach Bismarck?
6—What is the bitter vetch?
7—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
8—Ermine in its summer coat is called what?
10—What is a play in which there is no speaking?
12—What plant is prized for its handsome flowers, usually blue?
14—"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely ——."
16—The Aloadae were what (sing.)?
18—What is a corner or nook formed where two walls meet?
20—What is one of a breed of lap dogs?
21—What tribe was allied with Magog?
23—Feather of what color is a symbol of cowardice?
25—What is a fresh-water mussel?
27—What is the part of a thing on which it rests?
28—Who is one of fairies in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
31—What is an East Indian timber tree?
32—Devoured.
34—What is symbol for magnesium?
35—Upon.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Conscience Money

Playwright William Saroyan had a sad experience with charity several years ago. One Christmas, filled with the Yuletide spirit, and recalling his own hungry days as a writer, Saroyan sent a sum of money to the editors of a well-known magazine and asked them to distribute it anonymously to five struggling authors. This was done, and grateful replies were received from four of the scribblers.

The fifth, however, was not so grateful. He kept the money, of course, but sent the following note: "I don't know what prompted you to send me a gift," he wrote. "However, in view of the fact that you publish the works of that arch imposter, weird Willie Saroyan, and do not publish mine, I am willing to accept this as conscience money." —Milwaukee Journal.

The Snag

Two old settlers, confirmed bachelors, sat in the backwoods. The conversation drifted from politics to cooking.

"I got one o' them there cookery books once, but I never could do nothing with it," said one.

"Too much fancy work in it?" asked the other.

"You've hit it. Every one of them recipes began in the same way—'Take a clean dish.' And that settled me."—Exchange.

Simoons, Khamsins, Hamper Fliers in Africa

Pilots of the transport planes and bombers being flown across Africa to the Middle East, Russia and India are encountering a strange, new weather obstacle—something different from anything ever experienced in the United States. It is the harmattan, a windstorm in which fine particles of sand, picked up in the Sahara, are carried thousands of miles. Visibility frequently is cut to a few hundred feet.

Other hazards are the simoon, a hot blast of air which reaches a temperature of 125 degrees, and the khamsin, a hot, dry, dust-laden windstorm which creates fog-like conditions.—Associated Press.

Just for Fun

By Corka

"Would'st awake, m'lord? Phoebus Apollo rides the rosy East."

A Verse for Today . . .

But take diligent heed to do the commandment and the law, . . . to love the LORD your God, and to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments, and to cleave unto him, and to serve him with all your heart and with all your soul.—JOSH. 22:5

Brevities

Detroit News: For economy's sake, Britain bans the double-ring wedding ceremony. After the dazed look wears off, there will be no way of telling the recent groom from anybody.

St. Louis Star-Times: "It is now possible to build a house entirely of cotton."—Trade magazine note. Almost anything can be made out of cotton, it seems, except money by the grower.

Punch ©: Paper economy is said to be stricter in Scotland. In 1939, Aberdeen residents sent out Christmas cards wishing their friends the compliments of the season for the duration.

Kindness at the Wheel

(New York Times)

In the old trolley days people occasionally thanked the conductor if he happened to see them scurrying for the car and pulled the stop bell. But the thing happened much less frequently than today for several reasons. The trolley car was a dozen feet away from the curb on its tracks. A passenger signalling across that distance from the sidewalk naturally did not touch the heart like a face today pathetically pressed against the glass of the bus door and a hand vigorously beating on the same.

In the second place, the bus drivers today are of a kindlier breed, if memory serves, than the trolley couductors of once upon a time. And here again the explanation is a credit to human nature. The modern bus driver today is a kindlier person because as a rule he has more work and greater responsibilities than the old car conductor. The driver on a one-man bus is a very busy person, but instead of letting that spoil his temper he only makes it a reason for good humor and forbearance.

Daily Quotation

WE should be as careful of our words as our actions.—CICERO

Hobby Nobbing

Names Make Hobbies

By Irving Bacchus

What's in a name?

For one thing the answer is an exciting hobby. Climbing up and down family trees is a favorite diversion with many hobbyists. Whether your interest is enthusiastic or mild, the stories behind your name and the names of others, are fascinating.

If you possess one of the more popular names, how does it compare with others? Is the Smith clan still leading the Johnsons, Browns, Joneses, Millers, Davises, Andersons, Wilsons and Taylors? We could make this one easy, but fend for yourself!

No matter what name you bear the odds are that somewhere, someone is similarly addressed. Fred Smith of Braintree, Mass., became curious about the bearers of his name. Organizing the Benevolent and Protective and Completely Universal Order of Fred Smiths of America he drew a response from 3,000 Fred Smiths. Statistics concerning the clansmen reveal that they enjoy many hobbies.

Heraldry and genealogy are creating unusual interest as modern hobbies. One hobbyist who had occasion to photograph family coats-of-arms became interested in the subject and plunged into the business of helping people trace their descents and discover the family crests.

Hobbyists leaning toward the "literati" will find fun in compiling a list of pen names and seeking the reasons why famed authors chose them. Remember Ben Franklin? Many fascinating stories are behind the adoption of pen names.

In studying your name as a hobby, be alert for verbal and printed bits which add to the subject. If some colorful narrator spins a tall yarn about the name, by all means include it in your collection. Seek the aid of your librarian. Explore published articles. Confer with others pursuing the hobby.

Making Colored Flames For Your Fireplace

Do you want varicolored flames in your fireplace? You can have them if the pine cones or logs are soaked in different chemical solutions.

According to the General Electric Science Forum question-and-answer man, fireplace fuel soaked in a lithium chloride solution will produce a purple flame, while strontium nitrate will present a beautiful red. Copper sulphate will give you blue, and calcium chloride will burn with an orange flame. Yellow is produced with sodium chlorate. Wood or cones that have barium nitrate in them will give green flames.

The directions are simple. Dissolve one pound of the chemical powder in one gallon of water, have the fuel soak a few minutes, and then let it dry.

Large logs will also produce the same effects if the chemicals are dusted on them before being placed in the fireplace.

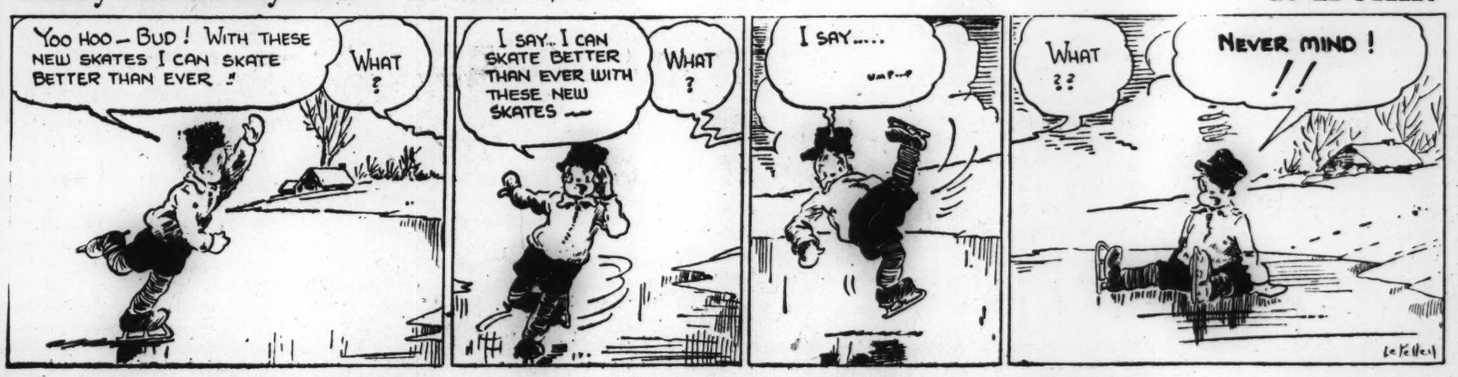
These inexpensive chemicals can be bought at most drug and hardware stores.

NEWS ITEM— 'TWAS THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS - -

ONLY 364 DAYS TIL CHRISTMAS
CAN'T EXCHANGE THEM - - MIGHT AS WELL STICK 'EM BACK IN THE BOX AND GIVE THEM AWAY NEXT YEAR
WHY NEAL, WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH ALL YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ?
TRADED 'EM FOR WAR STAMPS
U.S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
L.F. VAN GELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ice Follies of 1943*

By Le Pelley


YOO HOO — BUD! WITH THESE NEW SKATES I CAN SKATE BETTER THAN EVER !!
WHAT ?
I SAY.. I CAN SKATE BETTER THAN EVER WITH THESE NEW SKATES —
WHAT ?
I SAY.....
WHAT ??
NEVER MIND ! !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And What Am I Supposed to Do With a Piece of Pink Ribbon?*

By Rodgers

The Boss was opening Christmas presents yesterday when suddenly he read, "To Snubs from Betty Anne."
"I'll open it for you," said he -
Oh boy! Was I excited!
That is — until he got the box open!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Christmas Bells*

By The Hagers

Said Boozy, "No doubt Ted meant well, But I don't like this Christmas bell.

It rang all night each time I moved, And Tiny strongly disapproved."

Said May, "Ted gave a clock to me That every hour chimes reveille.

He must think, by such pointed gifts, That we're on twenty-four-hour shifts."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Darlan—Not a Solution

Those who are inclined to see in the assassination of Darlan a proof that Washington policy toward him was mistaken must reckon with this fact: that the most pressing problem raised by the crime is the finding of a successor.

This may be easier than the finding of a substitute for him would have been on the day the Americans landed in Africa. There is now a possibility of co-operation with the French in Africa which did not exist then, and this co-operation can ultimately produce a leader acceptable to French authorities in Africa, the Fighting French forces and the United Nations.

While Darlan stood as a symbol of the French Government, it was impossible for many loyal but legal-minded French officers to rally to any other French leader. Today, however, there are two or three leaders who, through co-operation with the short-lived Darlan regime can step into his place as legitimate successors. Meanwhile, too, for many Frenchmen in Africa the position assumed by Darlan—and the acceptance of him by the United Nations—has clarified the true relationship of France to the Axis and to the free world.

The assassination of Darlan solves nothing, though it offers the United States, Britain and their allies a new opportunity to work out solutions of internal differences which were bound to exist until the nature of Darlan's role could be ascertained. It should not be assumed, however, that the solutions reached tomorrow could have been achieved when General Eisenhower landed in Africa.

Reluctant Rationing

Millions of Americans who less than a year ago viewed rationing with something akin to abhorrence today are seeing it as a necessary or even friendly solution to many problems. Where demand exceeds supply, rationing has come to be regarded as the surest guarantee of fair distribution.

This applies not only to those instances where goods are actually scarce, fuel oil for example, but also to those items, especially foods, that are not really short but are absent from the shelves because there is great—and largely irresponsible—spending power loose in the land. When one Government official or another unwisely predicts a shortage weeks or months in advance, the rush is on. A family that normally used a pound of butter a week buys two pounds under the impression a shortage is coming.

Some storekeepers have tried to meet the situation by clamping down their own blanket rationing, allowing one can, or portion, of certain items to a customer. This has only caused some buyers the inconvenience of stepping into two stores instead of one, and those who have fared well probably see no need for rationing; but for others more conscientious or less able to make a full-time profession of seeking out their requirements, this has meant doing without some things.

When it is recognized that a "shortage" can be caused overnight for any specific item, regardless of its real abundance, it will be agreed that the present situation is filled with a degree of danger and inequity, and that rationing is the best protection.

What has been said here as applying to the individual has, of course, application on the higher plane of national interest. Price ceilings are not effectual in combatting inflation because they do not limit quantities. For affluent people—for people who have made the leap from WPA subsistence to $100-a-week war jobs—price ceilings very conveniently give plentiful supplies at, in effect, bargain prices.

Moreover, as the national income goes up—and it may be around $116,000,000,000 now—it quickly absorbs the $56,000,000,000 or so of civilian goods available, leaving the vast remainder of buying power churning about, constantly causing shortages, constantly threatening to erupt through price ceilings and ever threatening to break loose in mad inflation.

Rationing meets this in this way: ration coupons tend to become your real money. Since the number of coupons, or amount of money, is cut to fit the volume of supply, the balance of buying power and supply is restored.

In view of the obvious need, and the obvious answer, it is difficult to understand Washington's apparent reluctance to move forward more rapidly and resolutely.

Border, nor Breed, nor Birth

When the poet Pope unwittingly named all American Indians "Lo" and called attention to their "untutored minds" (as is often erroneously accredited to Longfellow) he could neither have foreseen the long warfare between Lo and Uncle Sam nor imagined their present union in warfare against Germany, Italy and Japan.

Secretary Stimson, recently being driven through a United States Army post, stopped the car to watch and admire the efficiency with which an Indian sergeant was conducting bayonet practise. Before joining the Army that Indian's mind had been tutored by a college faculty. There were 2,000 Indians at the post, many of them college graduates, few without high school education.

"The Indians," said Major Leo Gilstrap, summing up observation and experience, "make such fine soldiers that they soon become non-commissioned or regular officers. We have Indian officers in all branches and they rank all the way up to lieutenant-colonel." Such an Indian soldier was Major-General Clarence Tinker, who gave his life in the Battle of Midway as commander of the Hawaiian Army Air Forces.

The story is told at the post of a visitor who asked an Indian soldier about Indian songs, using the simplest words she could think of and helping out with her idea of a sign language. To whom the Indian soldier kindly explained that Indian songs "are similar to a series of progressions in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.'"

Such participation by modern Indians, most of them with "at least high school education," in a war to preserve and advance individual freedom everywhere is more than a picturesque detail. It bears on the peace by illustrating the considered opinion of ethnologists that the idea of inborn racial inferiority is a distortion of anthropology.

When Pope poetically exclaimed "Lo, the poor Indian!" men whose complexions could be called red were held an inferior race by men whose complexions more or less justified white. What white did to red on that assumption (and with the advantage of a tutored mind) is beginning to be seen as an explanation of what red did to white. More than any other influence, such distortion of anthropology has invited armed aggression. Today we are beginning to recognize that respect among races is a prerequisite of the security of States.

"All That Now Unites Us"

Such an incident as that of a Christian minister substituting for an absent Jewish rabbi, at a service celebrating a memorable event in that people's history, is a news item which warms the heart. It points to the possible realization of that fellowship of all peoples and races which many persons confidently hope may be brought nearer by world-wide co-operation after peace has been won. That vision should not be clouded, but should appear more brilliant and more steadily pursued, as we hear of the revolting aspects of the attempts in certain countries to annihilate the Jews.

Hardly could there be found a more impressive example of genuine brotherliness than the pastor and rabbi have shown, since differences in doctrine have so often proved barriers between groups. In this case sympathy and understanding surmounted differences. The congregation of the beautiful synagogue in West Hartford, Connecticut, offered its building indefinitely for the pastor's Sunday morning service after his church had been destroyed by fire.

Some of his parishioners were happily surprised on discovering that the hymnals found in the pew of their hosts contained numerous familiar hymns written by Christians. Among familiar names appearing in the list of authors are: Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Cullen Bryant, William Cowper, James Russell Lowell, John Milton, Isaac Watts, and Sir Walter Scott.

Real differences are not overcome by ignoring them, but such examples of co-operation place a useful emphasis on the things which unite sincere worshipers of God and remind us of words from a hymn by Longfellow:

> One holy church of God appears
> Through every age and race, . . .
> The pure in heart her baptized ones;
> Love, her communion cup.

The Joneses thought little Mabel would be tickled pink with her Waac suit, but after seeing Aunt Mary Jane on the job in overalls, nothing short of a toy lathe or a riveting machine would do.

Blackout

(December, 1942)

When the stars come out
There is light in places
Though the ashen globes
Of the unlit lamps, like faces
No longer living, hang with a cold stare
Grey-white there,
At the top of the steps
And the entrance to the drive.
The stars that glitter on the floor above
Are better seen
For the dimmed-out earth.
No one clever and no one rich
Can make a night as black as pitch
When stars are about—
Stars that cannot be blacked out.
And so in a world with deeds and thoughts
That darken the man-made, lesser things,
There is no going-out of thoughts that shine
With a spark divine.
Look up and see there still is light;
Still there are those who are ready to fight,
Who harbor neither fear nor doubt
Among the ghosts of lamps gone out.

PEARL STRACHAN

Our Readers Say—

"Beveridge vs. Kaiser"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a P. S. to your excellent editorial, "Beveridge vs. Kaiser." It is intended to round out, without adverse criticism, your concluding statement that if businessmen do not want social planning to be done by politicians, they will need to do more of it themselves.

As social planning of a higher order by American businessmen has not sufficed in the past to prevent politicians from superimposing on them their own social planning of a lower order, what assurance is there that such social planning would suffice in the future? This is not an attempt either to justify American businessmen or to condemn American politicians; it is merely a pertinent statement of fact.

Before the enactment of the Federal Social Security Act, a number of American businessmen had put into operation old-age pension plans for their own employees on a voluntary basis. As a rule their plans provided for deduction by the employer of an agreed percentage from the compensation of his employee, supplemented by a contribution from the employer who assumed responsibility to administer the fund and paid the pensions. These plans worked so well for the several million individuals concerned that an able U. S. Senator sought vigorously to have them exempted from coverage under the 1935 Social Security Act. He submitted evidence in the form of calculations and tabulations published in the Congressional Record proving that the then-proposed Federal old-age system would pay smaller pensions in return for greater premiums; in other words, that the governmental plan would cost the buyer more than the plans of the businessmen were costing.

What was the answer? In effect, just this: Because exempting the superior plans of the American businessmen would have endangered the success of the plan proposed by the Federal Government, therefore the plans of the businessmen were to be suppressed, prohibited to function except to supplement the compulsory governmental plan.

And so the case rested and so it stands today with regard to that particular piece of social planning by American businessmen.

New York — G. VON WALTHERR

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ripping Into It

Glamour of Northern Ireland

For the past six months I have been trying to analyze the allure of Northern Ireland, and at last I have found it. It lies in the character of its people.

One of them, an old inhabitant, told me first that it was the beauty of the countryside that attracted everyone. When I objected that I had seen far greater scenic grandeur, she then said, "Sure, it is because its people are so kindly. They cannot bear to hear a word against Ireland, so that, whatever their creed, they unite when someone says a good word of their native land." Yet love of one's country is universal. And what constitutes it?

Is it not the atmosphere engendered by the memory of brave and gallant deeds? Of homes where courage and fortitude in adversity have endeared them to the next generation?

* * *

So when a stranger walks the streets of the chief towns, he feels atmosphere, and especially does this appeal to the average American, who may have come from some home town without the tradition of these parts. It is this which impels the United States soldier to inquire for Irish history books at libraries. But no book gives the glamour of the great human drama so well as walks through the streets and climbs up the neighboring hills.

Come out to the Round Tower, less than a mile from Antrim. What was its purpose? Some say that Towers, of which there are still traces of eighty, were strongholds, where monks might retire for safety in case of attack. Certainly there was a monastery here. And at the end of the eighth century, while the work of Christianity was progressing, pagan invasions of Norsemen and Danes attacked Ireland. Up the rivers they rowed in ships of shallow draught, intent on despoiling the monasteries and churches, killing the inhabitants and seizing the precious ornaments. In alarm the Irish erected these defenses for their treasures, so beside the wealthier churches arose the tall, shapely "cloiteachs" or Round Towers, whence watchmen could descry the approach of invaders. The Antrim Tower is 93 feet high, about 50 in circumference at its base, gently tapering upwards. The entrance is only wide enough to admit a single person, and is about seven feet from the ground. The walls are nearly four feet thick.

* * *

While lounging in one of the garden seats of Bellevue, imagination pictures the scene of June 14, 1690. Sunlight, then as now, lights up the ships in the harbor, the steeples, church towers, and white farmhouses in their patchwork fields, spread out below us. But, suddenly, on that June morning a great fleet of sailing ships is escorting into the Lough no less a personage than the Prince of Orange. And history is made. For, after many weary months of waiting, the hopes of the Protestants flame high. A great crowd hastens to Belfast to greet William of Orange, who comes to oust James Stuart from the English throne. In a few days he will be the victor at the Battle of the Boyne, an event celebrated every "Twelfth" of July.

And today like armadas enter, bearing troops from overseas to maintain that freedom of religion and action then won. Here below is the harbor, focus of the city's energies. Vessels still glide slowly out to Glasgow and Liverpool, the gulls following in their wake—ships that now bridge all seas! Overhead float other strange sights—the balloons of the barrage, or a swift-flying plane. Quays, docks, and shipbuilding yards stand now where a century ago the lone heron called from the undisturbed rushes.

KATHLEEN NEWTON

Some Fiscal Proposals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

1. Federal taxes should be raised to provide, during calendar 1943, at least $45 billions.

2. Personal-income-tax rates should be raised, and exemptions lowered, to obtain at least $30 billions.

3. Personal-income-tax collections should be put on a current basis, with 25 per cent source collections (after exemptions) and quarterly returns.

4. Taxes levied against 1942 incomes should be payable, at the taxpayers' option, in 12 or 16 quarterly installments (i. e., spread over three or four years); and substantial discounts should be offered for more prompt payments.

5. Little or none of the income taxes should be refundable. Refund provisions, unless confined to very small taxpayers, will drastically reduce net Treasury revenue and push the inflation pressure ahead into what may be a still more dangerous postwar period.

6. Special concessions with respect to insurance premiums or debt repayments cannot be introduced systematically, without either gross inequity among taxpayers or, as part of forced lending, deferred credits, or refund provisions, without enormous sacrifice of net Treasury revenues. In lieu of such concessions, special arrangements should be made, in all cases of acute hardship or distress, for deferment of tax payments at interest.

7. A progressive spendings tax, if imposed at all, should be levied only with high exemptions and not as a mass tax. For reducing consumption, this tax has little or no advantage over the income tax in the case of small incomes. It would be far more difficult to administer. Administrative resources must be concentrated on the income tax and not dissipated in the impossible task of enforcing two distinct personal levies upon tens of millions of taxpayers. Securing adequate reporting, for the income tax alone, will prove an enormously difficult task, especially among farmers and small tradesmen.

8. To avoid present anomalies and inequities of joint returns, husbands and wives should be taxed on a per capita basis, being allowed to divide the aggregate family income, to report separately in all cases, and to divide the exemptions for their dependents.

9. Interest on state and local debts ("tax exempts") should be made fully taxable. To avoid confiscation of the peacetime value of the exemption privilege, the Treasury should undertake to pay additional interest of ½ of 1 per cent to maturity on outstanding tax exempts.

10. Legislation should not now be delayed, in order to close other loopholes in the income tax; but efforts in this direction—especially as to capital gains, percentage depletion, and rental incomes of home owners—should not long be postponed.

11. While inflationary borrowing from the banking system cannot wholly be avoided, no further increase in the bond holdings (or total earning assets) or private (or member) banks should be sought or permitted. Further net purchases by the banking system should be made entirely by the Federal Reserve Banks; and the resulting additions to the reserves of member banks should be sterilized by increasing their reserve requirements.

12. Borrowing from the Reserve Banks, the Treasury should pay little or no interest. Borrowing from individuals and non-banking corporations, the Treasury should offer much higher interest rates, to stimulate saving, to mop up precariously idle cash reserves, and to check private investment. In the one case, issues should be callable and without definite maturity; in the other, they should be consols or very long maturities, with generous conversion privileges and without call-provisions.

13. More important than higher interest rates, in borrowing from the public, would be guarantee against partial repudiation through inflation—i. e., guarantee that yield, in real terms, will not be substantially negative. The most promising improvement in the defense bond or voluntary lending program would be the issue of stable-purchasing-power obligations, whereby the Treasury undertook to compensate lenders for decline in the value of money. This form of issue would surely stimulate thrift and saving; it would reasonably assure that the defense-bond program will not eventuate, via partial repudiation, in arbitrary and inequitable taxation of lenders; and it necessitates only making explicit what is already an implied promise and a moral obligation of the Government as borrower.

In sum, let us promptly exhaust the revenue potentials of the personal income tax, raising this levy at least to the English or Canadian level and putting it on a current basis with heavy collection at source. Let us borrow straightforwardly from the public with stable-purchasing-power bonds and substantial interest rates. Finally, if we must resort to inflationary borrowing from banks, let us confine such borrowing to the Reserve banks, instead of paying private banks to expand the money supply (deposits).

HENRY C. SIMONS,
Associate Professor of Economics
University of Chicago

The Wide Horizon

Armada Commander

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, USN, Ret.

The American troops that invaded North Africa last month were transported from Atlantic ports of embarkation in a great armada, unparalleled in United States history, under the command of Rear Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt, U. S. N. His was the unprecedented responsibility to organize a tremendous fleet of non-combat vessels and to assign armed escort ships for their protection during the days and nights on the long sea route. It is fitting that President Roosevelt immediately recognized what had been done by elevating Rear Admiral Hewitt to a vice admiralcy.

The overseas troop transportation job inherent in the North African invasion was definitely "made to order" for Kent Hewitt. His is primarily a cool, mathematical naval mind that has been developed to near-perfection by frequent assignments to Fleet staff work involving the highest responsibility at sea. He is thoroughly schooled in grand naval strategy and tactics. The exactly-on-time operational results are proof of that.

Kent Hewitt's naval lifetime has been devoted to making himself the best possible "all around" naval officer. In lieu of specialization in any branch of the fleet combat arms, he has served actively in most of them and kept abreast of the others.

* * *

Midshipman Hewitt was chosen to complete the Academy course in three years and three months instead of the standard four years. His first assignment to the Atlantic Fleet was the battleship Missouri in which he became a "plank-owner"—a title earned by four years' service in the same ship.

While he was still a very junior officer Kent Hewitt was selected for staff work on board the Fleet flagship. It was the first step in his preparation for the great 1942 armada mission.

When the World War began for America, Kent Hewitt was serving in his first command, the converted yacht Eagle, on marine survey work, which was presently dropped for duty with the Navy's patrol force.

Kent Hewitt is highly harmonious and co-operative by nature. These characteristics made for maximum co-ordination with the Army officers at home and in the British Isles; likewise with British Army and Navy officers and with his American brother Admirals, one in command of the heavy combat ships, the other commanding our naval air protecting force.

Admiral Hewitt neither looks nor talks like the weather-beaten sea-dog type. Youthful in demeanor and actions, he is in fact younger than his contemporaries—only 55.

In 1930, Commander Hewitt was at sea in command of a division of destroyers operating with the United States Fleet. Then he was appointed to command the almost new heavy cruiser Indianapolis, the ship assigned to fly the flag of President Roosevelt on his fishing and diplomatic cruise to Atlantic South American ports in November of 1936.

* * *

At that time Captain Hewitt wrote a letter proposing an action that greatly warmed the President's heart—that the sum of $500 which the personnel of the Indianapolis subscribed to buy a gift for the President to memorialize their cruise together he, instead, added to the ship's money contribution for the relief of sufferers in the flooded areas of the Ohio Valley.

Kent Hewitt's promotion to rear admiral in 1939 was the logical consequence of a distinguished naval career. Almost at once he was given command of a division of light cruisers flying his flag on the new Philadelphia in the early part of last year. Continuously since then, Admiral Hewitt has been at sea.

Mirror of World Opinion

Its Immeasurable Efficacy

Eddie Rickenbacker is "tough"—men who do the things he does have to be—but he needn't be afraid to tell the story of the prayer that brought the gull. He merely did what untold millions before him have done—turned in his extremity to God.

Men will interpret the gull's arrival as it best pleases them, but one thing is certain, that when, by all the rules of logic and physical nature, Rickenbacker and his pals should have died they continued to live—to be saved.

Prayer has its immeasurable efficacy whether it is offered up in a cathedral or in a rubber life raft drifting at sea.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 235 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 600 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Hyade Building, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1320 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

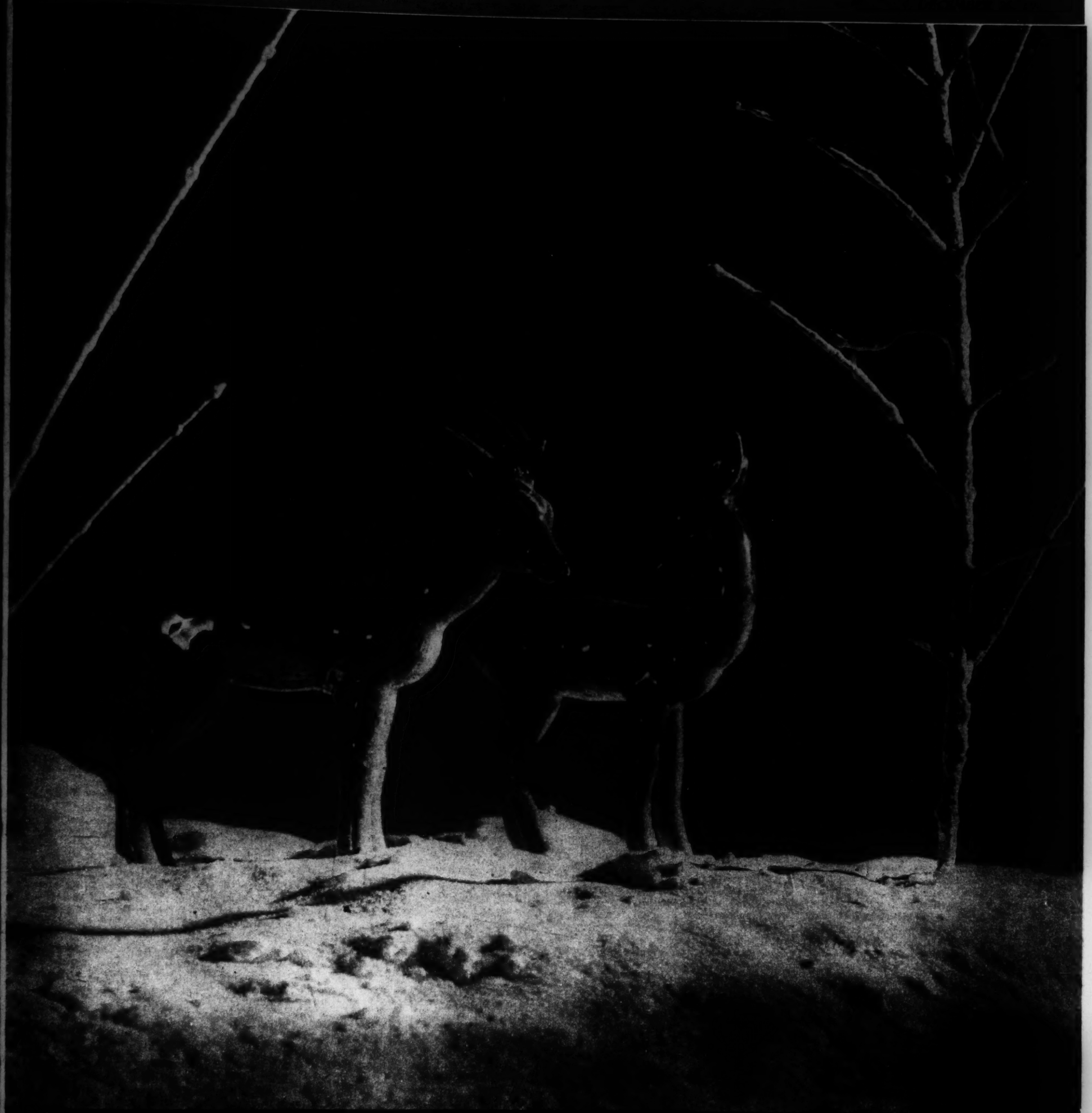
CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

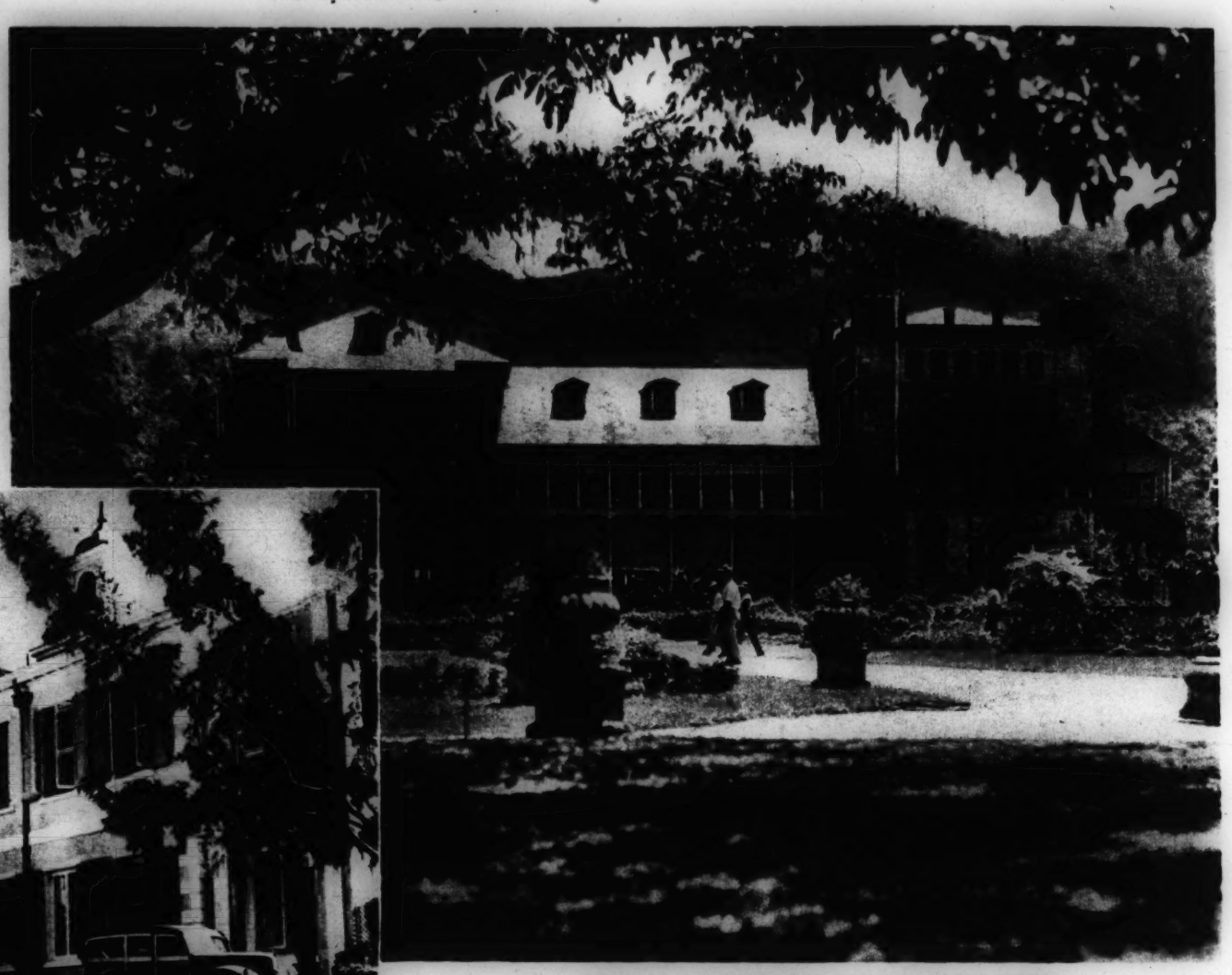


The beginning of the New Year is a time for people of the Free Nations to turn aside from the old [illegible] democracy of isolation in favor of sentiments akin to those expressed by Vice President Henry A. Wallace [illegible] he said: "The United Nations Charter has in it an international bill of rights and certain economic [illegible] guarantees of international peace." *See also Sir Hubert Young's discussion of Britain's Colonial Policy, page 6*

ment for the Governed's Sake

By Sir Hubert Young, K. C. M. G., D. S. O.

Former Governor of Trinidad



TYPICAL OF BRITAIN'S TROPICAL COLONIES

The Home of the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago (Above), Where the Author Formerly Officiated. The Home of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at Nassau (Left), His Residence as Governor of the Bahamas. A Bit of Nassau's Leisurely Life Is Pictured Also (Top Left)

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS to which an answer will have to be found as soon as the war is over, or preferably before it is over, is the extent to which the powers that are, or may be, responsible for colonial policy will accept international interest in, and criticism of, their dealings with colonial territories.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, said recently in the course of an address before the Royal Empire Society: "A careful survey of public opinion in the United States shows that there is a greater divergence in view upon British colonial policy than on any other subject that divides the two peoples." Coming from such a man as Mr. Winant, this expression of opinion cannot be disregarded; and it is obvious that something must be done about it. If it is really true that British colonial policy, or what is understood by public opinion in the United States or elsewhere to be British colonial policy, is a cause of friction between the British and American people, or those of any other of the United Nations, it is up to the British to correct what is to be corrected and where necessary explain what has been or purports to have been misunderstood.

* * *

It may perhaps help clear the air if one who has been a British colonial Governor, not only in Africa, but in the Western Hemisphere, attempts to define what he understands to be the aim of British colonial policy.

In the first place, it means fostering the growth of a responsible, indigenous government attached, if it so desires, by special ties to that of a responsible power, but free to enjoy complete independence if it prefers it, provided it assumes all proper international obligations. A successful example of this was the admission of Iraq to the membership of the League of Nations in 1932. The declaration made by the Prime Minister of Iraq on May 30 of that year might serve as a model of the obligations to be undertaken by a dependency on attaining its independence.

In the administrative and social sphere it means setting up a sound administration; an incorruptible judiciary; a stable system of finance; and a sense of responsibility for the improvement of social conditions, including health education, housing, and labor conditions, with equal opportunities for all, regardless of race, religion, or social origins.

In the economic sphere it means the development of the natural resources of the territory, in the first place for the good of the inhabitants and, secondly, if the inhabitants agree, for the good of the responsible power and the rest of the world, but not selfishly, or so as to give rise to international difficulties. It also means acceptance by the responsible power of financial liability for assisting unproductive and impoverished territories to the extent necessary to insure fulfillment of their administrative and social obligations, and the development of their natural resources.

* * *

In the sphere of defense and the maintenance of order it means insuring the external safety and internal security of the territory, and its adherence to the principle of nonaggression. The responsible power would have the right to maintain such naval, military, and air bases as might be necessary for these purposes, and for its own defense, subject to overriding international agreements as to disarmament.

I can imagine the American reader saying: "Well, there seems nothing much wrong with that; but are they doing it? What about the Caribbean? What about West Africa? And what about India?" It would be quite impossible to answer these questions in any convincing detail within the compass of a short article nor shall I attempt to do so; but I have no hesitation in answering them generally in the affirmative. My father and my mother's father both governed the Punjab colony; my brother, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese, served in Ceylon and Palestine, and then governed the Barbados and Tanganyika before he governed Hong Kong. I served in Gibraltar and Iraq, and governed Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia before I governed Trinidad. In all these varied territories, with their diverse populations under widely differing conditions, I can ssure you that the general aims we followed were precisely those that I have outlined above; and the same is true for the whole of the British colonial services.

* * *

It isn't altogether surprising that this fact should not be generally recognized in the United States in view of what is sometimes said in the British press and also in view of undeniable errors that have occasionally been committed in British territories and dependencies. It is untrue and unfair to say, as was said not very long ago in a British illustrated paper, that British colonial soldiers and administrators, with few exceptions, have never exhibited any real love or warmth, or even common or garden interest, in their subject peoples. No such results as loyalty and devotion which are now being shown by the British colonial empire, and its ready acceptance of the duties and sacrifices of wartime, could have been achieved if this had been even remotely true.

On the other hand, there certainly, as I say, have been both omission and commission, and there is always room for improvement. In the political sphere we have not always moved as fast as we might have; in the social sphere we have not always been alive to our responsibilities in such matters as public health, hospitalization, and the establishment of proper labor conditions; in the economic sphere we have not always insisted upon the development of natural resources being undertaken primarily in the interest of the governed, nor have we always been as ready as we should have been to help poor and unproductive territories from the imperial purse.

At the same time, we have certainly done our best to spread the reign of law and liberty, and to encourage the development of self-governing institutions. Nor can it fairly be said that we have been alone in our shortcomings. At the other end of the scale from ourselves are the enemy powers of Germany, Japan, and Italy, whose attitude toward their dependent territories and peoples has been one of undisguised suppression and exploitation.

Between these two extremes there have been the same kind of failures as those of which we ourselves have been guilty, and I doubt whether the record of any responsible power has been altogether blameless.

But if we have failed, we have at least not sinned against light, and there is nothing in Britain's past record or present intentions that need deprive us of hope and expectation of your help and sympathy.

And this is what Britain needs; not alone your help and sympathy but that of all responsible powers who are prepared to accept the same kind of aim as that which we have set before ourselves. In the sphere of colonial policy, as in all other spheres of human activity, none of us now can stand or walk alone.

We must get together and not only define our agreed-upon aims, but set up some form of organization to insure that these aims are in fact fulfilled.

The first necessity is to frame a colonial charter which shall be a touchstone of all activities in the sphere of colonial policy and acceptance of which, not merely in the letter but in the spirit, must be an essential preliminary before any enemy power

(Continued on page 13)

Friendliness Comes to Town

By Beatrice Oppenheim

THE AMERICAN CITY of the O. Henry stories, the cold, aloof, big town where garret-room tragedies were the business of nobody but reporters and the police, is largely gone today.

The war, with its common dangers, its constant demand for co-operative effort, is spurring a new "good neighbor" policy in our urban centers. Apartment house dwellers who, a year ago, did not know the families down the hall, now get together in dozens of patriotic and friendly activities.

In part this has been a spontaneous reaction to the national emergency. In still greater proportion it is the result of the intensive mobilization programs conducted by the United States Office of Civilian Defense and the local defense councils. In response to these, more than 9,500,000 persons, mostly in the big cities, are now enrolled in volunteer services ranging from air-raid protection to the production of amateur theatricals.

Even now, official machinery is being set up in cities all over the country to bring every American into active co-operation with his neighbors.

As a first step, the Office of Civilian Defense "block leader plan" is being transformed from a blueprint into concrete action. Tried out in Chicago, the scheme mobilized 1,000,000 persons in 1,800 city blocks.

As now planned, the program will provide a volunteer "leader" for every city block, and in the more congested areas, for every 20 families. To the block leader will go the task of knitting the random threads of neighborhood co-operation into a pattern of mutually helpful community life.

Volunteers, working with block leaders, will participate in group-feeding projects and cooking demonstrations. They will give their neighbors advice on food buying and conservation. The consumer committees are preparing demonstrations ranging from how to make over last year's dresses to ways of furnishing a comfortable home on a small budget.

Probably the men and women who will delve deepest into the ground of city life are the "volunteers in family security." These are wardens to help families to overcome everyday problems and emergencies. A sampling of the tasks assigned them includes: Helping newcomers to get oriented to the community; assisting newcomers to gather furniture and household equipment; aiding families with men in the armed services to meet financial emergencies; tutoring children; collecting and distributing reading matter; reading to sightless persons; shopping with those who need some direction.

The story of the great change in the relationships among city families began a year ago when apartment-house dwellers in coastal cities began to form air-raid protection committees.

Many big city residential buildings now have such committees. The original squad of perhaps a half dozen persons has in many cases grown into a miniature community club sponsoring many activities.

An 84-family apartment house in one of New York's residential districts may be taken as an example. A year ago, most of the tenants exchanged no more than a greeting when they met in the automatic elevator.

Now all 84 tenants are part of the house association. Well-attended meetings are held once a month in a refurbished basement room formerly used to store baby carriages. One third of the tenants have been chairmen of house committees, which include a planning board, a sewing circle, a scrap collection squad, a finger-printing unit, a blackout squad, and a "military affairs committee" to send gifts to boys who left the house for the armed services.

Besides this, there is a well-organized air-raid protection set-up, with floor captains and subcaptains, fire watchers assigned the roof, and a "building control" man on duty in the furnace room. A trained first-aid squad is ready to meet emergencies; and a former teacher is on hand to care for children whose parents are otherwise occupied.

When funds are needed to buy blackout equipment or gifts for service men, the baby carriage storeroom is draped with bunting, and these newly acquainted neighbors join in recreation as informal and friendly as square dancing.

In such houses, the Joneses, who occupy the eight-room, three-bath apartment on the tenth-floor front, no longer consider it strange to be visiting the Smiths in their one and a half rooms on the ground floor rear.

Even more striking is the new state of affairs in the great residential superbuildings, the skyscrapers and gigantic apartment developments with populations larger than many a rural American town. Many of these places report 100 per cent participation in volunteer civilian war activities.

One such is a 309-family development in New York City. Here, as in a number of other residences of equal size, most of the tenants take part in more than one activity; and more than 300 have attended special classes and demonstrations in handling emergencies. The air-raid protection squad includes nine "building control" units of 17 members each. The special branch of the American Women's Voluntary Services, just one of several defense organizations on the premises, has a membership of 70.

U. S. Office of Civilian Defense
C. D. V. O. Photographic Unit

NEIGHBORHOODS BECOME COMMUNITIES

In Seeking Block Leaders, the Government Is Using the Design Reproduced Above. Inspection of Vacant Apartments (Below) to Determine Their Suitability for Specific Tenants. A Neighborhood Defense Cafeteria Feeds Defense Workers (Left)

In less prosperous districts, there are equally inspiring examples of wholehearted, spontaneous co-operation. When an endowed day nursery in one big city was about to close recently for lack of funds, the parents saved it by their own efforts. In peacetime no one might have bothered, but the help it now gave working mothers and mothers engaged in civilian defense had become too important to lose.

New equipment was needed. City-bred fathers, unaccustomed to carpenters' tools, built new benches and tables. Mothers sewed new bibs and towels, laundered linen. Money to pay salaries of the trained teachers was raised by parties.

This achievement aroused local interest. The nursery headquarters became a kind of community center for neighborhood adults in the evenings. Another group of parents, inspired by this success, took over an abandoned orphanage, and transformed it into an after-school clubhouse for older children.

The possibilities of co-operation among city dwellers are just beginning to be appreciated, although the tradition is an old one in country districts. It is probable that when the peace is signed, even the most aloof city dweller will have learned why our ancestors cherished the husking bee, the threshing dinner, the quilting bee, and the community house raising.

"IF MY MOTHER COULD ONLY SEE ME MAKING PIES!"

MESS COOKS HAVE INSPECTIONS ALL THEIR OWN

When the Mess Call Sounds at Sea

By Irene Dahlberg Nehrling

WARTIME aboard U. S. men-of-war means less fresh fruits and vegetables, otherwise mess is as usual. Because of the staggered watches, it is constantly mealtime for some of the crew, and because sandwiches can be kept fresh and soup hot, they are on tap 24 hours a day.

On board the larger naval vessels the crew is divided into groups, of about 20 men each, who mess together. Space even on a battleship is limited for the sailormen, and their dining tables are lowered from overhead into place at mealtime—under peace conditions. But during war, tables are a luxury that may be dispensed with and the men often eat on the run without formality.

When the last naval vessel is being scrapped, somewhere on board there will be a sailor who is complaining about his food, but he will also be eating it to the last bite. "Griping" is one of the traditions of the armed forces, and it is plainly, if not poetically, reflected in the bluejacket's terms for his dishes. Salad is "grass," dried milk is "sea cow," chicken is "sea gull," stew is "slum," coffee is "jamoke," hash on toast is "mud-on-a-shingle!"

During war condtions, when a ship is on a long cruise or on convoy duty, drastic changes in food might be expected, but with the exception of more tinned goods and less fresh bread, particularly on destroyers where galleys are small, the fare is the same, peace or war. Large biscuits and cornbread, a Navy favorite, replace loaf bread. A housewife will declare her cake is spoiled if a door is slammed, but with engines vibrating at top speed and a destroyer riding with a roll of 15 to 100 degrees, the cook does his pastry making. A rim around the stove is some help in keeping the pots and pans corralled. The "coppers," which are actually aluminum, with their load of 50 gallons of coffee or 100 gallons of soup, are secured to the deck.

Submarines have their own ration allowances and their own dining traditions. Because of the lack of recreation space on a submarine, eating is the main diversion. The after-battery room serves as mess hall, and since there is no room for chairs the large metal table fixed to the overhead is chest high. The galley is ranged against the wall like a pullman kitchen in an apartment hotel, and is flanked by refrigerators and essential storage space. Here the men, each with different hours, grab a meal when they can, and soups, stews, meats and vegetables, cakes, pies and coffee are always at hand and ready. It is an unbroken tradition that the refrigerator on a sub-

PIES ENOUGH FOR ONE MEAL ABOARD THIS SHIP

IT'S A MAN-SIZED JOB TO PEEL A BOAT'S POTATOES

TWELVE HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN AWAIT HIS PANCAKES

Official U. S. Navy Photographs

marine is never locked. On long cruises the submarine cook has to depend more and more on tinned food, but the variety and quality remain tops. Someone has said if tin cans were equipped with zippers, submarine cookery would advance 10 years.

The change in the character of ships since World War I, and particularly during the past few years, has brought with it a change in the character of their crews. The rough-and-ready tar or bluejacket of the past has been largely replaced by the higher educated young man whose background connotes much in the way of comfort and contentment. The Navy has endeavored to keep pace with these requirements by improving refrigerating facilities for storing fresh provisions, both at shore stations and on ships; by installing modern galley equipment; by training cooks and bakers for their respective duties; and by providing greater varieties of foods.

Because of improved refrigerating facilities, fresh meats, poultry, eggs, fruits and vegetables can be stored in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the crew on a long cruise. The galley of a battleship or cruiser compares in the minutest detail with the kitchen of a first-class hotel. The ranges are oil-burning or electric, and there will be found dishwashing machines, dough mixers, bread-cutters, cake-mixing machines, and other modern kitchen appliances.

The average bluejacket today is in his late teens or early twenties. Such youths require a well-balanced meal and, in so far as possible, foods to which they were accustomed at home.

All food is purchased under Federal specifications which are prepared by a board composed of representatives of all the Government agencies concerned with food. All food is inspected upon delivery by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture or by the Navy's own trained inspectors and chemists.

To get an idea of the quantities of food that the Navy normally procures in a year, the following are selected at random from the requirements for 1941:

	Pounds
Flour	75,000,000
Fresh meats of all kinds	100,000,000
Irish potatoes	132,000,000
Fresh fruits	56,000,000
Butter	9,000,000
Eggs	12,000,000

The total quantity of food required during 1941 for the Navy was slightly over 700,000,000 pounds. Dietitians figure rations in terms of food value and balanced diets.

The ration of each man is officially listed by the Navy as follows: 8 oz. biscuit or 12 oz. soft bread or flour; 12 oz. preserved meat or 14 oz. salt or smoked meat or 20 oz. fresh meat, fresh fish or poultry; 12 oz. dried vegetable or 18 oz. canned vegetable or 44 oz. fresh vegetable or 6 oz. canned fruit, tomato or vegetable juice; or 1 oz. powdered fruit juice or 6-10 oz. concentrated fruit juice; 2 oz. cocoa or 2 oz. coffee or ½ oz. tea; 4 oz. evaporated milk or 1 oz. powdered milk or ½ pt. fresh milk, together with 1 6-10 oz. butter, 1 6-10 oz. cereal or rice or starched foods; ½ oz. cheese; 1 2-10 eggs; 1 6-10 oz. lard or substitute; 2-5 gill oils or sauces or vinegar; 5 oz. sugar; and such quantities of baking powder, soda, flavoring extracts, mustard, pepper, pickles, salt, syrup, spices and yeast as required.

In 1941 the Navy found it cost 48 cents a day to feed each man.

Following is a typical menu for one day selected at random from the record of a ship:

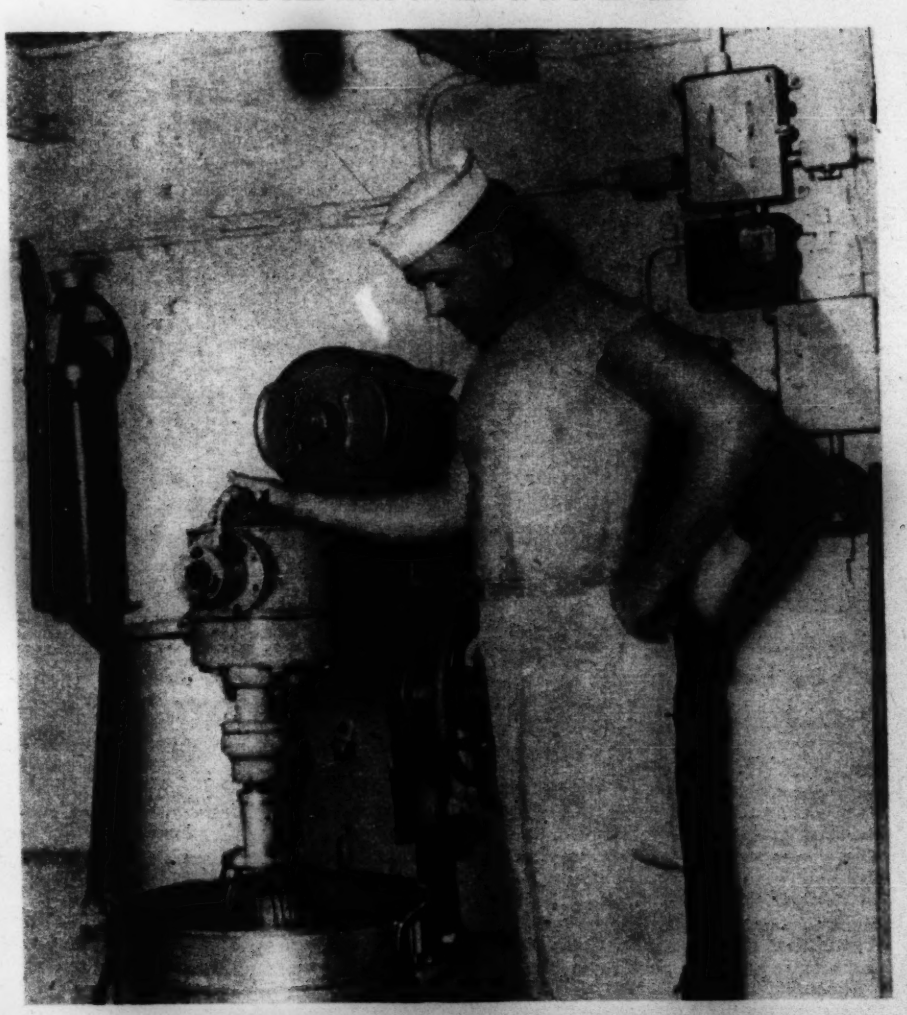
Breakfast: Fruit, cereal and milk, baked pork sausage, country gravy, fried potatoes, hot biscuits and butter, coffee.

Dinner: Julienne soup, baked spiced ham, raisin sauce, fried apples, creamed cauliflower, baked sweet potatoes, bread and butter, coffee, pineapple upside-down cake.

Supper: Fricassee of veal with egg dumplings, buttered peas, mashed potatoes, combination salad, bread and butter, Boston cream pie, tea.

Holidays in the Navy are observed as festive occasions with many special items on the menu.

DISHING THE MESS ON THE U. S. S. RANGER



A VEGETABLE MIXER, WITH THE SHIP'S COOK PRESIDING

ICE-CREAM PLANT ON THE U. S. S. INDIANAPOLIS

TALKING ABOUT SOUP AND CORNED BEEF WITH . . . .

Shostakovitch's War Symphony

By Nicolas Slonimsky

NOW A WORLD FIGURE

Dmitri Shostakovitch, Russian Pianist-Composer, Whose Seventh Symphony Is Being Performed by Many Orchestras, in His Studio and in the Foreground of the Fire-Fighting Picture

OFTENTIMES IN HISTORY, a book, a poem, or a song becomes the symbol of national achievement. But never before has an orchestral work, a symphony, become a people's Marseillaise during a mortal conflict. This extraordinary accomplishment was achieved by the Russian composer, Dmitri Shostakovitch. There was enough in the story of the Symphony to stir imagination. It was written in Leningrad during the siege. Shostakovitch served as fire warden in the unit of the Leningrad Conservatory, and was in constant peril from air raids.

Shostakovitch dedicated the Seventh Symphony to the Leningrad citizen who has become a hero of the war. The sweeping melodic theme of the citizen opens the Symphony. Contrasted with it, there is a robot-like marching tune which expresses the mechanical relentlessness of the Nazi drive. This Nazi theme grows by the process of multiplication of the instruments employed. But a symphony is an orchestral sonata, and in a sonata there is a recapitulation, when the main theme comes back. War itself is in sonata form. So in Shostakovitch's Symphony, the Russian citizen returns in full glory, leaving of the Nazis nothing more than a melancholy trumpet offstage, repeating its tune to the beats of an ineffectual drum.

When the Leningrad Orchestra was evacuated to Siberia, Shostakovitch flew out of Leningrad, over the German lines, to Kuibyshev. There, on March 1, 1942, the Seventh Symphony was given its first performance. It produced an overwhelming impression. Alexi Tolstoy called it "The Seventh Heaven of Symphony." The score of the symphony was reduced to a microfilm and flown across three continents to America. It aroused enthusiasm in New York, where Toscanini presented it in the radio premiere. All major American orchestras announced the performance of the Seventh Symphony for the current season.

The Seventh Symphony marked the culminating point to a dramatic career. Shostakovitch's name was familiar to the American concertgoers. His First Symphony, which he wrote as a graduation piece at the Leningrad Conservatory, had long been in the symphony repertoire in America. Some years ago, Leopold Stokowski startled the subscribers of the Philadelphia Orchestra with the performance of Shostakovitch's "May 1 Symphony." True, the choral conclusion, glorifying the word revolution, was left out, but the playing of a Bolshevik symphony stirred comment. Shostakovitch's opera, "Lady Macbeth of the District of Mzensk," received a luxurious production at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, attended by a large concourse of people, among whom high society predominated.

* * *

Shostakovitch, when I met him in Leningrad in August, 1935, was already a luminary of the first magnitude on the Russian horizon. The Intourist Soviet Agency listed Shostakovitch among sightseeing attractions: "Come to the Soviet Union, see the Kremlin and hear Shostakovitch." So I was eager to see Shostakovitch.

One of the few remaining old-fashioned *izvostchiks* took me, for the sum of seven rubles, to Dmitrovsky Pereulok, No. 5, where Shostakovitch lived with his widowed mother and his wife. I did not know which was Shostakovitch's apartment, and there was no janitor of whom I could inquire. But suddenly I heard someone play the piano. It was an unusual sort of playing, and it was unusual music, rhythmic, simple in outline, but adorned with considerable dissonance. There could be no mistake; it was Shostakovitch playing his own music. I ascended the stairs toward the source of that music, and soon found myself in front of Shostakovitch's door on the third floor. I rang the bell. The door opened, and there was Shostakovitch, a bespectacled young man, looking a little like a picture of Schubert. He led me to the studio, where a grand piano stood, and almost immediately plunged into a discussion of musical affairs in Russia and in America.

On the piano I noticed the score of Stravinsky's "Symphony of the Psalms." Shostakovitch told me that he admired the structural perfection of the work, and had even arranged it for four hands.

Shostakovitch, I observed, was a very accurate sort of person. On the table there was a leather-bound book in which Shostakovitch noted the time of composition of each of his works, the year, month, and day, and sometimes the hour. There was nothing amateurish about the man. He was not given to temperamental outbursts, and was always glad to accept suggestions from his interlocutors, from his colleagues, from his correspondents.

After an hour or so of musical discussion, Shostakovitch's mother announced that tea was served. We went to another room, not very spacious, but homelike, with flowerpots on the window sill and a bird in a cage. Shostakovitch introduced me to his wife. As I learned afterward, Shostakovitch's mother was a musician, and a graduate of the Conservatory in the piano department. She eagerly discussed her son's music, and wanted to know in detail what they think of Shostakovitch in America.

We returned to the studio. At the piano I tried over some of Shostakovitch's Preludes which I was going to play in America. Then we went over the piano part of his 'Cello Sonata. There is one passage in that sonata which sounds like exercises in scales, and I wanted to know how Shostakovitch plays them, straightforwardly, or with humorous exaggeration. I was surprised to find that Shostakovitch was not a humorist by nature, and that the satirical strain in his music was not meant to be witty, but constructively critical of the subject. For instance, the scene at the police headquarters in "Lady Macbeth of the District of Mzensk" was not intended to be grotesque, but served the purpose of exposing the rottenness of the regime of Czar Nicholas I. The celebrated Polka was originally a satire on the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Shostakovitch has always considered himself a practical musician writing functional music, whether in satire or in glorification.

* * *

At a concert in Leningrad I heard Shostakovitch play all of his 24 Preludes, his Piano Sonata, and the piano part in the 'Cello Sonata. His playing was clear, accurate, percussive. The piano was of Soviet manufacture.

The following year, 1936, was a dark period for Shostakovitch. His opera, "Lady Macbeth of the District of Mzensk," was condemned in devastating terms in a semiofficial article in Pravda, as a work of tendencies contrary to the ideals of Soviet art. The success of the opera abroad was interpreted in that article as indication that Shostakovitch unconsciously played up to bourgeois tastes, and the very element of satire on the Czarist regime was deprecated as being an excuse for the glorification of a middle-class murderess, the Lady Macbeth of the title. A few weeks later, Shostakovitch's ballet, "The Sparkling Brook," was similarly condemned in an even more violent article in Pravda. That was serious, for "The Sparkling Brook" treated a Soviet theme, the life on a collective farm.

Shostakovitch made two unsuccessful tries to stage a comeback, in his Fourth Symphony and in Five Fragments for Orchestra. The Fourth Symphony was put

(Continued on page 13)

Step Up With Suggestions

By Ralph W. Cessna

PETER COJIE, and J. W. Melton, and John Smith, and thousands of other workers throughout the country, are sure that ideas pay. Peter is assistant foreman in the motor teardown and rebuild shop of the Packard plant in Detroit, where they're rolling out airplane engines. Peter cautiously proposed some time ago, through the employee-suggestion system in the Packard plant, a new division of assignments in engine parts assembly. His idea resulted in a 55 per cent increase in assemblies, and cut tool requirements from 14 complete sets to two. What is happening in the Middle West is characteristic of similar employee-suggestion activities all over the country.

The other day Peter, along with eight other Packard workmen, proudly accepted Certificates of Individual Production Merit and honorable mention, given at the direction of Donald M. Nelson's War Production Drive Committee.

* * *

Mr. Melton is a stockkeeper in the Centralia shops of Illinois Central Railroad. During his 20 years of work around freight cars he had more than once thought it might be a good idea to use forgings instead of malleable castings in a certain wheel truck part. It would be cheaper, he thought, and just as good. But he did nothing about it. Then, after some experimenting with home-made employee suggestion plans, the railroad called in experts and installed a new system. Workers were invited to hand in, identified by number only, ideas for improvements in plant equipment and operation. Melton scribbled out his forging plan and put it into the box in the yards office along with the rest.

Not long after, Mr. Melton was surprised by a check for $1,605. Of this, $1,000 was the award for his suggestion. The other $605 was his 10 per cent of the yearly saving the idea was found to have brought the road.

Over in the Pullman Standard Car Company plant in Chicago an upholsterer evolved an ingenious tool to be used in stretching and adjusting webbing used in car seats and sofas. It was worth $100 to him, and incidentally helped the company keep some vitally needed cars in service.

Ideas pay. Employers and employees alike have learned this to their satisfaction in recent months. They may have suspected it before, but the war, directly and indirectly, has brought it home convincingly. Ideas are helping to win the war. And ideas are helping to bring employer and employee into a new and closer relationship.

The employee-suggestion plan is not new. But under the stimulus of both the war production effort and the need for ways of smoothing employer-employee relations, it has spread fast. There was organized last summer the National Association of Suggestion Systems. The Association has just held another meeting in Chicago, with delegates representing 105 concerns throughout the country employing 3,500,000 war workers. It is a means of pooling ideas on how better to put ideas to work. Altogether it is figured that American ingenuity through these systems has produced more than 400,000 practical production suggestions. One suggestion resulted in a device that has already saved the Army Signal Corps the equivalent of nearly 37 man-years of work.

In the past, according to E. S. Taylor, President of the Association, and Director of the Pullman Company's suggestion system, some 95 per cent of the plans tried out have failed. Of the others, some have mildly succeeded. Among those outstandingly successful have been the systems used by the Illinois Central, the Pullman Company, United Airlines, Swift and Company, and a few others.

There is, as would be indicated by these results, says Mr. Taylor, a right way and a wrong way to go about it. Having come up through the ranks in numerous departments of the Pullman operating company, Mr. Taylor is familiar with the problems and attitudes of the workmen, and with the "insides," the mechanical workings, of the industry. This is vital, he says, to successful administration of the suggestion system.

* * *

Further than that, the system must have not only the approval but the active interest of chief executives. It isn't enough for the "brass hats" to wave condescendingly and mutter: "Sure. Go ahead and try it."

The plan also, says Mr. Taylor, must be operated so that names of those making suggestions are not known to the judges. Announcements of success or failure should be made by number rather than name. Awards must be liberal. Rejections must be explained. There must obviously be absolute honesty and impartiality in judging, tolerance of and patience with repetition of useless suggestions, and a constant selling of the plan to the workmen.

A disgruntled employee, warns Mr. Taylor, one who feels he has not been given fair treatment, cannot only spoil the plan but do much damage to morale in the whole plant.

United Airlines goes out of its way to avoid this. Every 60 days an "Employees' Suggestion Bulletin" of 60 or 70 pages is sent to every employee. Identification numbers of every suggestion received since the last bulletin are listed, and alongside is a discussion of the suggestion itself and of the action taken regarding it. If the employee is still not satisfied he can present his views in person the next time the employees' advisory committee meets.

This idea system helps production, it helps industrial efficiency. It reduces waste and mishaps. Some of the results can't be measured in terms of time and money saved, as for instance the simple gadget devised by a worker in the Pullman shops. It's an angle iron which fits around the hand on the outside of the handles of hand trucks. The worker who thought up the idea—and who won an award as a consequence—found this means of avoiding jamming his knuckles against the sides of narrow doorways while wheeling his hand truck about the shop.

But those who know the situation best insist that the system's greatest value is in the improvement it brings about in employer-employee relations.

Last March, WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson urged formation in each war plant of joint committees whereby the nation might tap a vast new reservoir of ideas, and at the same time provide a measure of that worker-management co-operation through which labor might express itself.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, is reported to have praised the idea suggestion plan as a possible answer to this cry of labor for a greater voice in industrial management. More extreme leaders in the labor movement do not admit that this plan will take the place of actual management participation, the full expression of "industrial democracy," which they advocate, but its

(Continued on page 13)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUGGESTION SYSTEMS OFFICERS

Left to Right: F. A. Denz, United Air Lines, Secretary; E. S. Taylor, Pullman Company, President; H. C. Marmaduke, Illinois Railroad System, Treasurer

AN EMPLOYEE'S IDEA IN ACTION

This Man Proposed That Guards Be Placed on Truck Handles

WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATE

Depositing a Suggestion (Left) and Collecting It (Right)

SIMPLE AND ALTOGETHER EFFICIENT

This Man Proposed a New Way of Carrying Pullman Car Filters

The Arab's Gift to Uncle Sam

B. Lucy Embury

THE DELICATE GRACE OF A NORTH AFRICAN FIG TREE

EXQUISITE IN THEIR DECORATION ARE THE WALL SHOPS

A FLOWER-BORDERED PATH IN A BARBARY GARDEN

CALIFORNIA and the coast of Corsairs —divided by the width of a continent and an ocean—assuredly they lie far apart! Yet actually the two are tied by many forgotten links. So many of the things that have gone into making "the Sunset State" what it is today swept around the rim of North Africa in the wake of the Arabs 12 centuries ago.

The very plants upon which the State's prosperity rests, the flowers which flourish in her gardens, have for centuries been traveling westward in the holds of ships. Walnuts and roses from Persia, olives and irises from Syria, citrus fruits from Cochin-China, figs from southern Arabia, date palms from Algeria, to name but a few.

In architecture, the style we speak of as Spanish is really but modernized Moorish—a fact strongly evident when one visits western North Africa. Several winters ago I wandered through Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia. The following year I spent eight months in California. It was odd and interesting to discover how much the two coasts have in common.

* * *

Incidentally—to step back a peg or so in history—the Moors were Arabicized Berbers, a blend of Oriental and native North African stock. Before man began to keep track of time the Berbers were roaming the wide reaches of the Sahara, climbing the coastal hills; not blacks, but a white people, in appearance not unlike the Scots or our own stalwart New England forebears. At Laghouat in southern Algeria I met a so-called Moorish grandee who would have looked at home on the streets of Edinburgh, except for his costume.

Primitive Berber towns rise naturally from the soil, carrying upward its hue, for they use the materials at hand, just earth, palm trunks, and fronds. Indeed, in character, a Berber settlement resembles a New Mexican pueblo. Both are simply fashioned shelters to meet a pressing need —noons are hot, nights cold in the southwest and on the Sahara.

The Arabs are a far more sophisticated race than the Berber or our American Indian. Wherever they went the Arabs carried with them ancient cultures of the Orient. After Mahomet's passing, in A. D. 632, for fully three centuries the Arabs were a dominating force, spreading eastward even into India, westward into Spain, arriving there in 711. They did not destroy the arts of the countries they conquered, but assimilated them, and, adding an aroma of their own, gave birth to a rich and varied style loosely and inaccurately known by various names—Greco-Persian, Mauresque, et cetera. Anyhow, whatever one chooses to call it, the early Spanish brought the notion along with them and started the American vogue for North African architecture.

But a vogue without a fundamental reason never lasts. Climate has been the determining factor—Pacific Coast and Mediterranean conditions are kin. Nothing could be more unlike than the two civilizations: the tradition-bound Arabic and the modern American. Mahomet put the women in purdah, wives of the West are free; yet the patio still pleases and serves a purpose. So do flat roofs, low towers, garden walls, and Persian pavilions. They supply privacy and light and pleasant ways of outdoor living.

* * *

Wall fountains and sunken pools, which we regard as decorative adjuncts, originally served the triple purpose of assuaging thirst, of cleanliness and coolness. When summer suns burned fiercely on the roofs, women cast aside their stifling veils, siestaed in the shaded inner courts, where streams or jets of water soothed the ear and freshened the air. In Florida and in southern California many cool and comfortable patios are in use today. At evening a patio is a wonderful place to repose in a long chair and watch the wheeling stars.

The Arab thought of gardens in an architectural way. Realizing that the beauty of flowers is ephemeral, he planned for beauties of a more enduring sort. He appreciated the lasting grace of fine proportion, and the famous garden of the Oudias at Rabat in Morocco is still striking testimony of his sense of form. The value of long-lived trees and shrubs, that, too, he knew; and a liberal use of tiles gave perpetual color and gleam. Potted plants, a brilliant vase or two, a ruddy

VEILED MOSLEM WOMEN GATHERED UNDER A LATTICED ARBOR FOR A BIT OF GOSSIP

copper brazier—these are practical things, readily shifted about as desired. Useful in Moorish patios, they can be equally useful in patios of Florida or California. When larkspur dies down in some corner, perhaps a cerulean oil jar may retrieve the color loss.

Orientals liked to keep their dwellings uncluttered and there is a great deal to be said for this point of view. Of course, we can't revert to the cushion stage, be satisfied with great piles of brocaded pillows as the sole furniture for a room. Nor can we restrict our libraries to one book within a wall niche, no matter how beautifully lettered and bound. On the other hand, there is immense restfulness in restraint. The Arabs instinctively felt that finicking appurtenances, violent lines and angles affect the nerves and mind. Certainly there is nothing abrupt or staccato about their patterned surfaces, despite the fact they are so often based on geometric motifs.

These geometric designs, sometimes oddly like the early Keltic, had a more fundamental reason for being than the taboo of natural forms. Domestic architecture, to be sure, was inspired by the mosque and followed after it; but the Arabic delight in ornamentation was conditioned by tent and loom. When permanent abodes began to be built, the untutored workmen simply repeated on ceiling or sidewall, carved in wood or fired in clay, their age-old woven patterns. There was logic in this new application of old themes—such shapes had a suitability, matched the limitations of the materials.

Little by little, however, as the arts of building were mastered and contacts with Persia and the Further East increased, the patterns of the Arabs grew more intricate and subtle. They enriched whole walls with delicate stucco design, which we now call by their own name, "arabesque." The Alhambra (begun 1248 A. D., finished about 1354) is the most familiar example, but Morocco no less than Granada boasts beautiful survivals, and, indeed, so do Algeria and Tunisia. It is the sort of thing that defies imitation. No son of Uncle Sam has skill or patience enough to stand for days squeezing plaster out of a tube, garnishing free-hand many feet of ceiling, like a French chef icing a giant cake! But here is a point we do well to remember: no matter how elaborate such ornamentation, it tied into the whole architectural plan. The Arab decorated lavishly, but never meaninglessly.

Archways he admired and used superlatively well. The earliest known application of the simple, round arch traces back to the Tigro-Euphrates valley, about 4000 B. C., and was there purely utilitarian. The Assyrians were apparently the first to sense its decorative possibilities and apply it to gateways. The fashion spread. In regions where timber and large ashlar were scarce the arch had much to recommend it, for it could be constructed of small stones or brick ingeniously overlapped. Bred of necessity, the device survived, assumed increasing interest, evolved from austerity into intricacy. In this evolution the Arab played a major part. He carried arches westward as he went, using them not only singly but in rhythmic repetition. California colonnades of today echo the ninth-century colonnades of Kairouan in Tunisia. With the arch's variations—horseshoe, cusped, three-foil, five-foil, etc.—we are all familiar. Yes, the arch is not only practical and in itself frequently a beautiful thing, but it serves also as a dramatic frame. How much lovelier a bit of blue sea or a tawny Sierra slope cut by an arc, caught within a curve!

* * *

Pergolas, grilles, iron-studded doors, and balconies—these, too, are persistent echoes of North Africa. Checkered light and shade fall on donkeys' ears and on their masters' turbans as beasts and men mull through the souks of Marrakesh, where all the streets are latticed over. Upon fuchsias, ferns, and orange seedlings in Pacific Coast lath houses, flecks of gold and dark dance in much the same pattern. Scenes differ, but ancient Morocco and modern America sit beneath one sun and have need of tempering its heat. Palm thatch may be more picturesque than machine-cut strips, but both equally serve the purpose.

Everywhere in Barbary one finds fine doors, sometimes adorned with metalwork, sometimes carven and boldly embellished with color. Under brilliant skies in a land naturally colorful, bright blue, pure red, strong green offset with dashes of orange, gold, and purple, are in keeping. That man should make the entrance of his dwelling or the gate to his garden a dramatic affair is suitable, since by this gate and door he welcomes in the world or shuts it out.

Grilles, of course, like massive locks and doors, once had grim significance; and many a melodrama has been enacted upon balconies—these balconies we so casually add to our homes. Perhaps such memories lend a piquancy to their present carefree use; and certainly, by right of long association, they do seem to belong to the "Spanish" house. Besides, there is something satisfying in the combination of ironwork and stucco, dark strength and light surfaces. Iron was early used by Mediterranean man. The Egyptians first commenced to work it about 4000 B. C., but even in Sappho's time (seventh century B. C.) it was still scarce and considered choice as gold. Indeed, Croesus' father, King Alyattes, ordered an iron stand for the shrine at Delphi as the most valuable of gifts.

* * *

Grilles of wood also have their Oriental precedent. Soldiers came back from the Crusades full of talk, told their kinsfolk in little villages of medieval Europe about the scented sandal lattices and colored screens seen in Syria and in Turkey. The painted wooden grille has a real reason for its continued existence. In climates of abundant light, rooms are pleasanter by the breaking of such brilliance; and grilles give, too, an agreeable sense of seclusion. Their bars cast amusing shadows. Their shapes, their colors—soft or bright—are welcome ornament in plain walls.

The true balcony, well designed and anchored, is a delight. To step outdoors, greet sunrise, enjoy the peace of sunset, to sit for a while apart with one's thought or one's book—well, a balcony of good design is a sort of airy bird's nest that gives humans a breathing space above ground!

In supple fingers the Arab gathered all the threads of fading cultures, wove them into Bagdad, created the most glorious city of its day. He stretched an arm westward, dropped on the map of Spain magnificent buildings—towers and palaces that still catch the eye and stir the fancy. For 500 years and more the Moor remained the arbiter of architecture around the rim of the Mediterranean.

Then came 1492—a memorable date! The Kingdom of the Pomegranate (in Spanish called Granada) fell, the vanquished Arab was pressed back across Gibraltar Straits into North Africa. And, in that same year, Cristoforo Columbo sailed out in search of Cathay, all unwittingly bearing to a new continent the seed of rich old civilizations. Two far-away events which set the seal of Spain and Barbary upon American homes of today!

Among the New Books

Axis Push for Middle East

Oil, Blood and Sand, by Robert I. Baker. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50.

BY THE LAYMAN who wishes to follow intelligently the war in the Middle East, as well as by editors and commentators who seek to interpret the war news, "Oil, Blood and Sand," by Robert I. Baker, must be thoughtfully considered. Fortunately, the author, who is especially well equipped for the task he has undertaken, writes well and clearly of a region where the problems of politics, economics, and war are exceedingly complex. Without burdening his readers with unnecessary historical detail, he succeeds in giving a lucid and comprehensive picture of the Middle East in the setting of the world conflict.

Perhaps the most useful chapters in his book are those which deal with the long-range plans of the Nazis for the conquest of the Middle East. The accounts of Nazi Germany's economic penetration of this vital area and of the propaganda campaigns which followed and supported it are convincing proofs of Hitler's program for world domination.

This authoritative analysis of Nazi-Fascist activities in the Middle East previous to the outbreak of the war in Europe supports the author's thesis concerning Nazi strategy in the present "Drang nach Osten." The thesis, as formulated in the last chapter, runs:

"The Axis partnership is a peculiar thing. The real reason for its existence is not hatred of Communism or hatred of democracy, but a rationalized imperialism that in practice is little different from power ambitions of the past. All three powers desire to gain vast resources of materials and great populations of workers and consumers under their direct control."

Light is shed upon internal conditions in such regions as Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Palestine. In fact, after reading "Oil, Blood and Sand," one is amazed at the vast amount of information packed into less than 300 pages, written in a style which compels and sustains interest from beginning to end. W. Y.

Americans In and After the War

"And Keep Your Powder Dry!" An Anthropologist Looks at America, by Margaret Mead. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

HERE IS A challenging book. To read it is a mentally exciting experience. Free from scientific jargon, simply, clearly, and dispassionately written, it squarely poses three pertinent questions, at least one of which is now having its answer on the field of world conflict. What are the qualities comprising the American character? Do these characteristics render us capable of winning the present war? If so, will they contribute to our winning a permanent peace in successfully reorganizing a postwar world?

If we become unhappy at Dr. Mead's finding in the first instance, we may find some comfort in her answer to the second. Certainly in the case of the third there can be no disagreement; it is at once a challenge and an inspiration.

* * *

Dr. Mead has won a deserved name for herself in the field of anthropology. A former student of Dr. Boas, and wife of Dr. Gregory Bateson, also well known in the same scientific field, she has undertaken this study in behalf of the Council of Intercultural Relations, "which is attempting to develop a series of systematic understandings of the great contemporary cultures so that the special values of each may be orchestrated in a world built new." A praiseworthy goal.

For many years Dr. Mead had pursued her anthropological studies among the natives of Samoa and New Guinea; her resulting volumes have won her acclaim. The war has put an end temporarily to the continuance of such studies, but she has attempted to apply the same objectivity and scientific dispassionativeness in her study of the culture of her own country.

One need not agree with her premises nor reach the same conclusions to pay tribute to the timeliness and thought-provocative quality of her present volume. It is to be hoped that studies of the same caliber will be forthcoming from other fields of activity and that through intelligent integration of such studies a truly feasible blueprint by which to "build the world new" will emerge.

Dr. Mead acknowledges the part "Faith" has played and plays in the organization of our past and present life, but as a physical scientist, having no scientific measure of this quality, glosses over its immeasurable contribution as an active factor in the evolution of our present civilization, in much the same manner as she omits it from the title of her book. "Trust God and Keep Your Powder Dry" is the whole quotation.

* * *

But let us acknowledge that here is a book that really deserves the American public's attention. Here we will find the author's challenging appraisal of the American character, its inherent strengths and weaknesses. This process of self-examination is good; the realization of one's faults if followed by self-correction is always a step forward. And Dr. Mead has followed her criticisms by constructive proposals as to how best to employ our national characteristics "to further the war effort and help build the world anew after victory."

Parents will certainly profit by reading the chapter, "Parents, Children, and Achievement"; we in the older generation might do well to ponder over our arraignment in the chapter entitled, "Are Today's Youth Different?" In "Building the World New" the plea for tolerance and the need to salvage every bit of good resident in each culture, and its harmonious synthesis into a world order truly unified through co-operation and understanding, will find active support among all thinking individuals. H. A. P.

Braddock Sketched in Novel

Gentleman Ranker, by John Jennings. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.75.

IN KIPLING'S POEM about gentlemen rankers—men of good family who wandered from the fold and ended in the ranks of the common soldier—the sardonic refrain begins:

> We're poor little lambs who've lost our way,
> Baa! Baa! Baa!
> We're little black sheep who've gone astray,
> Baa-aa-aa!

One such black sheep is spokesman and chief character in John Jennings' historical novel, "Gentleman Ranker." He was a scion of British aristocracy with a taste for the less desirable ways of wasting time, money, and strength; and one night he went a little farther than usual, with the result that he woke to find himself a brand new recruit sworn to serve His Majesty, King George II, in his Forty-fourth Regiment of Foot. The young gentleman, in a particularly unguarded moment, had accepted the King's shilling and he could not give it back. "A bargain's a bargain," O'Hara, the recruiting sergeant, told him. "Now march!"

Stephen Trent's march took him, in time, to Ireland, to a transport bound for America, and at the end of that voyage, to the scene of Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, and finally to wisdom, sobriety, and a permanent home in the new land. There was one poor little lamb, at least, that found his way.

* * *

True, it led him through the toughest kind of barrack life and association with unlovely representatives of humanity from among whom His Majesty's forces were recruited in those days. It gave Trent for captain a man to whom he had ungraciously refused a favor the very night before enlistment, and for general the man to whom, in that pre-existence when he met generals on equal terms, he had volunteered his opinion that the expedition to the Americas was bound to fail, and that anyway America was not worth fighting for—"nothing but a desert of woods, rocks, and wild mountains."

At the beginning, Stephen Trent was not only a black sheep, but also tactless and conceited, with apparently no asset but a knowledge of the art of fisticuffs, a knowledge that proved useful in his new life. At the end of the tale he had been bleached to practically pure white and was on the way to becoming a sound member of American colonial life in a sturdy, liberty-loving frontier environment.

* * *

The novel seems divided in its aim. One aim is to revivify in all its details the story of Braddock's campaign. That is well achieved. Mr. Jennings has made a careful study of the period and the personalities — Braddock, peppery, pleasure-loving, able in the military tradition of his day, and his staff made up mostly of men like him, except for a few who were duller, and still fewer who had some new ideas, and Americans of the frontier and the plantations. The march, the battle, the return, the strained relations between regulars and provincials, the treatment Washington received, the exactitude of military life, the laxity about camp followers, all enter into the story and give it historical value.

The other aim, to make the story gusty, highly colored, and fervid, is also attained, but in so far as it involves the renascence of Stephen Trent, it falls just short of plausibility. Perhaps his reformation was Anne MacLeod's doing, perhaps its origin was the free air of America, united with Sergeant O'Hara's discipline, but it seems not fully predicated. W. K. R.

Philadelphia in Colony Days

Rebels and Gentlemen, by Carl and Jessica Bridenbaugh. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc. $3.50.

FOUR YEARS AGO, Carl Bridenbaugh, of the History Department at Brown University, published a study of life in the leading North American colonial towns of Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, and Charlestown. His book was called "Cities in the Wilderness." Now, in collaboration with his wife, Mr. Bridenbaugh has made a more intensive study of one of them during the 35 years preceding the Revolution. "Rebels and Gentlemen" is an account of cultural development in what was at that time the second largest city in the British Empire, Philadelphia. The subjects included are education, printing, publishing, and creative writing, the arts and sciences, and the growth of a leisure class with the upspringing of a sense of civic and humanitarian responsibility, and the cleavage between "gentlemen" and "rebels," between an aristocracy looking to the Old World for models and inspiration, and a great, irresistible, practical middle class, which was thinking in terms of a New World.

* * *

In the years from 1740 to 1775, Philadelphia presented the "outstanding, probably the first, example in the Western World of a culture resting on a broad popular basis"; not nourished alone by the privileged and the rich, but by hundreds of energetic individuals sprung from all ranks of society and all motivated by love of learning, curiosity in the world about them, and a burning desire to get ahead.

There have been two great strains of European culture in America. The first was that brought by the Puritans in the seventeenth century, religious, individualistic, and democratic in its influence. The second was that of the intellectual Enlightenment of the eighteenth century—secular and humanistic, and also eventually democratic.

It was largely through Philadelphia that the Enlightenment entered America. The purpose of Mr. Bridenbaugh's book is to examine the way the Enlightenment came from Europe to the city on the Delaware and its fusion there with native elements to provide the beginnings of an American culture. The story of the fusion makes the book a survey of the clash between rebels and gentlemen as to which should be dispensers of the new culture.

The method pursued by the authors in presenting their material is clear and systematic. First in each chapter comes the thesis, then with much detail the evidence drawn from the achievements of a great number of Philadelphians, and finally the summing up. The effect is that of a sound classroom lecture, authoritative, instructive, not warm or picturesque, but extremely convenient as a work of reference.

* * *

In the chapters the authors have incorporated scores of brief biographies of Philadelphian rebels and gentlemen — William Allen, the "Great Giant," chief justice, merchant, country gentleman, patron of education, the arts, and charitable institutions; William Smith, Provost of the College, Anglican clergyman, sedulous admirer of imported culture; Loyalists; Francis Hopkinson, dilettante; Dr. John Morgan, "of whom people were proud to be able to say, 'I've seen him'"; David Dove, the teacher; John Bartram, David Rittenhouse, Benjamin West, and among many others the chief exponent of Philadelphian versatility, Benjamin Franklin, though only briefly, for he was absent from his city through much of the period under examination.

Schools, clubs, great estates, the furniture and works of art that filled them and the gardens that surrounded them, the learned societies, the hospitals and almshouses, social life and urban improvements, the work of press, pen, pencil, and the stage, and, above all, the gradual naturalization of an imported culture, make the substance of the book and lead to its conclusion—which was John Adams's long ago—that the real Revolution took place before the war was commenced, "in the minds and hearts of the people."

The Book Window

The Substance That Is Poetry and **Book of Uncles**, two prose books by Robert P. Tristram Coffin (Macmillan, $2 each). The first is based on the Patten Foundation Lectures which the author delivered at Indiana University in 1941. The second is a series of memoirs, presumably, in humorous vein and affectionate recollection, concerning a boy's uncles.

Tchelitchew, by James Thrall Soby (Museum of Modern Art, cloth, $2.25, paper, $1). A monograph tracing the artist's career from his Constructivist beginnings in Kiev through his Neo-Romantic phase in Paris to his present activity as easel painter and stage designer in America. With 77 plates, two in color.

Innocent Merriment, by Franklin P. Adams (Whittlesey House, $3). The celebrated F. P. A.'s own compilation of favorite humorous verse. English and American, old and new. An interesting anthology, which takes some surprising turns.

KING JAMES VERSION

BIBLES

Corresponding with DeLuxe Edition of

SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

Self-pronouncing; 7¼ x 5⅛ inches; levant binding.

BLACK (01684x) $8.00
BLUE (01685x) 8.00
BROWN (01687x) 8.00

QUARTERLY

Containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish with English alternate pages.

Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

BOOKS

OLD, out-of-print and recent books supplied. Want lists solicited. Quotations free. Large stock on hand. PYETELL'S BOOK SHOP, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

John Bakeless Writes the Definitive Study of Christopher Marlowe

The Tragicall History of Christopher Marlowe, by John Bakeless. Two volumes; illustrated. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $7.50.

THIS FINE PIECE of English scholarship is the crown of two decades of industrious research devoted to the study of Marlowe and his plays and poems. On the way toward the present consummation of his activities Mr. Bakeless published five years ago a kind of interim report entitled "Christopher Marlowe: the Man in His Time." Most of the material there presented has now been gathered up into this new definitive work, and a great deal of new matter has been added.

Something, however, though not much, has been lost. Mr. Bakeless seems to have felt that with regard to his subject's intellectual achievement and range of ideas he had had his say in the earlier book, and he does not here repeat all that he had previously written on that theme. On the other hand, he has greatly expanded his treatment of the problem of Marlowe's influence upon Shakespeare and upon the other Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists. He has, indeed, assembled a most impressive amount of evidence in the way of imitation, allusion, conscious or unconscious echoes of phrase and rhythm, parody, and the like.

* * *

He traces the course of the decline of Marlowe's reputation down to the close of the seventeenth century; notes that during the eighteenth century it underwent a total eclipse; and touches on the revival during the nineteenth. This subject might well have been treated at greater length, for it is noteworthy that Charles Lamb, who did so much to initiate the so-called "Elizabethan Revival" of the Romantic Period, seems not fully to have appreciated Marlowe's greatness. Appreciation, indeed, lagged till the coming of Swinburne.

Archivistic investigation lagged still longer. At the beginning of the present century no one could have predicted that so much would presently be known of a figure in our literature about whom the scanty authentic information was heavily encrustated with legend.

To appraise the amount of information that has been assembled during the past forty years it is necessary only to contrast Mr. Bakeless' volumes with the book which Ingram published in 1907—the first at all adequate treatment of the subject. Since that day the scholars have been at work in the archives of London, Canterbury, Cambridge, and in various provincial towns. Layer after layer of fact and valid inference have such investigators as Professor Hotson, Professor Eccles, Professor Boas, Miss Ellis-Fermor, and Miss de Kalb brought to light; and Mr. Bakeless, not content merely to gather together into a shapely whole the material assembled by his predecessors, has himself added substantially to the total sum of knowledge.

In particular, he has delved successfully into the archives at Canterbury (Marlowe's birthplace), and to him is due the credit for the discovery of the "Buttery-Book" at Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) with its records of small items of the poet's expenses while an undergraduate at the university. Mr. Bakeless was also, we believe, the first to recognize the important fact that various volumes still in the library of Corpus Christi were there in Marlowe's day and may well have been consulted by him.

Since Professor Hotson first published the contemporary documents shedding light upon the circumstances in which the poet came to his end at Deptford in 1593, the deductions drawn from those documents have been subjected to reconsideration; and scholars today are not so certain as was Hotson in 1925 that they should be accepted at their face value. A remarkable amount of information has been uncovered regarding the three men who were with Marlowe on that day. They are known to have been involved in the secret service maintained by the Government and to have had close relations with persons in high rank.

Just what Marlowe's connection with the secret service was has never been fully determined; but it seems probable, or at least conceivable, that he had come to know inconveniently much and was a danger to certain people. As a consequence the suggestion is not unreasonable that Friser's claim that he struck in self-defense was a falsehood.

But this, as Mr. Bakeless admits, is guesswork. We small not commit ourselves to the skeptical position of saying that it is unlikely that we shall ever know for certain, for so much more has already been discovered than anyone would have predicted that there is no telling what and how much remains to be unearthed by Messrs. Hotson, Eccles, Bakeless, or their successors.

For this reason we were, perhaps, unguarded when we described these volumes as "definitive." They may be superseded as they have superseded their predecessors. But for the present they are our final authority, much richer in content than the biography of Marlowe which Mr. Boas published two years ago and not marred, as was Boas' work, by eccentricities of critical judgment.

* * *

Boas, it will be remembered, argued for a chronological order of the plays and poems other than that which has been generally accepted. Mr. Bakeless is more conservative; the order which he adopts is in essentials that upon which most scholars are agreed, though there are some variations in details regarding the probable precise date of the individual works.

The work is not only biographical but critical. Of recent years much has been done with the problem of Marlowe's sources. On this question Mr. Bakeless, while adding some material of his own and interpreting the evidence in the light of his own convictions, follows in the main the discussions in the several volumes of the "Arden" edition of the works.

Chapters on Marlowe's influence on Shakespeare and on his blank verse—the famous "mighty line"—invite detailed comment and commendation for which space is, however, lacking. The whole closes with an impressively large bibliography. It augurs well for the future of the humanities that in such times as these Mr. Bakeless' long and arduous labors have been brought to such fine fruition.

The 1943 Saturday Book

The 1943 Saturday Book, edited by Leonard Russell. London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d. net.

THE SATURDAY BOOK, first published in 1942, is an illustrated collection of original essays, stories, portraits, critical studies, and country notes.

Since most of its contributions are in contemporary key, many pages are necessarily devoted to war themes. The civilizing influences, however, are well represented. Music and painting, literature, drama, social history, and sport have a section each.

H. E. Bates' short novel, "The Bride Comes to Evensford," is a sympathetic piece of writing portraying the awakening of a hard, ambitious woman to a realization of the importance of affection.

Dilys Powell's realistic sketch, "In the Train," strikes a responsive chord in the thought of those who have taken long journeys in the British blackout. Against a somber background, the play and interplay of the characters, with "their unconquerable hopes and desires and curiosities," are subordinated to the train which plunges on triumphant, "past woods and hills, past streams, past meadows, past farms, past factories, flaunting its snowy plume of smoke like the challenge of the stubborn individuality of men to fear and death and the easy despair of the coward soul."

A moving account of the crash of a plane and the emotions of rescuer and rescued is contributed by Flying Officer X in "Sergeant Carmichael."

Important sidelights on the role of a democratic chief are given in a reasoned study of President Roosevelt and his foreign policy by Prof. D. W. Brogan, holder of the Chair of Political Science at Cambridge University.

Other phases of contemporary life are described by noted foreign correspondents: Alexander Werth, in "The Burning of the Temple," gives a picture of London during the fire Blitz of May, 1941; William L. Shirer's "The Death of Decency" and Gregor Ziemer's "Hitler Brides" are indictments of the suppression of truth and liberty in modern Germany. Sergeant MacLachlan, the one-armed fighter pilot in "Shot Down Over Malta," turns the leaves of his diary written during an ordeal calling for supreme courage and heroism.

In drama, Sean O'Casey writes with the richness and charm of Irish metaphor in "The Lady of Coole," a character study of Lady Gregory and her work for the Abbey Theater in Dublin. James Agate shadows in 30 years of English state history to highlight the actress, Edith Evans. One phrase in the sketch, however, might lead the casual reader to confuse Christian Science with couéism.

In the section devoted to the arts, Paul Nash's contribution to modern painting is appreciated by Eric Newton. Thomas Russell, of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, writes of the work of Sir Thomas Beecham, its founder.

Inside stories of the giants of the cinder track are told in Bernard Darwin's sketch, "Fleet of Foot."

As a welcome contrast to the pace of the 1940's, the reader is taken on an excursion into Victorian London by Peter Quennell, who recalls the leisured tempo of the days of the last Lord Holland, before "gaunt chimney pots of the suburban skyline" had begun to appear over Holland Park.

Eighty pages of illustrations are an important part of the 1943 edition. Agnes Miller Parker contributes a series of wood engravings of animals for which H. E. Bates writes a commentary, Will Cuppy presents "My Zoo" illustrated by Jacks, Elizabeth Naramore gives "Creatures in Art," and Leonard Russell, the editor, has built up a gallery of pictures chiefly by Douglas Glass, which might be dedicated to the Common Man in this war.

O Pioneers!

The Day Must Dawn, by Agnes Sligh Turnbull. New York: Macmillan. $2.75.

THE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY of western Pennsylvania has never been tamed. In many places, it seems to have changed but little since the days when a few scattered farms and a blockhouse or two were the only waymarks for a traveler en route from the East to the outpost of Pittsburgh. When settlements like Hannastown, for example, testified to the inexorable westward thrust of the frontier.

Hannastown was burned by the Indians, but its story remains an undimmed pinpoint of light in the history of Colonial America. It was an eighteenth-century Lidice, destroyed, wiped off the map, yet unconquerable. Agnes Sligh Turnbull pays it homage in her new novel, "The Day Must Dawn," a poignant story of pioneer life during one of its most critical periods.

The narrative opens in the winter of 1777-78, when the name of Valley Forge was on everyone's lips. Even in the Back Country, in Pittsburgh and Hannastown, the people waited anxiously for news from Washington's winter camp, for the Eighth Pennsylvania was with him and most of the Hannastown men were in that regiment.

Those remaining in the settlement were the older men, the women, and the youngsters; they, too, had work to do. The army was fighting to uphold certain principles of existence; those at home had to maintain the way of life served by those principles. How they did it makes a stirring tale of sacrifice and courage.

The central character is Martha Murray, whose work as a pioneer wife typifies the efforts of all the women who, like her, found on their shoulders the responsibility of making homes in the wilderness. Much of the book describes the simple details of Martha's daily round: candledipping, dyeing, cooking, sewing, gardening; some of it she tells herself, in passages from a diary summarizing each chapter.

The life of the little community is also mirrored here, including their rare but treasured opportunities for churchgoing, the party or two which gave them an evening's escape from toil, the constant menace of the Indians.

The repercussions in the Back Country of the conflict going on in the East are skillfully introduced into the narrative, with frontier warfare and forays against the Indians providing a series of climactic episodes, the most exciting of which describes Colonel Archibald Lochry's expedition down the Ohio in a vain attempt to reach George Rogers Clark. Present in all these militant incidents is Hugh McConnell, whose romance with Martha's daughter, Violet, is thereby interrupted at intervals.

Even Martha impedes the course of true love for a while, for she has hopes that Violet will be able to lead a gentler life than that found on the frontier. She notes in her journal, however, that "there's some that must go before and some that must come after. There's some that must cut down the wilderness and break the rough ground. . . ."

For herself, Martha had chosen to be among those that go before. In the face of want, hardship, and tragedy, she remained steadfast; but she would have been the first to disclaim any such sober tribute. She would have said simply that she had no time to fret. There was work to do.

M. W. S.

Fresh Snow on the Summits

Primer for Combat, by Kay Boyle. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

KAY BOYLE, a resident of Europe for 19 years, has, in her "Primer for Combat," produced a nostalgic and atmospheric novel.

While reading the first three or four chapters, this reviewer asked himself, "Is the writing cumbersome or is it felicitous?" Thereafter, the author's design became clearer; the story gained momentum; effect was piled upon effect, and the reviewer put the book down, wondering, surmising, dreaming. . . . Long before the end of the work, it had ceased to be what a first glance of the early chapters might appear to denote: another tale of a frustrated woman.

In fact, so far as this reviewer is concerned, the frustrated-woman leitmotif soon faded out of the picture, and interest was given to the daily life of the little people of France who, in the main, comprise Miss Boyle's cast of characters. It were hardly possible to read "Primer for Combat," and not to live and feel with those people, not to vibrate to their misery, despair, and shame.

Like Miss Boyle, the writer of this article heard many a Frenchman and woman exclaim, "What a disgrace for us! I am ashamed to be a Frenchman." And will other readers find a gulf or a connection between the foregoing and an entry of June 21, 1940 (for the book is in diary form), which says, "America is speaking out again, but in the time required for France's defeat, America has receded so far from reality that she seems now like a book which one keeps hearing of but never finds the time to read."

The book bristles with details of tragedy, cameo pictures of courage and defeatism, and flashes of beauty. Miss Boyle was a witness of many of the things she describes, knows whereof she speaks, and not the least part of her performance is her ability to put her own emotions aside and not allow them to hinder her expression. And if the picture which she builds up is that of a "stunned, angry people, not sure where to turn its anger," Miss Boyle never forgets, or allows the reader to forget, that always "there is fresh snow in the highest summits today."

I. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Now Ready

1943 EDITION

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK

151st Consecutive Issue
At all Newsstands
or Send 18c, Coins or Stamps
to the Publishers

YANKEE, INCORP.
DUBLIN, N. H.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS
by
EMMA SMEDLEY
which should be in every
SCHOOL CAFETERIA

THE SCHOOL LUNCH
Its organization and management
in Philadelphia
2nd Edition Price $4.00

and

INSTITUTION RECIPES
Standardized large quantities
6th Edition Price $2.00

EMMA SMEDLEY, Publisher
8 EAST FRONT ST., MEDIA, PA.

House for a Song

"PRE-FABRICATEDS" MAY COME and, after the war, they may go. But there's a new small house in Needham that, very politely, lifts its eyebrows at the whole parcel of modern housing. Built two summers ago and still building, it nevertheless has a 240-year start on today's construction, and intends to outlast it 240 years more. Its frame and front elevation are a reproduction of the wing of the 240-year-old Hancock-Clarke house in Lexington, and inside, it has ancient woodwork that brings a gasp of delight to even the most hardened modernist.

The house belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wheeler. Not finding the kind of little old house they wanted anywhere near Boston, they decided to turn about and build a new "old" house themselves. They did the architectural work themselves and the house cost less than $5,000.

The Wheelers haven't the slightest hint of musty antiquarianism about them, don't belong to antiquarian clubs, have no old family mansions to work from, and never took a course in architecture, drafting or interior decoration. Mr. Wheeler is a bank teller and Mrs. Wheeler teaches music. But they are fascinated by houses, especially old New England houses, and have familiarized themselves with the subject by reading and observation. They made a model and blueprints. They employed a contractor, but when he objected to their ideas they insisted on carrying them out, and happily, have now won his almost complete approval.

They wanted a gambrel-roofed house, because of its cottage air and the second-floor headroom. They were not familiar with the Hancock-Clarke house; scouting for old houses one day in Lexington, they came on it, a few blocks away from the Green, and cried in chorus, "That's it!"

With permission of the Antiquarian Society that owns it they measured the wing. They found its 21 feet too narrow for comfort, so they made their house 26 and proportionately larger all around.

Making the blueprints and model required many months. They worked from the outside in, "just backside to," explains Mrs. Wheeler cheerfully, and followed the general idea of colonial room-arrangement. The front hall they admit is a trifle narrow but they find invaluable the passage from kitchen to front door.

They went looking for old woodwork in every wrecking yard in the phone book. They got a front door, three inside doors and

NEW-OLD HOME

Admirers of the Ancient Hancock-Clark House in Lexington (Above), Refuge of John Hancock and Samuel Adams on the 18th of April, 1775, Copied the Small El at the Rear for Their Twentieth-Century Small Home (Right)

a wall panel from a Quincy wrecking concern. On a tip that some old houses were being torn down to make way for government housing in New Bedford they found there a wall cabinet and enough dado for the dining room, while in neighboring Fairhaven they got acquainted with a police officer who turned out to be an antique dealer and sold them a "museum piece" fireplace, with a wing chair thrown in. Then a Brookline man who was tearing down the town's oldest house, near Brookline Village, heard the Wheelers wanted old woodwork and phoned Mr. Wheeler. That house yielded the splendid paneled wainscoting destined for the living room, five doors to complete the interior and some old hinges. Finally they bought old mill and factory building beams 10 to 16 inches square from an Everett wrecking company, and had them sawed into boards one and one-eighth inches thick for flooring throughout the house.

Next came scraping and carpentry. Old wood, except to a connoisseur's eye, is apt to look pretty hopeless. Mrs. Wheeler took on the finish-removing and scraping, and Mr. Wheeler tackled the cabinet work, which included everything but the professional job of cutting down the upper panel of the fireplace four inches so it would fit into the wall. The doors were easy because they could be taken off the hinges, but the other woodwork had to be put up before finished.

With the exception of the two bedrooms the interiors are practically finished. Living room and halls, upstairs and down, are papered, dining room walls are painted, and so is all the woodwork. "We painted the woodwork," says Mr. Wheeler, "after scraping it down to the original surface. It makes the rooms lighter; it's the way houses of this style and period (about 1750) were treated."

The colors are taken from the papers, the soft grayed pastels characteristic of the 18th century. The papers are definitely an extravagance; the living room one, called to their attention by an interior decorator friend, is a document print, which means printed from an old block or a facsimile of one, and cost $48, including labor of putting on. The hall, a Chinese design, was almost as expensive. The Wheelers still mourn the loss of a peacock-adorned French paper no longer imported, but, console themselves that it might have been rather too elegant. The living room woodwork is soft gray-green, the halls and dining room putty, the dining room walls Wedgewood green, a bit darker than the living room woodwork. Mrs. Wheeler did the living room three times because she didn't know that yellow in paint is often "fugitive" on drying out, and the dining room walls seven times before they came out just right.

The cost of the house was kept down because the Wheelers did so much of the work themselves, and by the low cost of the woodwork. The construction is first class throughout. The old woodwork totaled $61, only about a quarter of what new would have cost. The fireplace cost $10, the cabinet $8, the panel at the right of the fireplace $8, the dining room dado $15 and the Brookline wainscoting, doors and hinges nothing but the taking. Two of the other doors, a rare two-panel style, cost $10 each, but were too handsome to resist. The floors cost about the same as new narrow boards and they do have a tendency to open up, but they are both handsome and durable and cracks can be filled.

The period authenticity of the house doesn't interest the Wheelers particularly. They copied the Hancock-Clarke house because they were delighted by its homelike effect and quaintness—for instance, the way the right-hand dormer is just a bit to the right of the front door, while the chimney is exactly over it. The pitch of the gambrel is ideal for looks and comfort, and the eaves overhang the windows snugly. The windows have rather narrow panes and the top sash is shallower than the bottom, which follows colonial precedent, and the dormers are just right in every respect. The windows were available in stock design, while the dormers were specially constructed at an extra cost of about $1 apiece.

The stair rail and newel post were made by the carpenter, copied from a photograph of those in the old Capen house in Topsfield. The back door, however, is "Dutch" (divided horizontally in the center), not a particularly colonial idea, and the kitchen might well appear in a current issue of any up-to-date household magazine. It has a model floor and cabinet layout, and pale coral walls with flower borders around the windows cut from a lunch cloth. The house can be expanded, "after the war," by a bedroom-and-bath wing on the right and a garage on the left, which would release the present garage for a playroom.

The Wheelers are still scraping, painting and planning, and in between times refinishing antique furniture. They plan to furnish almost the whole house with it. Every once in a while they get another piece from the country antique shops. The most recent acquisition is an exquisitely carved little serving table for the dining room.

GWENDOLINE K. SPANG.

INTERIORS WITH CHARM

Fireplace Wall With Paneling, Purchased From an Antique Dealer in Old Woodwork, Proved More Effective in This Small House With the Mantlepiece Removed. The Small Serving Table and Ladder-Back Chair Are Fine Samples of the Antiques Chosen to Furnish This Small Home

You Still Get Nitrogen
IN PLANTABBS
Doctors are well supplied with these fat-forced TABLETS containing NITROGEN and other plant foods that enrich soil. Get yours today. Pulton's Plantabbs grow plants and flowers with husky foliage and lovely blooms . . . a real joy all winter. Plantabbs Co., Baltimore, Md.
AT DEALERS - 10c - 25c - 50c - $1 and $3.50

. . Colonial

(Continued from Page 2)

is again allowed to be responsible for the destinies of undeveloped territories and dependent peoples. It would be futile to think of active co-operation until this step has been taken, and we all know the goal for which we were heading. Let us then take the lead, as we did in the drafting of the covenant of the League of Nations, and again in that of the Atlantic Charter; and when we have drafted our colonial charter, let us invite other responsible powers to join with us in carrying it into effect.

When we have done this, let us discuss with them, too, but in the first place with each other, what kind of machinery shall be set up to insure continued co-operation between us; and here we must be careful not to hitch our wagon to too inaccessible a star. My own conviction is that international executive control would be unworkable, and is in fact a contradiction in terms.

* * *

So long as nations are separate nations they cannot divest themselves of, nor share, their national responsibility. What they can do is to admit that other nations are necessarily interested in, and affected by, what they do; to give those with whom they wish to co-operate, and who are ready and willing to co-operate with them, every facility to acquaint themselves with the measures whereby the agreed policy is being carried out; and actually collaborate with them to the extent that this is possible without confusion of executive responsibility.

In no sphere are these limitations more necessary than in that of colonial policy. It is a sufficiently delicate and responsible business to maintain harmonious working conditions between a responsible power and its potentially independent peoples without introducing complications of a dual or, worse still, a multiple condominium.

Whether the co-operation and collaboration I have suggested should cover the whole of the colonial field, or be confined to regions wherein the respective responsible powers are both exercizing their responsibility, is a matter they must discuss and decide for themselves. Where the United States and the British Empire are concerned, my own instinct would be to set no limit for the following reasons. The American public have already shown a lively interest in British colonial policy throughout the world, and only good can come of this interest if it is recognized and encouraged. Not only will possibilities of Anglo-American misunderstanding be removed, but the inhabitants of the dependencies themselves will greatly benefit.

* * *

I know that the help that is already being given to Britain by American foundations, in such matters as health, education, and research, is much appreciated, and I should welcome its indefinite extension. I also remember with pleasure that I had the honor, just before I left Trinidad, of presiding over the opening session of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which was set up at the instance of President Roosevelt to co-ordinate the colonial policy of that area. Lastly, my experience of the past four years in the Western Hemisphere has deepened my conviction that in every sphere of human endeavor the ideals and aims of the British-American peoples are fundamentally the same.

The Russian Freedom Theme

FROM SHOSTAKOVITCH'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY
The Lower Theme Is Called the Nazi War Theme

. . Shostakovitch's Symphony

(Continued from Page 6)

in rehearsal by the Leningrad Philharmonic, but was withdrawn by the composer himself. The Five Fragments were never even tried.

The return of Shostakovitch reads like high drama. He earned his rehabilitation by his Fifth Symphony, a work of Beethoven-like intent, without a definite program, and conceived as straight music. After its performance in Leningrad in November, 1937, and later in Moscow, the Soviet press burst into enthusiasm. Shostakovitch was welcomed back into the fold like a prodigal son, and since then his star has been rising steadily. He received the special prize of 100,000 rubles for a Piano Quintet in 1940, and the selfsame Pravda, in a special article, welcomed this Quintet as the greatest Russian composition of the year.

Shostakovitch is now 36. One would have to go back to the great nineteenth-century romantics to find a composer who enjoyed a similar success. Mendelssohn was acclaimed in England; he was not only a composer, but a pianist, and a brilliant conductor. When Toscanini and the trustees of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra cabled Shostakovitch an invitation to come to conduct and offered to set aside a number of dates to select from, he cabled back regrets, saying that he is not a conductor.

This has been an offer without precedence, and the regretful rejection on the part of Shostakovitch is also probably the first in the century-long existence of the New York Philharmonic. Russian artists have a strong feeling of social loyalty in normal times, and even more so in the times of war. Shostakovitch regards it as his primary duty to serve his people, as a fire fighter if necessary, as a musician, if he can. Immediately after completing his Seventh Symphony, he turned to more prosaic tasks, working in the propaganda agency called the Tass Windows, which supplies posters, leaflets, songs, and marches for the Red Army.

. . Suggestions

(Continued from Page 7)

popularity with the rank and file of labor is undisputed.

Altogether more than 3,000,000 workers in some 1,300 plants are now organized through these joint committees operating idea suggestion plans.

Under the new plan in operation in the Illinois Central during the first six months of 1942 there were received nearly 9,000 suggestions, for which 1,237 awards totaling $14,190 were made. One ingenious worker has rung the bell 71 times; another 63 times.

Mr. Taylor says that during the first 18 months of operation at the Pullman plant awards amounting to $53,000 were given out for a total of 4,600 ideas accepted out of 42,000 suggestions made by 2,600 different workers.

Ideas are dropping into Pullman suggestion boxes today at the rate of 500 a week, he says.

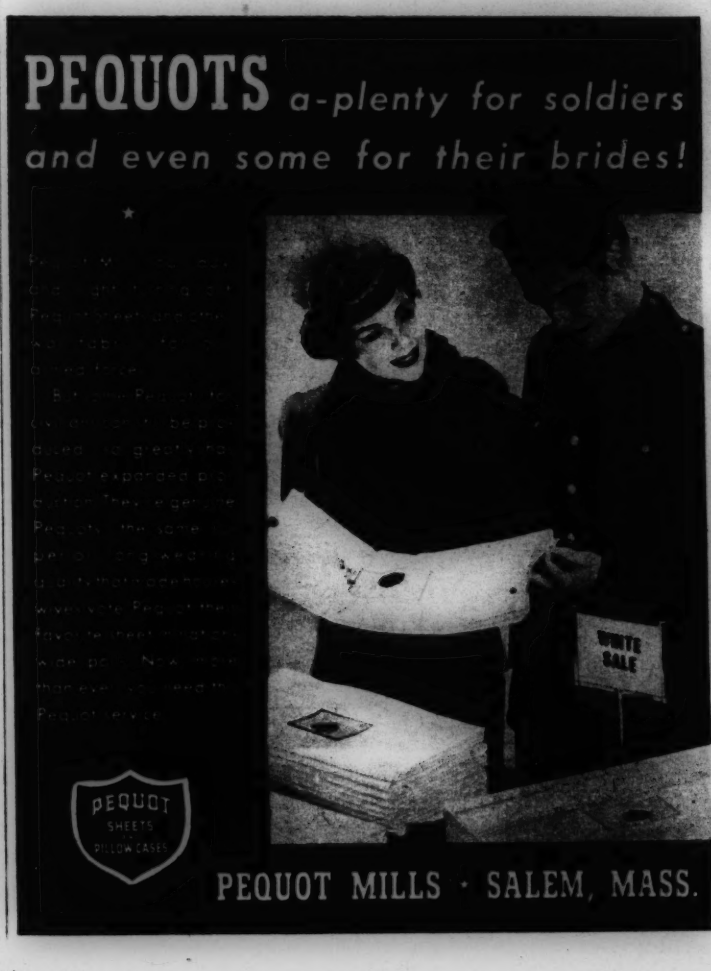
Early this year, Swift & Company announced that in addition to regular awards, special awards would be given for the best suggestions of all those turned in during a given period. Altogether, some $10,800 will thus be distributed this year by Swift, besides the regular awards.

United Airlines gives a minimum of $200 extra for the year's best suggestion, a minimum of $100 extra for the second best, and $50 for third. The best idea for 1941 brought a United employee a total of $1,200.

A machinist in the St. Louis Pullman shop leads their list with 23 accepted ideas, and a total of $225 in award checks. A clerk in the Calumet shop has tucked away $135 for 13 good suggestions, and an upholsterer is $240 ahead for his seven ideas.

"A good plan," notes Mr. Taylor, "offers a definite educational program to employees, since it fosters systematic and constructive thinking. It provides an opportunity for employees to express this thinking in tangible form. It develops men and helps in many instances to bring them to management attention."

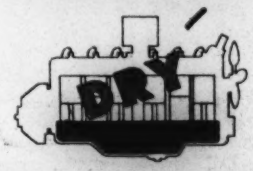
Yes, ideas pay in wartime. There's no reason why they can't be made to pay dividends in money and in better social and economic conditions in peacetime.



HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAR NOW

Make the slogan meaningful: *Care for your car for your country!* Remember, you'll have new tires before you have a new car.

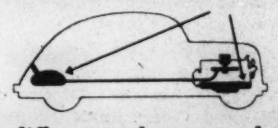
Vital Inner Parts of an Engine Left Standing Are Drained of Lubrication



When a car is idle, lubricants drain from its engine. Corrosion, rust, and other contaminations attack vital parts. Keep your engine alive. See that it gets periodic work-outs from now on.

Start the engine easily. Don't race it. Serious wear can occur in starting. That is, unless you have protected your engine with Pyroil Lubrication Process.

A Few Ounces of Pyroil in the Crankcase and in the Gasoline Tank Give Your Car Protection You Can Depend On



It's different when you have Pyroil in your engine. Inner parts, even while standing, retain a highly protective film of Pyroil. This is unlike your regular lubricant. Pyroil protection shields the delicate surfaces of engine parts against corrosion, rust, acid-etching, and other damage. *And your engine starts easier in cold weather, with Pyroil.*

So, put the engine of your car into the gloved hands of Pyroil, today. Have a car still in the running—efficient, dependable—when victory comes! Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 860 Main Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Representative for the British Isles:
LAURENCE KIDD
37 Lismore Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland

Invest at Least 10% Every Pay Day in War Bonds

Instruction Coupon—How to Care for Your Car, Now

PYROIL COMPANY
860 Main Street
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Please send me complete instructions on the correct care of my car, with Pyroil.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

What's In a Name?

IN OLD MEXICO something exotic or fascinating lies behind rhythmically sounding and intriguing names. Take, for example, Tzintzúntzan (Tseen-tsóon-tsan), Cucuchúcho and Tláquepáque (Tlácke-pácke), which stand respectively for the quiet beauty of Spanish Mexico, a typical, present-day Tarascan Indian village and a thriving home industry in the town of the Mariachis, Mexico's street minstrels.

Tzintzúntzan (place where there are hummingbirds) rings out the prelude for a visit to the other two. Once the capital of the Tarascan Empire, it is a sleepy, Indian village but a 20-minute ride from Pátzcuaro in the State of Michoacán, Mexico. It was the bells that called us and we found them in the spacious churchyard, where the present makes way for Spanish Colonial days, for there in a wide circle are olive trees, brought from Spain and planted by Don Vasco de Quiroga over four centuries ago. Today the trunks would vie in diameter with any forest giant and the tall, green shoots, springing from their sides announce their determination to live many more years.

And in the center of this walled-in Spanish glory are two venerable ash trees, connected by a large, wooden beam from which swing two bells, artistically irregular, while a smaller one is close by. These bells are another gift from the generous Don Vasco. Our guide told us they were placed under the trees, after an earthquake had dislodged them from the bell tower of the church.

Cucuchúcho is a Tarascan Indian village on the shore of Lake Pátzcuaro, though best reached by boat and Indian guide. Some early Indian contrivance must have sounded like a train locomotive, as that is the way Cucuchúcho is pronounced. Our "lancha gasolina" couldn't approach very close to the shore because of the tall grasses at the water's edge, so we were poled to a landing in one of the long and wiggly native boats.

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

THE BELLS OF TZINTZUNTZAN

Dislodged by an Earthquake From the Bell Tower of the Village Church, Three Bells, Including the Two Shown, the Gift of an Early Spanish Grandee, Are Suspended Among the Trees in the Churchyard

There were two of us and our guide, and the tables were turned on us in this isolated Tarascan village, for we were as great a curiosity to them as they to us.

When we landed, only the ever-present small boys greeted us, but after we had climbed the gently sloping main pathway to the Plaza—for every hamlet boasts a Plaza—almost the entire village formed our escort. Their interest, however, was purely friendly and we easily became acquainted with their leaders. It was refreshing to find grownups and children unspoiled in their naïve, native life, where children were not taught to beg and the older ones didn't plead poverty, but seemed delighted that visitors had sought them out.

It is at Cucuchúcho that the Tarascans are famous for their dance, "Los Viejitos," the dance of the old men. This is a prayer for rain, though they seldom need rain, and it is the young men with masks, wigs, and canes to portray old men that give it. These Indians love to do it and feel that money earned that way comes easy. We had asked for three dancers but seven performed. The leader, with a stringed-like instrument, gave out rhythmic notes, while the dancers stamped and pounded their canes on the ground, as they hobbled around in a circle, casting comical glances at the audience from beneath their broad-brimmed hats with long streamers. It was the most distinctive Indian dance we had seen. Others showed their Spanish influence, but this "Los Viejitos" was pure Tarascan, and, once started, they were loath to stop. But the day was drawing to a close, the daily shower was on its way, so we went back to our boat, followed by a chorus of "adios."

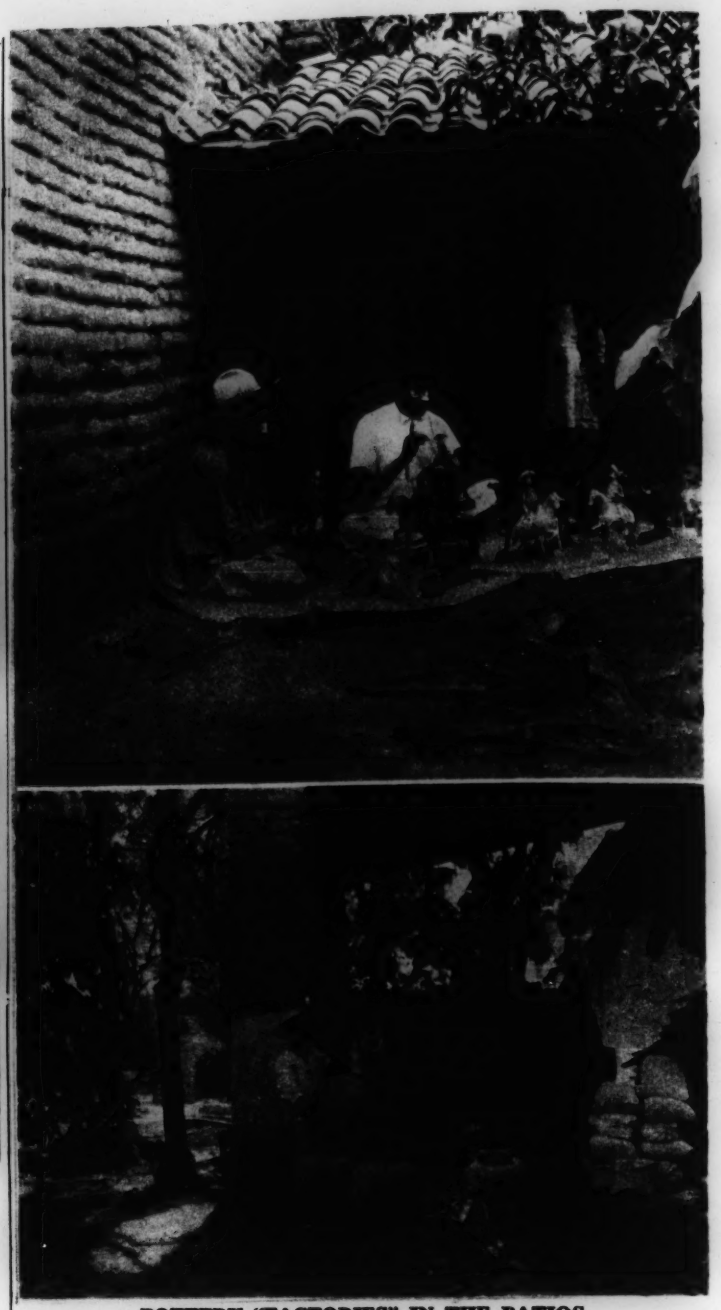
Tláquepáque, in the State of Jalisco, lured us over 300 kilometers from Pátzcuaro to the Tonalart Pottery "factory." The factories, however, in Mexico that we had seen were really patios, where singing birds, trees, and flowers formed an ideal setting for the workers in the portales. Generally a parrot roamed about, to throw out his opinions, complimentary or otherwise, on people in general and visitors in particular. At Tláquepáque, the Tonala Indians fashion a distinctive style of pottery. They work today as they did in pre-Spanish times. It was the Tonala Indians who taught the Spaniards this art.

This Tonalart factory is one patio after another, where the flame vine in full bloom splashed over walls, and tree-like heliotropes, roses, giant geraniums, and other plants, trees and shrubs, together with feathered songsters, brighten up an already pleasant workshop. And here in cheerful groups Indians sit, mix the clay, mold it by hand or by the foot-worked potter's wheel, dip it into prepared mixtures for the desired color, paint it free hand, and fire it in the kilns, out in the last patio. The dark clay of the vicinity they use takes on a pink tone when finished, so a dyeing process is necessary for other shades, and as for designs, that is left to the Indians' inititative, and the result justifies the wisdom of such a course, as their pottery is in demand both in Mexico and outside the country.

Leaving the inviting warmth of this Tonalart factory, we came out into the bright sunlit Plaza of Tláquepáque, where Mariachis, Mexico's street minstrels, were practicing. We were shortly serenaded for any spare pesos in our pockets, for Tláquepáque is also the home town of the Mariachis.

Tzintzúntzan, Cucuchúcho, and Tláquepáque were certainly no disappointment, but lived up to their names as heralds of unusual and worth-while ventures.

TA-DE-WIN



POTTERY "FACTORIES" IN THE PATIOS

The Tonala Indians Fashion a Distinctive Type of Pottery Which Is in Demand Both in Mexico and Outside

Put beauty in your smile
with a new
PEPSODENT
"50-Tuft"
Tooth Brush
Now Improved
with Heavier, Sturdier
"Fibrex" Bristles
50
Pepsodent
Guaranteed by
Good Housekeeping
★ 50 tufts of gentle "Fibrex"... Du Pont's finest synthetic bristle.
★ More tufts than any other tooth brush having such a small, compact head.
★ "Fibrex" bristles won't get soggy...won't stay wet. Anchored tightly...won't shed.

Industry on a Tipperary Mountain

CLIMBING A TIPPERARY mountainside I came upon a prosperous industrial colony. At the center was a slate quarry, flanked by two factories. There was something incongruous in this spectacle of intensive production as Tipperary is an area of scattered farms, of cattle and of creameries. The nearest town, Nenagh, is ten miles away. The little village of Portroe lies on the edge of this industrial activity. From the village and from the small farms, workers come in on foot and bicycle. There is work available for everyone in the locality, men and girls.

Slate is the key to the industrial prosperity of Portroe for here is one of the oldest and finest Silurian strata in the world. Killaloe slates are guaranteed for 100 years. Several houses in the district have been roofed with the same slates for 200 years. They belong to the same strata as the famous Pennrhyn Bangors in Wales. But here in Tipperary, though there is a long tradition of slate-working, it was done intermittently before the present development began in 1923.

* * *

Mr. J. B. O'Driscoll set himself the task of reviving the quarry. He is a man of enterprise and dogged determination. When he decided to work the quarry there was a five-acre lake, 200 feet deep, covering the old workings. This had to be pumped out. He had to make his own power. All the machinery and timber required had to be brought from a distance and transported up the mountainside.

The local workers did not care for a stranger to take over the old quarry. Little groups of three and four had previously worked the outcroppings and waste heaps for slate to sell. The countryfolk were small farmers with fierce traditions of independence. They had lived through a lawless period and many of them on occasions had been out on the hillsides with their rifles. Since the troubles the old guns had been hidden away in the thatch. Though warned, O'Driscoll refused to go about armed. He knew that he had to win the confidence of the men. His opportunity came when a tall wooden mast was erected above the 200-foot pit. It was fixed in position by three ropes which the men held. Someone had to climb the mast as it swayed, to fix spurs to the top. O'Driscoll, though a heavily-built man of more than six feet, went up without hesitation. He proved his leadership. Gradually he made the men understand that he wanted them to work with him and not for him and so the quarry was started.

* * *

Loans made by the Government in the early stages of development were quickly repaid. Beginning with 50 workers the industry has progressed until there are about 260 in the quarry. Work in the sheds adjoining the quarry goes on for 24 hours a day in three shifts. Huge cranes swing out over the deep pit. Gelignite and blasting powder are used to loosen the lumps of slate rock, and huge slabs weighing about five tons are swung upward. These are taken to the sheds in trucks.

When the masses of slate reach the sheds they are cut by great machine-saws into square blocks. Each tooth of these saws is studded with three diamonds. As there are 126 teeth this means 378 diamonds to every saw-blade. Four saws are in use and each blade costs £90.

After the sawing the slate is split until it is reduced to what is called a "mould." This is a piece of slate just big enough to split into four plates. The splitter takes his hammer and chisel and, with a few taps at the top of the mould, he opens it like a book, each slate sliding off smoothly. Ragged edges are trimmed by the dressing-machine to the size required. Killaloe slates are well-known outside Ireland; the cathedral at Leiden and the Post Office at Haarlem, in Holland, have been roofed with them and they have been used in big housing schemes in Glasgow.

Many of the quarry workers are also small farmers and arrangements have been made so that they can work short time at the quarry when their land needs attention.

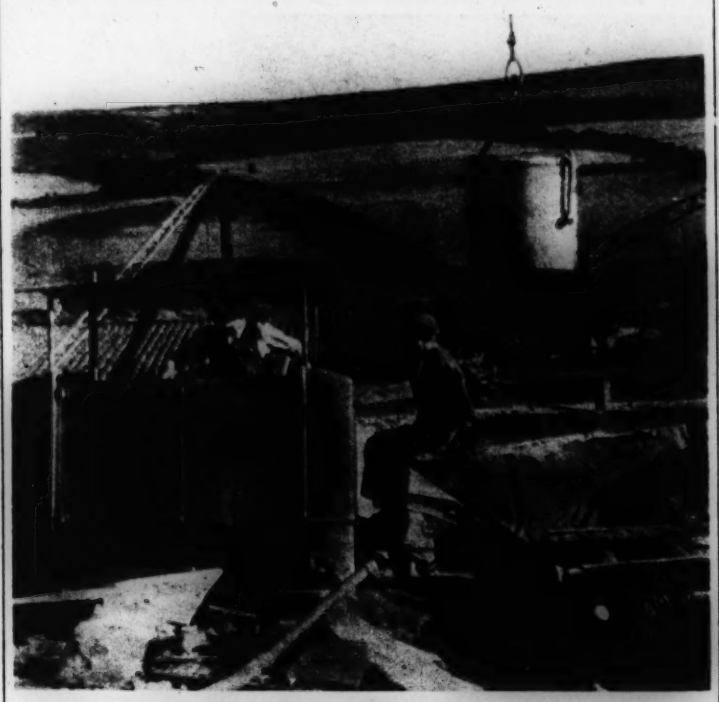
This combination of rural and industrial work, which has grown up naturally here, has been urged by industrial theorists in other lands. Variety of occupation and a balanced life counteract the routine of industrial production. Even when they are in the quarry, these workers prefer to change occupations.

* * *

Two other factories complete this small industrial and agricultural community. They grew up as subsidiaries to the main industry. Since 1930 the quarry has obtained electric power from the Shannon electricity scheme. With cheap electric power further developments became possible.

In 1935 it was felt there was a need for an industry which would find work for girls belonging to the families of quarry workers. Mr. O'Driscoll visited Leipsig Fair to inquire into the manufacture of bakelite products. An English firm supplied the raw material and soon Irish girls, without previous industrial experience, were able to work huge presses and moulds, and to transform colored powder into gay domestic ware.

R. M. Fox.



"KILLALOE SLATES ARE GUARANTEED FOR 100 YEARS"
Killaloe State Quarry, Tipperary

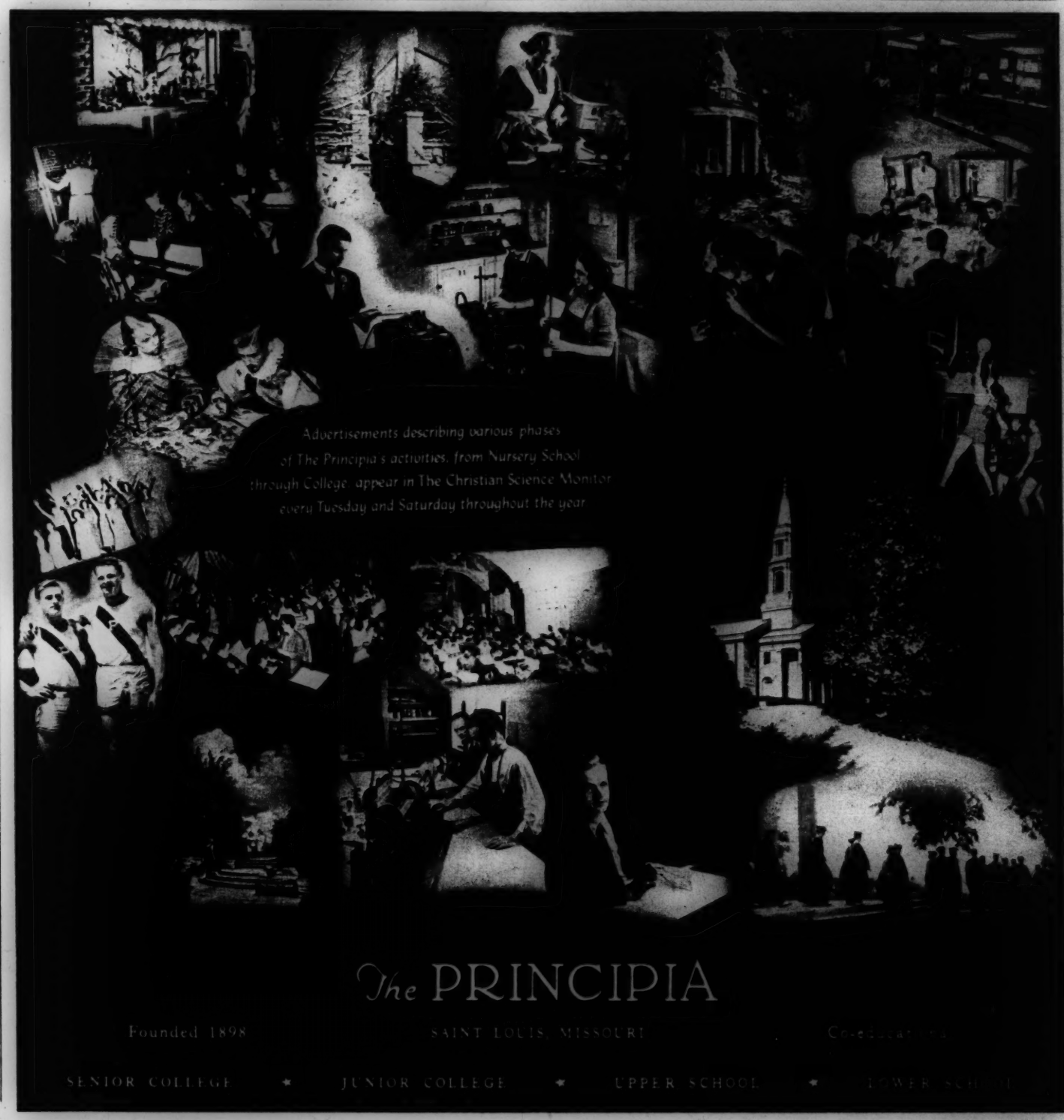
More Pens Needed!

IT WAS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR that Henry B. Redd, secretary of the Virginia Tech Alumni Association, learned the value placed by soldiers upon mail. Mail was really something that they looked forward to in France in '17 and '18. He knows because he was there.

The V. P. I. Alumni Association at its annual meeting in June voted that its chief business for the duration would be to maintain contact with its more than 2,500 members who are serving in the nation's armed forces. The association and college publishes a semi-monthly newspaper that apparently means much, especially to those serving in faraway places. Movies of the campus and football games were filmed under Mr. Redd's direction for showing to alumni at posts both in this country and abroad.

The "war buddy" plan of having each alumnus write once a month to a Techman wearing the uniform was broached, and Virginia Tech is putting the plan into action.

Cadets at college heard of the plan and promptly wanted to do likewise. Each cadet is being assigned a former cadet who is now wearing Uncle Sam's uniform. Whether he is one of two Tech alumni wearing the two stars of a major general or a private in the rear rank, he is going to hear once a month from a cadet.



HAT BY LILLY DACHÉ

Fur is a perfect "DURATION DURABLE"

★

It's wise to invest in fur against the Winters to come. Just make sure your coat will stay lustrous and lovely, and save you replacement expense. Your furrier will be glad to show you the Hollander mark on the pelt or tag. Whatever fur you buy, the Hollander name is your proof of its lasting loveliness . . . and TODAY YOU MUST *KNOW* THAT ITS BEAUTY WILL LAST.

You find the
HOLLANDER *mark on* **FURS**
that keep their beauty longer

HOLLANDER BLENDED MUSKRAT • HOLLANDER PERSIAN LAMB (Processed Broadtail)
HOLLANDER HUDSON SEAL-DYED MUSKRAT • HOLLANDER FRENCH-CUT BEAVER
HOLLANDER RACCOON • HOLLANDERIZING... *fur cleaning and rejuvenation*

★
(above)
ONE OF THE
HOLLANDER FURS
Mink-blended Muskrat